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INDEX TO THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D.,

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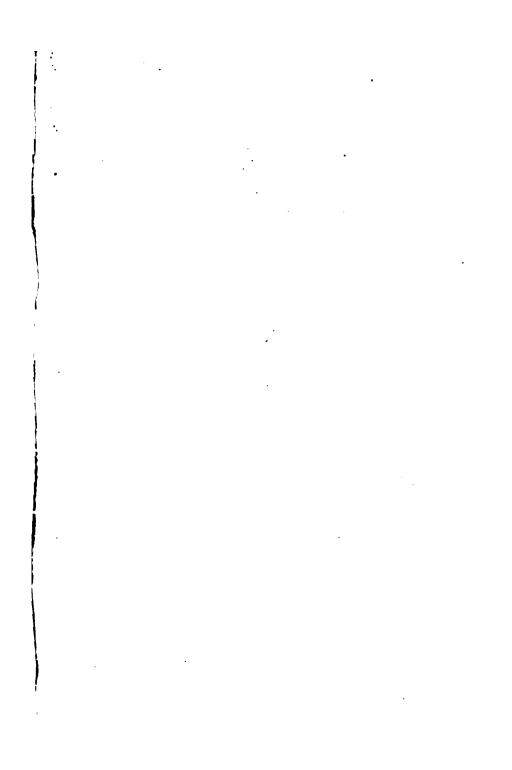
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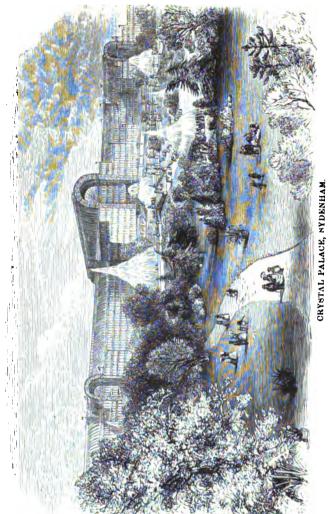
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BLACK'S GUIDE

TO

ENGLAND AND WALES

CONTAINING

PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,
CHARTS, MAPS, AND VIEWS, AND A LIST OF HOTELS



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WESTMINSTER.

EDÍNBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1870

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Gift of
Dr. Samuel A. Grann
Bosto .

PREFACE

This Guide is arranged according to Routes and Districts, which, considering the vast scope of the country, is held to be the most convenient mode of imparting information; but to afford every facility of easy reference, an Alphabetical List of the principal towns is placed on the boards at the beginning, in addition to the more copious Index which will be found at the end of the book.

Numerous Plans of Towns, and Charts of favourite Touring Districts and Railway Routes, are interspersed throughout the text, to add as much as possible to the utility of the work.

The Plans comprised are those of the principal towns of England, such as London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Southampton, Plymouth, Brighton, Cheltenham, Leamington, Oxford, and Cambridge.

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HOTEL CHARGES.

THE following scale shows the average charge for the several items which enter into the traveller's bill. The prices in the first division of the scale are rarely exceeded in any of the ordinary Hotels, while, in some, charges even more moderate may sometimes be met with. The prices in the second division show the charges in Hotels of the highest class in the principal cities.

Bed, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d	l Sato Ka
Breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s	1 Ma. to 8s.
Dinner, 2s. to 3s	0- 0- 4- Ka
Dinier, 24. W Ob	OR. OU. 10 DE.
Tea. 1s. to 1s. 6d	1s. Ad. to 9s.
Supper, 1s. 6d. to 2s	According to what is ordered.
Port or Sherry, per bottle, 8s. 6d. to 5s	En do On
rors or anerry, per nouse, on our wom	DB. 10 DB.
Porter or Ale, per bottle, 1s	
Totals or may be access an amount	
Brandy or other spirits, per measure, 6d	9d. to ia.
Attendance to to to 84	On to Ko
Attendance, 1s. to 1s. 6d	M. W 05.
Polyata Room 9s to 5a	No to 10a

"." If the Traveller requires his table to be furnished beyond the ordinary scale of comfort, he must be prepared for a proportionate increase of charge.

The payment of the gratuities to servants at Inns is a source of great annoyance to travellers. It largely contributes to the tourist's comfort when the charges under this head are included in the bill. This practice has now been adopted by many Hotel-keepers. When this is not done, the following rules will enable the tourist to calculate the charges for himself.

GRATUITIES TO SERVANTS.

1.

A single gentleman, taking the general accommodation of the Hotel for one or two meals as a passing traveller, Waiter, Boots, and Chambermaid, 6d. This includes the removal of any reasonable weight of luggage; but extra messages and parcels are charged separately.

2.

A single gentleman, staying a day and night, and taking his meals in the hotel, is. 6d. or 2a for servants, and if he stays several days, is. or is. 6d. per day.

8.

A gentleman and his wife, occupying a sitting room and bed-room, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per night for servants. If accompanied by sons or daughters, or other relatives, half this rate from each; but no charge for children under nine years of age.

4

A party of four or six for one night about 1s. 6d. each.

In country and village inns, even the lowest of the payments above quoted may be unnecessarily liberal, while in some of the fashionable hotels in London, the highest may be considerably under par.

POPULATION

OF THE

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Estimated by the Registrar-General as at the Middle of the Year 1868.

London			•			3,	126,635
Liverpool							500,676
Manchester	•			•	. 866	, 835	
Salford	•	•	•	•	. 117		483,997
Glasgow (Sc	otland)		•	•			449,868
Birminghan	ı		•				352,296
Dublin and	suburbs	(Irelan	d)		•		819, 985
Leeds							286,746
Sheffield							232,362
Edinburgh (Scotlan	d)					177,039
Bristol							167,487
Newcastle-o	n-Tyne						127,701
Hull							108,269
Bradford							108,019
	Liverpool Manchester Salford Glasgow (Sc Birmingham Dublin and Leeds Sheffield Edinburgh (Bristol Newcastle-or	Liverpool . Manchester . Salford . Glasgow (Scotland) Birmingham Dublin and suburbs Leeds . Sheffield . Edinburgh (Scotland) Bristol . Newcastle-on-Tyne Hull .	Liverpool	Liverpool	Liverpool Manchester Salford Glasgow (Scotland) Birmingham Dublin and suburbs (Iraland) Leeds Sheffield Edinburgh (Scotland) Bristol Newcastle-on-Tyns Hull	Liverpool Manchester	Liverpool

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THE

PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF ENGLAND.

LONDON.

GOOD HOTELS, WITH MODERATE CHARGES.

Abbreviations used.—Bd. Bed; Bt. Breakfast; Dr. Dinner; T. Tea; At. Attendance; P. R. Private Boom.

At Railway Stations.—Euston Square Hotel, Euston Grove, Great Northern, King's Cross—Bd. 2s. to 3s.; bt. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; dr. as per bill of fare; at. 1s. 6d., after 1s.; p. r. 3s. to 4s., lights extra. Great Western, Paddington.—Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria Station, Pimlico.—Terminus Hotel, London Bridge Station. Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street Station. Charing Cross Hotel, Charing Cross Station, per bill of fare and printed rates; each of these hotels can accommodate 200 persons at least.

In or near the City and East End.—Albion, 153 Aldersgate Street. Salisbury Hotel and Farmers' Club, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. Anderton's, 162 Fleet Street—Bd. 2s.; bt. 1s. 6d.; dr. 2s. to 3s.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. optional. Bridge House, 2 Wellington Street, London Bridge—Bd. 2s.; bt. 2s.; dr. 2s. 6d.; t. 1s. 6d. to 2s.; at. 1s. 6d. Castle and Falcon, 5 Aldersgate Street—Bd. 2s. to 3s.; bt. 3s. to 2s. 6d.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; at. 1s. 6d. to 2s. Cathedral, 48 St. Paul's Churchyard—Bd. 1s. 6d.; bt. 1s. 6d.; dr. 2s.; t. 1s.; at. 1s. 6d. Guildhall, 33 Gresham Street, Cheapside. Queen's, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Royal, 24-26 New Bridge Street, E.C. Radley's, 10 New Bridge Street, E.C.

Central, between City and West End.—Ashley's, 13 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden—Bd. 1s. 6d.; bt. 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; dr. 2s. to 3s.; t. 1s. 3d.; at. charged on bill; p. r. 3s. Bedford, 14 Piazza, Covent Garden—Bd. 3s.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. 1s. 6d.; p. r. lights and fire. Craven, 45 Craven Street—Bd. 2s. 6d.; bt. 2s. 6d.; dr. 3s.; t. 1s. 6d.; p. r. lights. Haxell's Royal Exeter, 371-375 Strand—Bd. 2s.; bt. 1s. 6d.; dr. 2s.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. 1s.; p. r. 3s. 6d. to 5s. Golden Cross, 452 Strand—Bd. 3s.; bt. 2s. 6d.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 2s. 6d.; at. charged in bill, 1s. 9d.; p. r. 5s. to 10s., wax lights and fire extra. Morley's, Trafalgar Square—Bd. 3s.; bt. 2s. 6d.; dr. 3s. 6d. to 5s.; t. 2s.; at. optional; p. r. 5s. to 10s. The Hummums, Covent Garden—Bd. 2s. 6d.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 2s.; at. optional; p. r. 5s. Richardson's, Piazza, Covent Garden—Bd. 3s.; bt. 2s. 6d.; at. 2s.; p. r. lights. Tavistock, Piazza—Bd. 3s.; bt. 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. 1s. 6d.; p. r. lights and fire. Freemasons' Tavern, 61-63 Great Queen Street, W.C.

1,

West End. - Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street. Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate. The Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Pimlico. Ford's, 13-16 Manchester Street, Manchester Square—Bd. 2s. 6d.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s. 6d.; t. 2s.; at optional; p. r. 6s. Langham Hotel, Langham Place. Alexandra Hotel, St. George's Place, Hyde Park. So. Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate Terrace.

For Foreigners.—Hotel Sablonière et de Provence, 17 and 18 Leicester Square. Hotel de Versailles, 2 Leicester Place. Hotel de l'Europe, 15 Leicester Place. Hotel de l'Univers, 2 Earl Street. Panton, 28 Panton Street. Royal, 26 New Bridge Street, Blackfriars-Introduction required. Bd. 2s. to

3s.; bt. 2s.; dr. 3s.; t. 1s. 6d.; at. optional.
First Class Family Hotels for the Aristocracy and Foreigners of Distinction.—Clarendon, 169 New Bond Street. Claridge's, 42 to 45 Brook Street. Burlington, 19 and 20 Cork Street. Cox's, 55 Jermyn Street. Fenton's, 63 St. James Street. Albemarle, I Albemarle Street. Hatchett's, 67 Piccadilly. York, 10 and 11 Albemarle Street. Limmer's, 1 and 2 George Street, Hanover Square. Long's, 16 New Bond Street-Bd. 8s. 6d.; bt. 2s. 6d.; dr. 4s. 6d. to 8s.; t. 2s.; at. optional; p. r. 6s. to 12s.

DINING HOUSES.

Some of these are famed for particular dishes; these are placed within brackets. Hours 1 to 5 P.M.

City.—Hill and Lake's, 49 Cheapside. The Cock, 201 Fleet Street (steaks, chops, and snipe kidneys). Dolly's, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row

(quiet chop-house). Izant's, 21 Bucklesbury. Pimm's Poultry.

Central (hours 1 to 7).—The London, 191 Fleet Street, corner of Chancery Lane. Divan Tavern, 103 Strand. Upton's, 91 Strand. The Bedford, 2

Bedford Street, Strand.

West End (hours 3 to 7).—St. James's, 3 Church Place, Piccadilly. Federau's, 190 Piccadilly. St. James's Hall, 28 Piccadilly, and 69 and 71 Regent Street. Blanchard's, 169 Regent Street. The Pamphilon, 17 Argyle Street, Regent Street.

RESTAURANTS.

Groom's, 16 Fleet Street, close to Temple Bar. Verrey's, 229 Regent Street. Gaiety, 343-344 Strand. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street. Rault's, 18 Oxford Street. The Pall Mall, 18 Pall Mall. Giraud's, 61 Castle Street, Leicester Square.

SUBURBAN

Those marked thus * are famous for white-bait.

RICHMOND-Star and Garter, and Castle. SYDENHAM-Crystal Palace Refreshment Department. BLACKWALL-*Lovegrove's Dock Tavern. GREENWICH -*Crown and Sceptre; *Trafalgar; The Ship. GRAVESEND-*The Ship. CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelses-Smith's.

For further particulars see "Black's Guide to London." Book of Cab fares published by Knight & Co. Price 2s. 6d. Best Omnibus Guide-" Bolton's."

ALPHABETICAL LIST

07

PLACES, EXHIBITIONS, ETC., IN LONDON,

LIKELY TO PROVE MOST ATTRACTIVE TO THE STRANGER OR TOURIST.

Those with an * no one should leave London without seeing.

PLACES.	Mode of Obtaining Admission.
Abbey, Westminster.	Admission free, during Divine Service, to the Nave and Transept. Charge of 6d. for admis- sion to Henry VII.'s and smaller Chapels.
Apaley House, Piccadilly. Long the residence of the late Duke of Wellington.	Admission by ticket of the Proprietor.
Arcades—Burlington. Lowther. Portland.	Open to the public.
Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall. Arsenal, Woolwich. See Woolwich.	Introduction by a member. Order of Secretary for War.
Bank of England. Battersea Park. Bazars—Soho Square.	Admission free. Open to the public. Admission free.
London Crystal Palace, 108 Oxford Street, etc.	Do.
Pantechnicon, Motcomb St. Islington, Upper St., Islington. Baker Street.	Do. Do. Do.
Portland and German Fair, 19 Langham Place, etc.	Do.
Bethlehem Hospital. Breweries—Barolay and Perkins.	Order of a Governor, except on Sunday, Mon- day, or Saturday. Order of the Firm.
Meux's. Whitbread's.	Do, Do.
Bridges—London. Westminster. Waterloo.	
Blackfriars, Southwark, Hungerford Railway,	For pedestrians only, charge one halfpenny.
Lambeth Suspension. Chelsea Suspension. Various Railway Bridges.	
British Museum.	Admission free, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 5. Catalogues, 4d.
Buckingham Palace, Cathedrals	Admission (during the absence of the Court) by ticket signed by the Lord Chamberlain, See St. Paul's and Westminster.
Chapels—Whitehall. The old Banquet- ing Hall.	Admission during Divine Service.
St. James's. Inner Temple. Savoy, Chapel Royal.	Do. do. (At 8 a.m. and 12 noon.) Order of a Bencher.

PLACES.

Chelsea Hospital. Christ's Hospital. Clubs-Army and Navy, Pall Mall. be—Army and Navy, Pall Mall.
Garlton, Pall Mall.
Junior Carlton, Pall Mall.
Athenseum, Pall Mall.
Conservative, St. James's St.
Reform, Pall Mall.
Sen. United Service Club, Pall Mall.
Jun. United Service Club, Pall Mall.
Jun. United Service Mall.
East India United Bervice, St. James's Square. Oriental, Hanover Square. New University, St. James's St.

Coal Exchange. Commons, House of.

Cremorne Gardens, Crosby Hall, Bishopegate Street.

Courts of Law-Westminster Hall. Lincoln's Inn. * Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Custom House. Docks.

Dulwich Gallery. East India Museum, India Office.

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Exchange, The. Open daily. Exeter Hall. The May Meetings and Oratorios. Foundling Hospital, Great Guildford Street. Galleries, Picture. Bridgewater.

> Buckingham Palace, Dulwich. Grosvenor, Mr. Holford's, Park Lane. National, Trafalgar Square. Sheepshank's, etc., in Kens-ington Museum. Sutherland.

Gardens, Public.

side.

Botanical, Regent's Park. Kensington. Kew.

Horticultural, S. Kensington.

Zoological, Regent's Park. Gates—Temple Bar. St. John's. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, Cheap-

Greenwich Hospital.

MODE OF ORTAINING ADMISSION.

Open to the public. Order of a Governor. Introduction by a member. Do.

Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. đo. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do. Do. do.

Open to the public.
Order of an M.P. for the ordinary Gallery, or
of the Speaker for the Speaker's Gallery.

Admission 1s. [Once the residence of Richard III., a fine specimen of the mansion of the fifteenth century.]

Open to the public. Do.

See Sydenham. Long Room open to the public.

Long Room open to the public.

Open to the public. The vaults by order of a

Wine merchant to taste wines.

Admission free, every day, from 10 till 4.

Fridays, 10 till 4, free; on any other day by

order of a member of Council. Exhibitions various.

Admission free. Do.

Tickets, 3s. to 10s. 6d. for the Oratorios. During Divine Service on Sundays.

Tickets issued gratuitously by Mr. Smith, 137 New Bond Street.

Do. of the Lord Chamberlain,

Open to the public. Do. of the Proprietor.

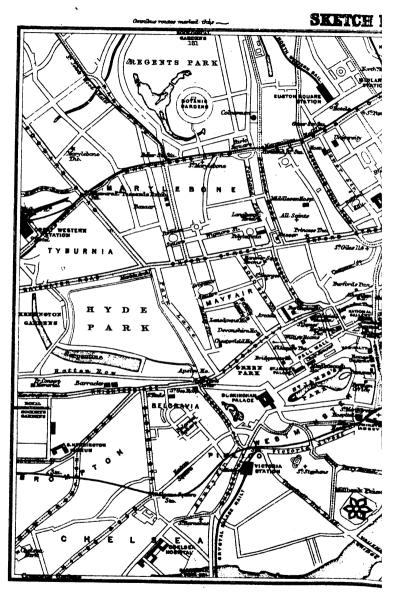
Do. do.

Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 5. Official Catalogue, 4d. Order of Proprietor.

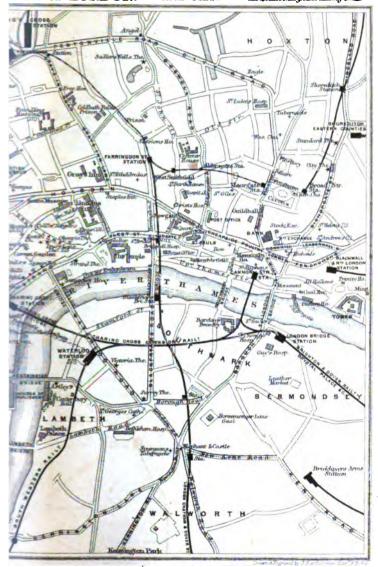
Ticket of a Subscriber or Member. Open to the public. Week days from 1 to 6; Sundays from 2 to 6, free. Subscriber's Ticket Admission 1s., and 6d.

Order of the Secretary to the Company. [The Hall is fine. Here all articles of gold and silver manufacture are assayed and stamped.] Open to the public.

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PLACER.

Guildhall.

Hampton Court Palace.

Holland House, Kensington. Horse Guards. Hospitals-Bartholomew.

Bethlehem or Bedlam. Chalesa Christ's Guy's. St. George's.

Westminster.

London. * Houses of Parliament. Inns of Court-

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Lincoln's Inn. Temple, Inner and Mid-dle, Fleet Street.

Kensington Gardens. Kensington Museum. Kew Gardens.

Lambeth Palace. Lincoln's Inn Hall. Lords, House of.

Museums-British.

Mansion House. Markets-Covent Garden. Leadenhall.

Metro. Cattle, Islington. Borough. Mews, Royal. Mint, Tower-Hill.

Monuments-The Monument. Duke of York's. Nelson's,
Scison's,
Guard's Memorial, Waterloo Place,
Duke of Wellington's,
Hyde Park Corner.
Lord Ragian's, Broad Sanctuary. Prince Albert's Memorial. Hyde Park. In Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and Houses of Parliament.

> Asiatic Society. Rast India, India Office. Of Geology, Jermyn St.

MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Open to the public. [The Hall is famous for Lord Mayor's feasts and City elections, not forgetting the figures of Gog and Magog. In the library may be seen the signature of Shakespeare attached to a deed of convey-

ance.]

Byery day except Friday, from 10 till 4; Sundays, 2 to 6-free.

Order of the Proprietor.

Open to the public. Order of a Governor.

Open to the public.

Order of a Governor.

See Lords and Commons.

Order of a Bencher. See the Temple Church, which is remarkably fine, and the Temple Gardens.

Open to the public. Free, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturdays, 10 to 10. Open to the public, on week days, from 1 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Order of the Archbishop.

Bencher's Order. Free on Wednesday and Saturday by order from Lord Great Chamberlain's Office. other days, order of a Peer, or of the Usher of the Black Rod. Open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. Open to the public.

Do.

Do. Order of the Master of the Horse. Ticket signed by the Master. [When coining is going on the Mint is well worth a visit.]

Admission to the top, 8d. Do. 6d.

Open to the public.

Open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Order of a Director.

Open to the public.
Open to the public on Monday, Tuesday, and
Wednesday, from 10 to 4.

PLACES

Sir J. Soanes'. Lincoln's Inn Fields. United Service, Whitehall Gardens.

Kensington.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

Ses also Sheepshank's Gallery.

Opera Housee—Italian, Haymarket.

Covent Garden. Parliament, Houses of.

Palaces-St. James's. Buckingham. Kensington. Pantechnicon, Halkin Street, West. Parks-Hyde, Green

Regent's. St. James's, Battersea. Victoria. Polytechnic, Regent Street.

Police Courts.

Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. Prisons—Millbank. Pentonville, etc. Queen's Mews. Regent's Park. Regent's Fark.
Royal Exchange.
Royal College of Surgeon's Museum.
Schools—Christ's Hospital.
Charter House.

Merchant Tailors. St. Paul's. Westminster.

Science and Art Department. Scanes' Museum.

Society of Arts.

Somerset House. St. James's Palace. * St. Paul's.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
Sheepehank's collection of Pictures,
Kensington Museum.
Statues—in Streets, Squares, etc.
Queen Elisabeth, Fleet Street.
Charles I., Charing Cross.
Charles II., Soho Square.
James II., Whitehall Gardens.
William III., St. James' Square.

MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Open on Thursdays and Fridays, in April, May, and June, by Tloket obtained on application. Member's ticket or introduction.

Free, Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, 10 to 5. Open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Single Tickets, from 8s. 6d. to 21s.

Admission free to House of Lords on Wednesday and Saturday, by order from Lord Great Chamberlain's Office. The House of Lords is open during the hearing of Appeal Cases.
To hear debates in House of Lords, order of a
Peer; in House of Commons, of the Speaker
or of a Member of Parliament.
Order of the Lord Chamberlain.

Open to the public. See Bazzar.

Open to the public.

Admission 1s. [The Lectures on Scientific subjects and Experiments are very attractive and instructive. Open to the public. Order of the Postmaster-General or Secretary.

Order of the Home Secretary.

Ticket of Secretary to the Master of the Horse. Open to the public.

Do. Member's order or introduction.

Order of a Governor.

Open to the public. See Kensington Museum. Admission by Ticket. [The Curiosities and Pictures are attractive.]

Every day except Wednesday, by Member's order.

order.
Open to the public.
Order of Lord Chamberlain.
Admission to body of Cathedral free; to
Whispering-Gallery, 6d.; to the Ball, 1a, 6d.;
to Model Room, Great Bell, Library, etc.,
6d.; to the Vauits, 6d. In all 2a.
Admission during Divine Service.
Open to the Public.

PLACES.

MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Statues

Continued. Queen Anne, St. Paul's Churchyard. yard.
George I., Grosvenor Square.
William, Duke of Cumberland,
Cavendiah Square.
George III., Cockspur Street.
George IV., Trafalgar Square.
Wm. Pitt, Hanover Square. Fox, Bloomsbury Square.
William IV., King William
Street, City.
Queen Victoria, Boyal Exchange.

Duke of Wellington, Piccadilly.

Hyde Park. Royal Exchange. Sir R. Peel, Cheapside. Dr. Jenner, Kensington Gardens.

Gen. Sir Chas. Napier, Trafalgar Square. Gen. Sir H. Havelock, Trafalgar Square. Various in Westminster Hall and corridor of House of

Sydenham Palace.

Commons.

Temple Church.

Bar. Gardens. Thames Tunnel. Thames Embankment. Theatres—Opera Houses, Italian, Covent Garden, and Haymarket. Adelphi, Strand (Webster's). Alhambra, Leicester Square. Amphitheatre and Circus, Holborn. Astley's, Westminster Bridge Road. (Horsemanship.) Charing Cross, King William St. Mrs. German Roed's, 14 Regent Prince of Wales, Tottenham St. Tottenham Court Road. Queen's, Long Acre. Drury Lane, Drury Lane. Gaiety, Strand.
Britannia, Hoxton.
Globe, Newcastle St., Strand. Grecian, City Road.
Christy Minstrels, St. James's
Hall, Piccadilly.

Saturday, 2s. 6d. Other days, 1s. Shut on Sunday. Hours of opening, Monday, 9 a.m., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Priday, 10 a.m., Saturday, 12 noon. Closed at 6 pn. Fares by Railway, from London Bridge or Victoria Station, on one shilling days, including admission, 1st class 2s. 6d.; 2d class, 2s.; 3d class, 1s. 6d.
Order of a Bencher. Outer portion open to the public during Divine Service.

Open to the public.

Admission, 1d. Open to the public.

Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Opens 6.30 p.m.

Opens 6.80 p.m.

PLACES.

Theatres—Continued.
St. James's, King St.
Haymarket (Buckstone's).
Lyceum, Strand.
New Royalty, Dean St., Soho.
Olympic, Wych Street(Liston's).
Princess's (Webster's), Oxford
Street.
Sadler's Wells, Clerkenwell.
Strand, Strand.
Surrey, Blackfriars Road.
Victoria, Waterloo Road.
Standard, Bishopsgate.

Times Office.

* Tower of London.

Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street. United Service Museum, Whitehall Yard.

Vernon Gallery. National Gallery.

* Westminster Abbey.

Westminster, Palace of.

Whitehall Chapel.

* Windsor Castle.

Woolwich Arsenal.

* Zoological Gardens, Royal.

MODE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION.

Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s. 6d. Opens 6.80 p.m.

Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Opens 7 p.m. Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s. 6d. Opens 6,30 p.m.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 6d. Order of the Editor. Admission, 6d. to the Armoury, and 6d. to view Regalia. Admission. 1s.

Daily from 11 till 4, by Member's order. [The collection of arms and armour is good.]

Open to the public.

Admission free, during Divine Service, to Body of Church and Poets' Corner. To Chapels, 6d. The rest free.

Open to the public (see Houses of Lords and Commons).

Open during Divine Service.

Admission to the State Apartments by ticket, to be obtained gratis from Colnaghis, 14 Pall Mail, Mitchell, Bookseller, 33 Old Bond Street; Droosten, Allan, and Co., Printsellers, 126 Strand; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Musicsellers, 48 Chaspide. Open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 11 to 4. (Winter 11 to 8.) Order of the Secretary of War.

Admission, 1s., except on Monday, 6d.

HOW TO SEE THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS OF LONDON.

Group I. West End.—Starting from Charing Cross, and passing the Horse Guards and Whitehall Chapel, visit the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace, and the Park. All this may be accomplished in one forenoon, if the Tourist cannot spare more time.

GROUP II. Central.—Visit the National Gallery and British Museum.

GROUF III. East End.—Visit St. Paul's, and passing the Post Office and Goldsmiths'
Hall, proceed to Guildhall, the Bank of England, the Mansion House, and
Exchange, and thence to the Tower, finishing the long day's work at the Thames
Tunnel, and returning by Cannon Street and the Thames Embankment.

GROUP IV. Visit Regent's Park and the Zoological Gardens.

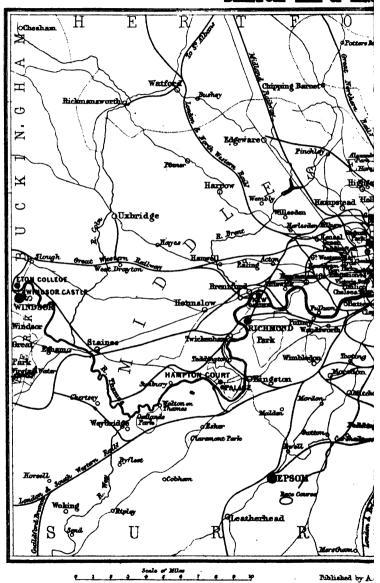
GROUP V. Starting per railway from the Victoria Station, Pimlico, the forencon may be most satisfactorily spent at the Crystal Palace; and if time presses, the evening may be most agreeably passed at the Kensington Museum.

The visit to Windsor Castle will consume one day; and an excursion to Greenwich Park, including a visit to the Hospital, and the inspection of the Arsenal and Dockyard at Woolwich will fill up another. A third may well be devoted to Hampton Court Palace and Gardens, and Bushy Park; and a fourth to Kew Gardens and Richmond Park.

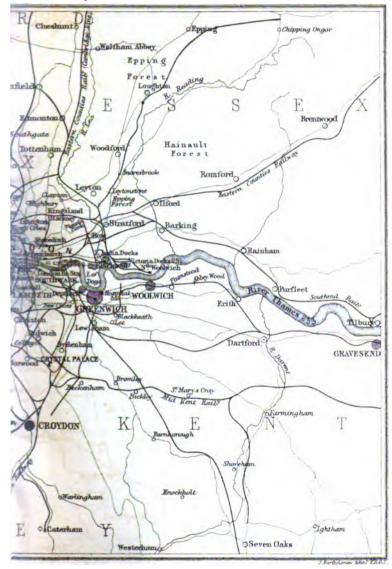
Note.—If there be abundance of time at command, most of these series can be subdivided as may suit the convenience of Tourists.

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SKETCH MAP or EM



RONS or LONDON.



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ROUTES THROUGH ENGLAND.

I. LONDON.—BOCHESTER.—CANTERBURY. [MARGATE.—RAMSGATE.—SANDWICH.—DEAL.] DOVER.

	_		_	
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	Prom Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	67	Deptford.	4	
Marden College, con- sisting of almshouses for	65 <u>}</u>	bourn, to Greenwich, 1 mile, thence to Woolwich, 8‡. Blackheath.		Greenwich Hospital. Greenwich Park, a roy- al demesne, the favourite resort of Londoners. Woodlands. Charlton House, a fine
Sevendroog Castle, erected to commemorate the reduction of Sevendroog in 1758, a strong fort on an island near	62 ‡	Shooter's Hill.	81	specimen of the old manor house, the work of Inigo Jones, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. Belvidere, the seat of Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart.
Bombay. Danson Park. Crayford derives its	60 1 57 1	Welling. Crayford.	10 1 181	Wickham.
name from an ancient ford over the Cray. In this and the adjoining	56	er. river Cray. Dartford.	15	At Dartford may be seen the remains of a
parish are a number of deep artificial caverns. A battle was fought here in 457 between the Sax- ons and the Britons.		cr. river Darent.		nunnery founded by Ed- ward III. A branch of the old Roman Watling St. passes through the town. Here Wat Tyler's rebel-
Wombwell Hall. Ovavessed is considered the limit of the part of London, being the place where shire	54 50‡	Horn's Cross. Northfleet.	17 20 <u>1</u>	lion commenced. Ingress Park. Northfleet commands a very extensive view. The church contains several
are obliged to lie till visited by restom-officers. Steam-	49	Gravesend.	22	handsome monuments. Mütom Church.

LONDON.—ROCHESTER.—CANTERBURY. [MARGATE.—RAMSGATE.— SANDWICH.—DEAL.] DOVER—Continued.

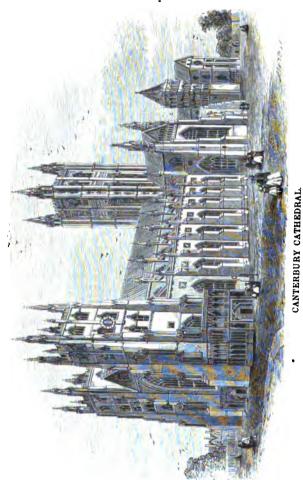
				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
vassels ply regularly between this place and London. Op- posite the Block House, on the Easex shore. in Tibury Fort, having a strong battery.	472	Chalk St.	281	
Cobham Hall, (Earl of	441	Gads Hill.	261	Gads Hill is the scene
Darniey), surrounded by	421	Strood.	281	of Falstaff's famous ex-
Cobliam Woods.	423			ploit.
Rechester is a city of great	امرا	∰ cr. river Medway.	29	
autiquity. The objects most deserving of notice in it are the Calliedral and the remains of the Castle, which occupy a commanding position, overlooking the Medway. Popul.	42	BOCHESTER.	29	Chatham is situated to the left of Rochester about # of a mile from the high road to Dover. It is eslebrated for its extensive dockyards and mayal arsenal. It has also an
(1861) 16,862. It returns two	41	Chatham.	80	bospital for seamen and ship-
Hartlin.	87	Rainham.	84	wrights, and a victualling-
	84	Newingham.	87	a depot for troops destined
	824	Key St.	881	for India Population (1961) 36,177. One Member
	81	Sittingbourne.	40	At the distance of 1 mile is
Morris Court.		Basschild.	411	Milton Royal, famous for its oysters.
Rodmersham, W. Lush- ington, Esq.	294	Dassellini.	=1.5	Linstead.
	28	Radfield.	48	ł
Linstead Lodge, Lord		Green St.		At a short distance,
Teynham.			ì	Teynham.
Norton Court, Rt. Hon.		I	l	
S. R. Lushington.		l	۱	
Syndale House, W.	25	Ospring.	46	Faversham, 1 mile dis-
Hyde, Esq.		Damahaan	40.	tant. Popul. 5858. Nash Court.
Belmont, Lord Harris. At some distance to the	214	Boughton.	49}	Hoath wood.
right, Chilham Castle, J. B.		l		
Wildman, Eeq., and Godmer- sham Park, R. Knight, Esq.	17	Harbledown.	54	Hall Place.
	151	CANTERBURY.	551	Hales Place.
	1 70	1	. ~3	1

Canterbury is pleasantly situated on the Stour. It is the metropolitan see of all England. The chief object of attraction is the magnificent cathedral, with a fine choir, an altar-piece, designed by Sir James Burrough, a remarkable painted window, and the shrine of Thomas à Becket. It was begun in 1174, and not finished till the reign of Henry V. Under the Cathedral is a church for French Protestants, a colony of whom settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established the silk manufacture, which still continues. though in a declining state. Besides the Cathedral, Canterbury contains fourteen parish churches-one of which, St. Martin's, is built of Roman bricks, and is supposed by antiquarians to have been erected so early as the second century of the Christian era. In the Church of the Holy Cross, St. Dunstan's, is buried the head of Sir Thomas More. In the eastern suburbs, a short distance from the Cathedral, are the remains of St. Augustine's Monastery, formerly a magnificent building, which, with its precincts, occupied 16 acres of ground; the ancient gateway, still remaining, is a fine specimen of architecture. This building for a long period lay almost entirely in ruins, and part of it was used as a common tavern and brewhouse. However, in 1844 it was purchased by

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A. J. B. Hope, Eaq., M.P., a son of the author of "Anastasius," who not only saved it from further desecration, but has restored the gateway and built within the Abbey walls a Protestant missionary college.

Mercery Lane, one of the ancient avenues leading from the High Street to the Cathedral, is interesting to the visitor from its having been, according to tradition, the usual resort of the numerous pilgrims who in former times flocked to Canterbury to pay their devotions at the shrine of Thomas à Becket, where, as Chancer expresses it—

> "And specially from every shire's ende Of Engle lond to Canterbury they wende."

A pilgrimage to Canterbury will well repay the tourist, especially if he chance to be an ecclesiologist.

Of the walls by which Canterbury was anciently surrounded, some remains still exist; but all the gates have been taken down excepting one, Westgate, which forms the entrance by the London road. At the south-west extremity of the city are the remains of an ancient castle, a little to the east of which, and adjacent to the city wall, is a high artificial mound, called the Dane John (from Donjon), the sides of which are cut into serpentine walks, and tastefully adorned with trees and shrubs. The summit commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country, and the whole forms a favourite place of public resort.

Canterbury has no manufacture of any importance, and, since the formation of the railway to Dover, has lost much of the traffic which it formerly possessed. Many of the lower class of inhabitants are engaged in the hop grounds by which it is surrounded. Canterbury has some trade in corn, and good markets for provisions of all kinds. It returns two members to Parliament. Population 21,324.

Six miles distant from Canterbury is Whitstable, a fishing village on the north coast of Kent, and near the mouth of the Swale, the estuary which separates the island of Sheppey from the mainland. It is connected with Canterbury by a railway. Population, 1861, 8086. Four and a half miles further to the eastward is Herne Bay, which has of late years been partially frequented by the people of the metropolis as a summer bathing-place, for which its situation is well suited. But the extensive scale upon which it was laid out gives it an unfinished appearance, and the greater gaiety of Margate and Ramsgate attracts by far the larger number of visitors. The pier, or rather jetty, which is built on wooden piles, extends three-quarters of a mile into the sea, and forms a fine promenade. Herne Bay contains several charitable institutions, for which the inhabitants are chiefly indebted to the munificence of Mrs. Thwaits.

Nearly three miles to the east of Herne Bay is the ancient village of Reculver, the site of the Roman station Regulbium, and afterwards the seat of royalty

^{*} Canterbury Tales, vol. ii. p. 1. Pickering's Edition of Chancer.

under the Saxons. The encroachments of the sea on this part of the coast have swept away many of the houses and part of the churchyard, which is situated on the edge of a cliff; but this has been preserved by artificial means from further devastation, and the two lofty towers of the ruined church, which form a well-known landmark to sailors, are kept in repair under the direction of the Trinity House. Immediately beyond the Reculvers is the Isle of Thanet, on which are situated Margate and Ramsgrate.

Margate (11 miles to the eastward of Herne Bay, and 16 miles, by the turnpike road, from Canterbury), originally an inconsiderable fishing village, has become of late years one of the most favourite and frequented watering-places in the kingdom. It contains numerous hotels, bazaars, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and other means of amusement for visitors during the bathing season. A stone pier, 903 feet long, and 60 feet wide in the broadest part, with a lighthouse at the extremity, forms a much-frequented promenade. During the summer and autumn, steamboats pass every day between Margate and London, performing the voyage in from six to seven hours. Population, 1861, 8274. Three miles west of Margate is Birchington Park, in which are two handsome towers, one of which has a peal of 12 bells. Two and a half miles east of Margate is Kingsgate, situated in a bay formed by an indentation in the chalk cliffs which line all this part of the Kentish coast. was formerly called Bartholomew's Gate, but received its present appel lation in consequence of Charles II. landing here on his way to Dover in A mansion was erected here by Henry, third Lord Holland, on a plan resembling Tully's villa on the coast of Baiæ: it is now partly in ruins, which have a fantastic and not unpicturesque appearance. Adjacent to Kingsgate is the North Foreland, a bold promontory with a lighthouse on its summit.

About 1½ mile to the south of the North Foreland is the pleasant village and watering-place of Broadstairs, distant 3 miles from Margate and 2 from Ramsgate. Broadstairs is much resorted to during the bathing season, and is preferred by many on account of its quiet and retirement, as compared with the larger watering-places in its vicinity. It has a small pier for the protection of fishing-boats, but passengers from London are landed by boats from the Ramsgate steamers, which call here daily during the summer season. Population, 1549.

Near Broadstairs is Piermont, a villa which was the frequent residence of Her Majesty when a child.

Ramsgate, 16 miles (by road) from Canterbury, and 4 miles from Margate, is situated at the south-east extremity of the Isle of Thanet. Besides being greatly resorted to as a bathing-place by visitors from London and elsewhere, Ramsgate has also considerable coasting trade, and both ship-building and rope-making are carried on. The harbour, which embraces an area of 48 acres, is formed by two stone piers, of which the eastern extends 2000 feet in length, and ir one of the finest works of the kind in the kingdom. The western

pier is 1500 feet long, and has a lighthouse at its extremity. The harbour admits vessels of 500 tons burden, and is divided into two parts by a wall, fitted with sluices, and forming an inner and an outer harbour. The voyage between Ramagate and London by steamboat occupies from seven to eight hours. Population 11,865.

On the east side of Ramsgate is East Cliff Lodge, the seat of Sir Moses Montedore, Bart.; and a short distance to the southwest of the town is Pegwell Bay, famous for its shrimps. Pegwell Bay possesses also an interest of another kind, since it was here that, according to tradition, Hengist and Horsa landed, about the year 446 A. D.

A road also leads from Canterbury to Sandwich and Deal. At the distance of 3½ miles it passes Littlebourne, near which, on the right, is Lee Priory, Sir F. S. H. Brydges, Bart. Three miles farther on is Wingham, and near it, on the right, is Dane Court, E. R. Rice, Esq. A little farther in the same direction is Goodneston, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Three miles and a quarter from Wingham is Ash; and three miles farther, the town of Sandwich. This was formerly a place of some importance, but its harbour has long been choked up with sand. It is a Cinque Port, and contains 2944 inhabitants.

About 51 miles from Sandwich is Deal, also one of the Cinque Ports, and situated near the Downs, which extend about 8 miles in length and 6 in breadth, between this place and the Goodwin Sands. Deal was, before the general rise of steam tugs, the general rendezvous of the East India and other fleets. Here was also an establishment of pilots, for the more safe conveyance of shipping into and out of the Downs, and up the rivers Thames and Medway. Deal is defended by a castle, and along the coast are several martello towers. Between this place and Sandwich is Sandown Castle, built by Henry VIII; and about a mile from the town, on the other side, is Walmer Castle, held till his decease by the Duke of Wellington, as Warden of the Cinque Ports. Deal has of late years become frequented as a watering-place, and its appearance been in consequence greatly improved. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in boat-building, sailmaking, and other pursuits of a nautical character; and the Deal boatmen have a deservedly high repute for their skill and intrepidity in affording assistance to vessels in distress. For Parliamentary purposes Deal is included in the borough of Sandwich, which, conjointly with it, returns two members to Parliament. Population, 7581.

Six miles distant from Deal is the S. Foreland Lighthouse; and three miles beyond, Dover.

Margate, Ramagate, and Deal are all connected with the metropolis by railways, for which see pages 10 and 11.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.	Resuming the Route to Dover.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Nackington, Lord Sondes. Renwell.		Secr. the river Stour.		Bifrons, H. E. Taylor, Esq. Beaksbourne House,
Pett House. Bridge Place. Bourne Place.	12]	Bridge.	58 <u>1</u>	R. Peckham, Esq. Higham. Ileden. J. P. Plumptre.
Chariton Piace.	10	Barham Down.	61	Esq. Denhill.
Barham. Broome Park, Sir H. Oxenden, Bart. Wootton Court, Sir F. S. H. Brydges, Bart.	71	Halfway House.	68]	Woolwich Wood.
	5 8 11	Lydden. Ewell. Buckland.	66 68 691	At a little distance, Waldershare, Earl of Guilford.
Just entering Dover, on the right, are the new barracks and fortifications.		DOVER.	71	

Dover is situated in a deep valley, formed by an opening in the chalk hills, which surround it in the form of an amphitheatre. On one of these, situated to the eastward of the town, and rising abruptly to a height of 320 feet above the sea, is situated the ancient Castle. The walls of Dover Castle embrace an area of nearly 35 acres of ground, within which space are contained towers and other buildings of various ages, from Roman to recent times. The appearance of the whole, from the commanding elevation which it occupies is very imposing. Other portions of the heights adjacent to the town are also fortified. The harbour, which is formed artificially by piers and jetties, has recently been deepened and much improved, at vast expense. The town has been greatly extended of late years, and is now a fashionable and much-frequented wateringplace, with every accommodation for the convenience of visitors. It is situated at the point of our island which makes the nearest approach to the coast of France, which is distant only 21 miles, and which is distinctly visible in clear weather. By means of the submarine electric telegraph, Dover now keeps up a constant communication with France, and through her, with a great portion of the continent. It was formerly the principal place of embarkation for the continent, but has been partially superseded in that respect by Folkstone. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, and returns two members to Parliament. Population in 1861, 25,325. The hotels and inns are numerous.

About half a mile to the south-west of Dover is Shakespere's Cliff, a bold prominence of chalk, now tunnelled through by the railway, and the name of which is derived from the well-known description in the fourth act of "King Lear," which it is supposed to have suggested. But portions of the summit have fallen at various times, so that it now retires inland, and no longer "looks fearfully in the confined deep,"—though still affording a magnificent and "dizzy" prospect. Days for seeing Castle, Monday and Saturday.

IL LONDON TO WOOLWICH, GRAVESEND ROCHESTER, AND CHATHAM, BY BAILWAY, 81 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Rochest.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Railway to Brighton and Dover branches off.		From London Bridge, by Greenwich railway, for 2½ miles. Enter Kent.		Rotherhithe. Deptford, almost a sub- urb of London, has a royal dockyard, which
The Railway passes through the centre of Woolwich, which is distant 8 m. from London by road, and about 5 m. by water. Here is a fowerment dockyard, established in the reign of Henry which the state of the state o		The Greenwich railway was the first constructed line which had its commencement in the metropolis. It is constructed throughout upon arches, which form a viaduct 22 feet in height above the ground. This line forms the point of departure for both the Brighton and Dover lines.		embraces an area of 81 acres. The workhouse occupies the site of Sayes Court, the residence of the celebrated John Evelvn. Here Peter the Great studied shipbuilding. Pop. of Parish 40,242. To Greenwich, the birthplace of Queen Bess and her father distant 8 m. from London Bridge by road, is chiefly remarkable for its magnificent
sumy and navy. It seldom montains fewer than 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides mailer arms innumerable. Here are foundries for cau- mon, and every other descrip- tion of warlike stores. On the adjacent common are exten- sive barracks, a Royal Mili- lary Academy for the chose-		cr. river Ravens- bourne.		hospital, originally designed for a royal palace, but appro- priated since 1094 to the pur poses of an hospital for de- cayed seamen. Addition- were made subsequent to thi- date by Sir Christophe. Wren, dec. There is also i Royal Park, enclosing 20 acres, on a eminence of which stands the Observa tory. The Park is greatly
ion of young gentlemen besigned for the military pro- cession, and a Military Repos- tory, containing weapons of lestruction of almost every uge and nation. There is a arge convict establishment here employed in the Govern- ment Dookward and the Arse- ment Dookward and the Arse-	27 26 24	Lewisham Station. Blackheath St. Charlton St. Close to the Station is the fine old manor house of Charlton, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.		tory. The Park is greatly resorted to by the people of London for the purpose of recreation. The Ranger house is occupied by the Ear of Aberdeen, who holds that office at present. Greenwich, Deptford, and Woolwich, form tog other the borough of Green wich, which
the Thames a new town is springing up, called North- woodwich. Pop. of Parish	23 221	Woolwich Dockyd. St. Woolwich Arsenal St.	8 81	returns two members to Par
Plumstead. Belvidere Park, Sir C.	20	Abbey Wood St.	11	Plumstead and Eritl Marshes; beyond, the
E. Eardley, Bart. Lesness Park. May place.	18	Erith St. Erith can boast of a pretty ivy- covered church, containing a few monuments and brasses, but much defaced.	13	Thames.
Crayford.		Ex ci. river Cray.		
V =	15	DARTFORD.	16	Dartford, a small tow situated on the river Da- rent, is noted for its gun powder and paper mill: The first paper mill i England was erecte here. Pop. 5314.
Swanscombe.	12	Greenhithe St.	19	Greenhithe.
	1	Northfleet.		At Northfleet some anip building is carried on. Lim

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Rochest.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Gravesend has greatly increased in size of late years, and become a favourite place of resort for the pleasure seekers of the metropols. There are a excellent landing piers for the seamers and a variety of attractions for wintown For Links. Milton Church. Chalk. Cobham Hall, the noble seat of the Earl of Darna-	l	GRAVESEND. Between Gravesend and Bochester the Railway passes through a tunnel, nearly along the line formerly occupied by the Thames and Medway Canal.		is extensively burns in the neighbourbood. The church is ancient, and contains some interesting monuments. Rosherville gardens and pleasure grounds are well laid out, and with their adjuncts, form a great attraction to Cockney holiday-makers.
ley, 3 miles. It contains a fine collection of pic- tures. Cobham Woods possess peculiar charms for those who delight in sylvan scenery. Strood, at which the railway terminates, forms a suburb of Rochester.		Higham St.	28 81	84 miles distant is Cow- ling Castle, built in the reign of Richard II., once a place of great strength: it is now chiefly in ruins, parts of which are very picturesque.
with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge. Together with the adjacent parish of Frinsbury, it forms a part of the borough of Roches- ter, which returns 2 mem- bers to Parliament.		to town of ROCHESTER (p. 3).		9 miles from Stroud is Upnor Castle, on the west bank of the Medway, built in the reign of Elizabeth for the defence of the river. It forms a large ordnance depot for gun- powder.

III. LONDON TO FOLKSTONE AND DOVER, BY RAILWAY, 88 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Horne, 4 miles. Crowhurst. Hever 3½ miles. Hever Castle, formerly the residence of Anne Boleyn, is one of the most interest- ing relics in the kingdom. Many of the rooms are in the same state as when visited by Henry VIII. Adjacent to Hever is Chiddingstone, a village rich in specimens of old English architecture. It belonged till lately to the Waldo family.	57 52	From London Bridge, by Greenwich and Brighton railways, to Reigate Junc. St. (p. 24). Through Bletchingley Tunnel, 1080 yards. Godstone St. Enter Kent. Edinbridge St. Penshurst St. Penshurst (Lord de Lisle and Dudley), the ancient seat of the Sydney family, who became possessed of the manor in the reign of Edward VI. Here Sir Philip Sydney was born in 1594. It is a fine old mansion, of quadrangular	27 82 87	Godstone, 2 miles. Tandridge Court, Earl of Cottenham. Westerham, 5 miles. Population, 2163. Seven Oaks, 6 miles; and near it, Knowle Park, Countess Amherst (p. 16).

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SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

(REIGATE TO DOVER, CANTERBURY, DEAL, RAMSGATE & MARGATE.) CASHFORD Irton Bail Surfee in L dinotes & Burds Marden Fu Harne. Coundal : Bartinghigh dord Morder Harton Walthaus (Ochost) Tet Systemy einsted. Tutsfield Stelling Elsham William lototto Westerham Wath Jam Journdown Wood Hill Iv Breatend Conden POLKESTON Swimpheld : Sundridge: Curat. Try Ho Seventinks Waterness Ph. Butletond DOVER ACXBRIDGE. ASHIORD Hinrard Brook Wyd Minuson Sta dens Torst Stettina Milton MAIDSTAN Thuns/min ngley Wd CANTERBURY Staplehurgt Wantering & Kutton Landary Cheomb Hinth Tenterden "Chiales Smarden? Spreide Buchest Boys Wante bert High Halden molden. Burth Sandwigh Otherder Shallen Woodchubch Sandowille Charley trekington DEAL Hart field S.LE WE Affects THA NE wewall. Entheell Ita MARGATE 101 ASBFORD RAMSGATE Lengthyton. Willesborge

B-oadstair

Servington

OF RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Dover.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Branch to Tunbridge Wells, 5 miles.	47	form, enclosing a spacious court. The state apartments are adorned with rare portraits and paintings by emineut masters. Penshurt was also the birthplace of the famous Algernon Sydney. Tunbridge Junction St. Here the central station of the railway is placed, covering 12 acres of ground, and consisting of offices, workhouses, andwarehouses	41	Ightham, 7 miles.
Tudeley. Capel.	42	for the reception of goods. Paddock Wood June- tion St.	46	Branch to Maidstone, 10 miles (p. 14).
Cranbrooke, 54 miles. Frittenden, 84 miles. Sissinghurst Castle, 6	88 85	Marden St. Staplehurst St.	50 5 8	
miles from the Staple- hurst Station, is an au- cient mansion now in ruins. It was used dur-		St cr. river Beult.		Sutton Valence, 4 m. Chart Sutton, 5 m. East Sutton, Sir E. Fil- mer, Bart.
ing one of the wars of the last century as a prison for French cap-	8 2	Headcorn St.	56	Boughton Malherb.
tivea. Biddenden, 4 miles. Tenterden, 9 miles. Smarden. Bethersden. Great Chart.	27	Pluckley St.	61	Charing, 51 miles. Po- pulation, 1941. Surrenden House, Sir E. C. Dering, Bart. Hothfield, Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. Goddinton House, Rev. N. Toke.
Branch to Rye and Hastings.	21	ASHFORD JUNCTION ST. (p. 13).	67	Branch to Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. (see p.10). Willesborough.
Kingsworth. Aldington. Westenhanger House, an ancient manorial resi- dence of the time of Rich- ard I., Visct. Strangford. To Hythe, 8 m. (p. 14). Sanding Park, W. Deedes, Esq.	18	Westenhanger and Hythe St. 2 miles west of Hythe is Lympas, the Portus Lema- sis of the Romans: it has some remains of an ancient		Sevington. Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart. Smeeth: Sellinge. Standford. Monks Horton, 14 m. Postling. Beachborough, Rev. W. E. Brockman.
Saltwood. Cheriton. Folkestone, § mile. 9 miles west of Folke- stone is Sandgate (p. 14). The engineering features of the ime between Folke- stone and Dover are with		castle. Saltwood Tunnel, 952 yards. Folkestone St. Martello Tunnel, 636 yards. Abbot's Cliff Tunnel, 1897 yards.	82	Hawkinge. Capel le Ferne. Hougham. 11 m. rrom Hougham.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Dover.		From London.	on left from lond.
worthy of attention. The rallway is alternately carried through tunnels, and upon artificial embankments formed on the face of the chalk cliffs, and washed at their base by the sea. In blasting the Rounddown cliff for the occasion (in 1843), upwards of 19,000 pounds of gunpowder were used, and within a few seconds 490,000 cubic yards of chalk thrown down by the explosion to a depth of nearly 400 feet.		Shakespere's Cliff Tunnel, 1393 yards. DOVER (p. 6).		and 2) from Dover, are the ruins of 8t Radigund's Mo- nastery, founded at the close of the 12th century.

IV. LONDON TO CANTERBURY, RAMSGATE, AND MARGATE, BY RAILWAY,

		101 Miles.		
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	EZ	From London Bridge to Ashford, as in	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Do- ver.	34	preceding route.	67	Kennington.
Hinxhill, and beyond Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart. Brook. Crundell.	29	Along the valley of the river Stour, which the line crosses 5 times between Ashford and Canterbury. Wye St.	72	Eastwell Park, Earl of Winchilsea and Notting- ham, 2½ miles. Godmersham Park, R.
Denge Wood.	25	Chilham St.	76	Knight, Esq. Chilham Park and Castle, J. B. Wildman, Esq.
Mystole House. Chartham. Horton. Miton. Thanington.		CANTERBURY (p. 2).	81	To Feversham, 7 miles. Flahpond Wood. Harbiedown: — Hall Place. Hales Fl., Railway to Whitstable, 6 miles. Beverley Park.
Fordwich.	17	Sturry St.	84	Herne Bay, 6 miles through the village of Herne.
Stodmarsh. Grove Hill House.	13	Grove Ferry St. Grove Ferry St. Grove Ferry St. Grove Ferry St.	88	Westbere. Hoeth. Chislet Court. Sarre Bridge. Reculver, 34 miles.
Branch to Sandwich and Deal, 9 miles. Pegwell Bay. St Lawrence.	8	Minster St.	93	Monkton. Birchington, 3 miles.
Broadstairs, 2 miles from Ramsgate, and 3 from Margate, through St Pe- ter's (p. 4).	4	RAMSGATE (p. 4).	97	Dandelion.
N.Foreland Lighthouse. Kingagate.		MARGATE (p. 4).	101	To Reculver, 8 miles. Herne Bay, 11 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Deal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	9	From London Br. to Minster St. (p. 19).	93	
		SC cr. riv. Stour, and leave I. of Thanet.		About 1 mile before reaching Sandwich is Richborough Castle, the ancient Eutupize, a Roman station, and probably one of the earliest Roman works in the island. It is now a ruin, standing on a mound, the base of which
Worth. Sholden Lodge.	•	To Ramsgate, by coach, 6 miles. DEAL (p. 5).	98 102	is washed by the Stour. Sandown Castle, where Col. Hutchinson died a prisoner. Deal Castle.
From Deal to Dover, by seach, 8 miles, passing through Walmer and Ringswould.				Walmer Castle.

VI. LONDON TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS, BY RAILWAY, 46 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Ton.	From London Br. to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Mahledon Park, J. Dea- con, Esq. Bidborough. Southborough Bounds. Nonsuch Green.	5	Tunbridge (p. 9).	41	Summerhill, Great Lodge. Pembury.
Nonsuch Green.	l	TUNBRIDGE WELLS.	46	

Tunbridge Wells is a celebrated watering-place upon the borders of Kent and Sassex. The chalybeate spring, to which the town owes its origin, was first noticed in the reign of James I., by Dudley, Lord North. The town has much increased of late years, and contains all the usual requisites of a watering-place. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the neighbourhood is extremely picturesque and beautiful. Pop. 1861, 13,807. Excursions may be made to Penshurst, (Lord De Liale and Dudley), 5 m. distant; Bridge Castle, 2 m. distant; Hever Castle, 7 m. distant; Bayham Abbey (Marquis Camden), 6 m. distant, the ruins of which are extremely picturesque. There is a modern mansion in the Gothic style. Two miles beyond Tunbridge Wells is Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Folkest.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	681	Green-Man turnpike.	11	
	•	cr. Surrey Canal.	-3	
	671	Turk's Head or Half-	21	
	- 1	way House.	-	
		Hatcham.	ا ۔ ا	
	661	Newcross Square.	81	
		∰@ cr. Croydon Canal.	!	
	66	Newcross.	81	
Lewisham, a very po-	641	Enter Kent. Lewisham.	5	Lee Lodge.
pulous village, extending	024	cr. river Ravens-	"	Lee Manor House, F.
near a mile on road to		bourn.	!	Perkins, Esq.
Bromley,5 miles distant.	64	Lee.	54	Lee Grove, T. Brand- ram, Eeq.
Eltham Lodge.	61 1	Eltham.	8	Well-Hall, R. Sutton,
1	1	The church contains se-		Eeg.
1		veral interesting monu- ments. Here are the ruins		Park Farm Place. To Dartford, 81 miles.
1		of an old palace, in the	1	10 Datable, of make
}	ŀ	time of Henry VII. one of		
	1	the most magnificent royal		
į.	1	edifices in England. The great hall is now used as a	1	
í .	١	barn—the splendid roof of	1	
l .	l	finely carved wood is in a	ł	
1	1	good state of preservation.		
	604	This is still Crown property. Southend.	9	1
Kemnel.	581	Sidcup.	111	1
Frognal, Visct. Syd-	57	Foot's Cray.	12	North Cray.
ney. At a little distance.	1 -	cr. river Cray.		Foot's Cray Place.
Chiselburst.	00%	Birchwood Corner.	14	
	53	Pedham Place.	16	
Two miles distant			17	1
Lullingstone Castle, Sin P. Hart Dyke, Bart.		sw cr. river Darent.		1
To Seven-Oaks, 8 m	49	The Cock. Wrotham.	204	
To Tunbridge, 84.	451	W POLIMIN.	122	Ì
St. Clere, W. J. Eve- lyn, Esq., and 8 miles		ì		Ł
from Wrotham at Igh		Ì	1	Į.
tham, Oldbury Place			1	
W. Elers, Esq.	1.0.	Wrotham Heath.	100.	Addington.
Offham.	48	Royal Oak. A short distance to right	262	Sir J. H. Hawley, Bt.
Bradbourne House,Sh	el .	West Malling and East		1
W. Twysden, Bart.		Malling.	1	
	89	Larkfield	30	Aylesford and Friar's
1	89	Ditton.	802	Place, Earl of Aylesford.
1		cr. river Medway	٠ ا	Preston Hall.
To Tunbridge, 18½ m	. 85 <u>1</u>	MAIDSTONE.	84]	

Maidstone, the county town of Kent, is situated on a pleasant declivity, chiefly on the right bank of the Medway. In the vicinity are very extensive hop plantations, and the town is surrounded by gardens and orchards. Maidstone has an extensive and flourishing trade in hops, grain, fruit, stone, &c. The paper-

mills employ upwards of 300 hands. The Archbishop's Palace is a Gothic structure, rebuilt about the middle of the fourteenth century. It has undergone considerable alterations since that period, but is still a pleasant and convenient residence. Among the other buildings worthy of notice are, the County Hall, County Gaol, Chapel of Newark Hospital, All Saints Church, and a very ancient stone bridge. The town contains a grammar school, a proprietary school, 4 charity schools, 19 alms-houses, and 9 Dissenting meeting-houses. The county gaol was erected in 1818, on the improved radiating plan, at an expense of £200,000. Maidstone has returned two members of Parliament since the reign of Edward VI. It formerly contained a college, founded by Archbishop Courtensy in the reign of Richard II.; but it was suppressed by Edward VI. Population in 1861, 23,058. About 11 miles north-east of the town is Pennenden Heath, where the county meetings have been held from a period prior to the Conquest. Roads lead from Maidstone to Hythe, Folkestone, and Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Tenterden, and Romney, Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wella, and to Westerham. It is now connected with the metropolis by two railways.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Folkest.	Route to Folkestone continued.	London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leeds Castle (C. W. Martin, Esq.) a fine old mansion, surrounded by a moat, situated in a	301 281 251	Park Gate Inn. Harrietsham. Lenham.	891 411 44	At a little distance Hollingbourn.
wild park. Leeds village has an air of remote an- tiquity; and farther to the right East Sutton Place, Sir E. Filmer, Bart., and Ulcombe Ho. Opposite Lenham, Chil- stone House, G. Dou-		The church is a large and handsome structure, and contains curious stalls and monuments.		Otterden.
glas, Esq.; Calehill Pk., H. Darell, Esq.; and fur- ther to the right, Surren- den-Dering, Sir E. C.	221	Charing on the left.	47}	To Faversham 10‡ m. To Canterbury 13‡ m. Pett Place.
Dering, Bart. Hothfield Place, Sir R. Tufton, Bart. Goddinton, Rev. N.	191	Hothfield Common.	50 1	At a distance, Eastwell Park, Earl of Winchilses and Nottingham.
Toke. Four miles distant, Great Ollantigh.	16	Ashford, At the confluence of two branches of the Stour. The church contains several monuments well worthy of notice. Pop. 5522	58]	To Faversham 14½ m. To Canterbury 14½ m.
 	151 181	Willesborough. Mersham Hatch.	5 4] 56	Mersham Hatch, Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart. At a distance Eving-
	94	Sellinge. New-Inn Green.	60	ton, Sir Courtenay Ho- nywood, Bart. Monks-Holton.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Folkest.	Route to Folkestone continued.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To New Romney 9 miles. This borough is one of the Cinque Porta. It formerly sent two members to Parliament, —the right of election being vested in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; but it is now disfranchised. Pop. of parish, 1062. Sandgate is a village		HYTHE, One of the Cinque Ports, formerly a maritime town of great importance. It is a thoroughfare for per- sons going to or coming from France; the channel here being only 27 miles across to Calais, and the voyage being often made in one tide if the wind is fair. Returns 1 M.P. Pop. of town, 8001, and Parl		Three miles distant, Sibton, J. Uneack, Esq. Hythe, near the church is the villa of Professor Coleman, and beyond, Beachborough, Rev. W. D. Brockman.
of considerable repute as a watering-place. It	6	borough, 21,867. Seabrook Bridge.	634	Marine Villa, Earl of
has a castle, originally built by Henry VIII., now employed as a mar-	14	Sandgate.	68	Darnley.
tello tower.		Folkestone.	69‡	

Folkestone was at one time a flourishing place, and is again rising into importance. It has greatly increased since the opening of the South-Easters Railway, the directors of which have made it a principal station for communication with France. Swift steam-packets pass daily, and often twice a day between Folkestone and Boulogne (a direct distance of 29 miles), accomplishing the voyage in two hours. The harbour has been greatly extended and improved, and numerous modern buildings erected for the accommodation of visitors, by whom it is resorted to during the summer months. The surrounding country is very beautiful. Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was a native, and left a sum of money, with which a school has been endowed. Customs dues collected in 1857, £185,881. Pop. 8507.

VIII. LONDON TO MAIDSTONE, BY RAILWAY, 48 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Maidst.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cobham Hall, Earl of	12	From London Br. to Stroud St. (p. 7 and 8).	81	Bochester.
Darnley.	10	Cuxton St.	33	
	6	Snodland St.	37	
	4	Aylesford St.	89	
Leybourne Grange, Sir J. H. Hawley, Bart.		MAIDSTONE (p. 19).	48	The Mote, Earl of Romney.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Well. Brockley. Cataford Bridge. Sydenham. Beckenham Place, J. Cator, Esc. Warren Ho. Clay Hill, Eden Farm, Lord Auckland (Bishop of Bath and Wells.)	60 59 57 1	From London to Lewisham Bridge, see page 12- Lewisham Bridge. Rushy Green. South End. BROMLEY.	5 6 7	Lee. Horn Park. To Greenwich, 2½ miles. Burnt Ash Grove. Plaistow Hall, Camden Pl. Marq. Camden. Browley House. Chiselhurst. Leesons, Lord Wynford 5 miles.

Bromley derives its name from the quantity of broom with which it was formerly surrounded. It is pleasantly situated on the Ravensbourn, and possesses a spring whose waters afford great relief in a variety of infirmities, from the cholybeate with which they are impregnated. The church contains a monument to the memory of Dr Hawkesworth, (the author of the Adventurer,) and the tomb of the wife of Dr Johnson. Bishop Warner, in 1666, here founded a college for 20 clergymen's widows, Population, 5505.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winds.	Route continued.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	54₺	Mason's Hill. Leaves Green.	10 į	
Langley Pa., E. Good- hart, Eeq. Hayes and Hayes Pl. Oakely Farm.				Southborough. Magpie Hall.
Holwood Ho.,(J. Ward, Ess.) once the seat of Mr. Pst. High Ehms, Str J. W. Lubbock, Bart. New House.	51	Bromley Common. Lock's Bottom. Farnborough. Green Street Green.	18 14 15]	Paraborough Hall. Cheisfield.
Knockholt, Ashgrove Cottage. Chevesing and Cheve- sine Pa. Earl Stanhous.		Richmore Hill.	163 174 20	Halstead and Halstead Place. Otford. Dumon Green.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Winch.		London.	on left from lond.
great mechanical genius, and greatly improved the printing-press. Combe Bank.				
Chipsted PL	48	River Head.	22	Bradbourne House. Wilderness Park, Mar- quis Camden.
Montreal Pl. Earl Am- herst. This seat received its name from the 1st Lord Amherst, in memory of his success in the reduction				
of Montreal, in Canada. To Westerham, 41 m. Keppington. Col. T. Austen. Ash Grove.	41	SEVENOAKS is a pleasant town, and de- rives its name from seven oak-trees which formerly	1	Knowle Park (Earl Amherst) formerly the seat of the Sackvilles, Dukes of Dorset, whose title is now extinct. This magnificent
Helle Vue.		occupied the height on which it is built. The church is an elegant build- ing, and, from its command- ing situation, is a conspicu- ous object. The town has		mansion covers upwards of five acres of ground, and furnishes specimens of the architecture of a variety of ages,—the most ancient being as old as the
		a Grammar-School, and a large range of alms-houses, instituted by Sir William det Sevenoke, a foundling, brought up by some chari- table persons in the town		Mareschels and Bigods, the most modern being the erection of Thomas, first Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I. It has an invaluable collection of
		from which he received his name. Population of pa- rish, 4695.	ł	pictures and antique busts. The park contains herds of fine deer, a variety of ex- cellent timber, and covers an extent of five or six miles in circumference.
Panthurst. Foxbush.	401 573		24 1 27 1	Rumsted.
Meopham Bank.		Flying Horse.	•	
Leigh Pa. Hall Pl. F.T. Bailey, Esq.		TUNBRIDGE,	30	To Maidstone, 134 miles.
Penshurst Pa. Lord de Lisle and Dudley. At a short distance is the fa-		on the Medway, Is celebrated for its manu-	30	Postern Pa. J. E. West, Esq. Summer Hill, the resi-
mous oak, planted at the birth of Sir P. Sidney, and now 22 feet in circumfer- ence. The park is adorned by a noble sheet of water.		factures of turnery ware. It has a free grammar- school, founded and en- dowed by Sir A. Judde. a native of the place. Pop.		dence of Cromwell's Gene- ral Lambert after the civil wars.
called Lancup Well. See p. 8.		of town, 5919. Oc. River Medway To Tunbridge Wells, 52 miles.)	
Wood's Castle.	303 284 27	Wood's Gate. Kipping's Cross. Lindridge.	34 <u>]</u> 36 <u>.</u> 38	Two and a-quarter miles distant is Tunbridge Wella.

LONDON .- SEVENOAKS .- TUNBRIDGE AND WINCHELSEA - Continued. 17

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	_	Enter Sussez.	London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two miles distant, Bay- ham Abbey (Marquis Cam-	25	Lamberhurst.	40	Court Lodge.
den), founded about the	1	River Teise.		Sentney Castle, an an-
year 1200, beyond which,	22	Stone Crouch, (Kent).	43	Scotney Castle, an an- clent seat situated in a deep
at Frant, is Shernfold, and Eridge Castle, Earl of				vale on the banks of the Beulth.
Abergavenny.	1	Flimwell.	١ ـ	Bedgebury Park.
To Battle, 12 miles. Elfords.	$\frac{201}{171}$	Highgate.	443	Oakfield Lodge,
Lillesden.	11.5	111giigasco	47	
To Battle, 11 miles.			ľ	To Cranbrook, five m.
}		Hawkhurst.		
Here a road leads to Four	147	Sandhurst. Newinden.	50 1	
Oaks, through Whitebread		Newinden.	52	Two miles distant, Mer-
Lane, saving 14 mile. At a distance are the ru-		and enter Sussex.	1	rington Place.
ins of Bodyham Castle, a	101	Nirthiam.	544	
megnificent building, sup-	9	Beckley.	55	
one of the Dalyngriges, a	73	Four Oaks.	57	1
family of great consequence in Sussex in the fourteenth	6	Peasemarsh.	59	
and fifteenth centuries.	2	RYE (p. 29.)	63	Mountsfield, at the en- transe of Rys.
		WINCHELSEA.	65	Winchelsea Castle.

X. LONDON TO HASTINGS, 651 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		From ondon.	on left from Lond.
To Tunbridge Wells, 13	19	London Bridge to Flim- well (Kent.) as above	443	To Rye, 18} miles.
To Lewes, 24 miles.	16	Hurst Green (Sussex.)		Iridge Pl. Lady Mickle- thwayt, Bart.
Court Lo.; and, farther	11	Robert's Bridge. Vine Hall.	523	•
to the right, Darvell Bank. At a distance, Ashburn- ham House, Earl of Ash- harnham.	91	Wartlington.	541	
Battle Abbey, Lord H.	72	Battle.	56	
Battle Powder Mills. Crowhurst Pl.	53	Crowhurst Park.	58	Beauport, Sir Charles M. Lamb, Bart.
Hollington Lodge. Ore Place—Sir H. El- phingstone, Bart.	21	Ore. HASTINGS (p. 28)	611 633	lamile distant, Westfield. Bohemy House. To Winchelsea, 74 miles, thence to Rye, 2 miles.

18 XI. LONDON TO HASTINGS THROUGH TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hastings		From London	on left from Lond.
	87 84	London to Tunbridge (p. 16.) Cr. river Medway. Southborough. Nonsuch-Green.	30 33	Penshurst, Lord de Lisle and Dudley. South Pa. Great Bounds, Viscount Hardinge.
To Lewes, 242 miles.	81 1 29 1 24 1	Tunbridge Wells. Frant (Sussex.) Wadhurst.	35 37 42	
To East Bourne, 30 m.	21 ‡ 19	Junction of the road from Flimwell,	45 <u>}</u> 48	
		Thence to Hastings as by the preceding route.		

XII. LONDON,-UCKFIELD,-EAST BOURNE, 621 Miles.

	_			
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From B. Bourne.		Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
hart, Esq. Westerham is a small market-town. The manor was given to Abbey of West-minster by Edward I.—It is now the property of J. Ward, Esq. Gen. Wolfe and Bishop Hoadley were natives of this place. In the parish church there is a monument to the memory of the former, who is buried there. Squerries	481 471 44 411 36 311 282 242	Ashdown Forest.	141 151 187 211 251 267	
14 mile from Uckfield, a road leads off to Lewes 8 imiles distant.	4	UCKFIELD. In the neighbourhood are two chalybeate springs. Population, 1851, 1590. There is another and shorter route from London to Uckfield (see p. 30.)		Framfield Park, A. Do- novan, Esq.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From E. Bour.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
The Broad.	141 121 84 7 31 29	East Hoathley. Whitesmith Green. Horsebridge. Cr. riv. Cuckmere. Hailsham. Polegate Green. Willingdon.	55 1 591	Four m. distant, Hurst- monceux Park, H. M. Curteis, Esq. Ratton Park, Freeman Thomas, Esq.
	~4	EAST BOURNE.	623	Compton Place, Lord Chesham.

East Bourne is a fashionable sea-bathing place, situated in a valley at the extremity of the South Downs. It has a handsome church, in which are some monuments and a singular font. The bathing here is remarkably good; and it has also the advantage of a chalybeate spring. To the west of East Bourne is Beachy-Head, the loftiest cliff on this coast. It is 573 feet in height, and contains several caverns. Six miles east of East Bourne is Pevensey Castle, a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The date of its erection is unknown, but, from the quantity of Roman brick employed in the work, it is supposed to have been constructed out of some Roman fortress. The town and castle of Pevensey were conferred by William the Conqueror on his half-brother, Robert Earl of Montainge and Cornwall. They were afterwards forfeited to the Crowa. and Henry III. granted them to his son Prince Edward and his heirs, Kings of England, so that they should never more be separated from the Crown. Notwithstanding of this, however, they were settled on the celebrated John of Gaunt. For many years Pevensey Castle was held by the Pelhams. It then came to Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, and ultimately descended by marriage to the Duke of Devonshire. Six miles from Pevensev and 12 from East Bourne are the ruins of Hurstmonceux Castle, formerly a fortress of great magnificence and strength. Till 1777 it was the most perfect and regular castellated mansion in the kingdom; but about that period the roof was taken down, and the interior completely stript by the proprietor, the Rev. Mr Hare, who employed the materials thus obtained in the erection of some additional rooms in the modern mansion-bouse. The church contains some curious monuments of the family of Fiennes. Hurstmonceux is now the property of H. M. Curteis, Esq., who manifests a praiseworthy zeal in the preservation of its ruins.

The nearest road to East Bourne, and that which is most travelled, is through East Grinstead and Uckfield (see page 20). Its distance from London by the coute is 61 miles. The population of East Bourne parish in 1861 was 5795.

			_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Bright,		Prom.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Streatham Park, where, while it was occupied by the Thrales, Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor.	563 551 53	Westminster Bridge to Kennington T. P. Brixton. Streatham.	1 1 3 5 1 5 1	The vicinity of Croydon is particularly celebrated for field-sports. The church is a fine ancient building.
Beddington Pa., C. H. Carew, Esq., beyond which is Carshalton Ho., and Carshalton Pa.	49	CROYDON. To Epsom 9½ miles.	0 <u>1</u>	containing the monuments of Sheldon, Wake, Gridall, Whitgift, and Potter, Arch- bishops of Canterbury. To Bromley 61 miles.
Hayling House.	462	Purley House.	111	Purley Ho. Here Horne Tooke resided. Sanderstead Co.
Quarry House.	441 43	Rose and Crown Inn. Marden Park Lodge.	13 2 15 <u>1</u>	Marden Park, Sir W. B. Clayton, Bart. Rook's Nest, C. H. Tur-
Gasson House.		Godstone Green.	19	ner, Esq. Flower House. Lee Place. Stratton House.
Vasou nous.	37 2 35 <u>1</u> 33 <u>1</u>	Stanstead Borough. Blindley Heath. New Chapel Green.	20 <u>1</u> 23 25	Felcourt.
Folbridge P.	31]	Felbridge (enter Sus- sex).	27	To Brighton through Lindfield 27 miles.
Framepost, and Saint Hill.	293	EAST GRINSTEAD. The church is a spacious building, containing a curious monument, with an		Rast Co.
At the enst end of the town is Sackville College, erected by Robert, Earl of Dorset, for the residence of 24 aged persons.		inscription stating that the church was founded by R. Lewkner, Esq. and his wife, who was one of the ladies to the Queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII.		East Grinstead formerly returned 2 M.P.'s., but is now disfranchised. Pop. of parish, 4266.
Kidbrooke, Lord Col- chester.	263	Cr. river Medway. Forest Row.	31 <u>1</u>	
To Cuckfield, 13 miles. At a distance Sheffield Pa. Earl of Sheffield, and Fletching church, in which Gibbon the historian is integred.		Wych Cross. Nutley. Maresfield. Uckfield.	34 37 39‡ 41↓	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Bight,		From Lon d.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Malling House, Malling Deanery, Combe Place, Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Bart. Stammer Park, Earl of	64	Horsted. Cliff. SC cr. river Ouse. LEWES. (See p. 28.) Ashcombe. Falmer. BRIGHTON.	49 <u>1</u>	Framfield, A. Donovan, Eaq. Here a road leads off to East Bourne, distant 19½ miles. Plashet Park, Viscount Gage. Glynde, 3 m. Lord Dacre and Glyndbourne. Firle Place, Visct. Gage.

KIV. LONDON TO BRIGHTON THROUGH CROYDON AND CUCKFIELD, $51\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Bright,		From Lond.	on left from lond.
Near on Red-Hill Com- mon Leith Hill Tower, a conspicuous object in this neighbourhood.		London to Merstham. At the 19th milestone, to Brighton, through Reignte. Horley.	17 \$ 24	To Brighton through Hickstead, 24 miles.
magnituu nood.	24 21 20 18	Enter Sussex. Richman's Green. Worth-Bridge. Northfolk Arms. Balcombe. Whiteman's Green.	271 291 31 324	
Danay, W. J. Campion,	15 14 8	CUCKFIELD, Pop. of parish, 1881, 8196. Friar's Oak Inn. Clayton.	36] 37 423 44]	
Weokonbury Beacon.	51 8 21	Piecombe. Patcham. Withdean. BRIGHTON	451 481 49 511	

CRAWLEI, AND MICKSTEAD, 642 MD66					
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Bright,		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.	
Up. Gatton House, W. Currie, Esq. Gatton Park, Lord Monson. Gatton is remarkable as having possessed the privilege of sending 2 M. P's. while it had seven electors.	31	Westminster Bridge to CROYDON. Merstham. REIGATE. The church contains several costly monuments. A castle formerly stood here, but no part of the building now remains. The Priory (Earl Somers) stands on the site of a convent of Augustines. Reigate returns one M.P. Pop. 9975.	9 <u>1</u> 17 <u>2</u> 21 <u>1</u>		
Charlwood House, J. Fraser, Esq.		At the County Oak, enter Sussex.	ĺ		
To Horsham, 7 miles.	00.	CRAWLEY. Second cr. a branch of river Adur.	29 3	Tilgate Lodge.	
Albourne Place.	221 111 91 61 31	HICKSTEAD. Albourne Green. Piecombe. Patcham.	403 423 46 49	Hurstpierpoint. Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester.	
i	l	BRIGHTON.	52}	1	

XVI. LONDON TO BRIGHTON THROUGH SUTTON, REIGATE, AND CUCKFIELD 528 Miles.

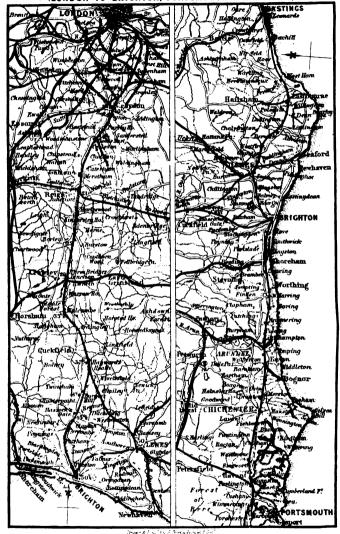
			_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		From Lond	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance Mordon Park.	494 464 45	Clapham Common. Tooting. Mitcham. Conce celebrated for the excellence of its trout.	3½ 6 7½	Beddington Park, C. H. Carew, Esq. Carahalton House. Carahalton Park.
	41 i	SUTTON.	111	Carshalton church contains a handsome monu- ment to the Gaynesford family.
Nork Ho. E. of Egmont. Tadworth Court.	393	Banstead Downs. Obelisk.	18	The Oaks (formerly a seat of the Earls of Derby), a noble mansion, commanding fine views.
	34 3 33	Walton Heath. Gatton Inn.	18 19	Upper Gatton House, W. Currie, Esq.
Gatton, a famous nomi- aation borough, now dis- franchised.	313	REIGATE. Thence to Brighton by Crawley and Cuck- field	ĺ	Gatton Pa. a noble man- sion, the approach to which is thought to equal anything of the kind in the kingdom, the seat of Lord Monson.

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LONDON & BRIGHTON & SOUTH-COAST RAILWAYS. (LONDON TO BRIGHTON, PORTSMOUTH & HASTINGS.)



ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Bright.	From London Bridge	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
At New Cross is the Royal Naval School, founded in 1843.		by Greenwich Railway for 12 m.		Deptford. Greenwich (see p. 7).
	48	New Cross St.	3	To Lee and Eltham.
One and a half m. dis- tant is Dulwich, noted for its college and picture-gal- lery. The college was founded in 1639, by Ed- ward Alleyn, a player, for the education and main-	451	Forest Hill St. Sydenham.	51	The scenery in the neigh- bourhood of this portion of the line presents many attractions; the country is richly cultivated, and the church spires rising in the distance form pleasing fea- tures in the landscape.
tenance of poor scholars. The picture-gallery, be- queathed to the College by Sir Francis Bourgeois,		The resting-place of the Crystal Palace. Anerley.		Beckenham.
R.A., and rich in speci- mens of the Dutch school, is open to the public. North Surrey Indus- trial Schools. Beulah Spe. 1 mile, and beyond it Streatham, where Dr. Johnson was	402	Norwood. From Upper Norwood, most extensive views of London and the surrounding country may be obtained. Sydenham, Aneriey, and Norwood, are stations used only by the Croydon and Epsom trains. Croydon (East) St.		Eden Farm, Lord Auck- land (Bishop of Sodor and Man). Addiscombe College, for
wont to spend much of his time with the Thrale family. Croydon and Epsom railway branches off. Hayling Park.		The town of Croydon is to the right of the railway. (See p. 33).		the education of cadets for the R. I. Co.'s service. Addington Park, 3 m., Archbp. of Canterbury. Purley House, once the
Smitham Bottom, a				residence of John Horne Tooke, and whence the title of his work, "The Diversions of Purley," was derived.
broad open valley, through which the coach road passes; beyond are Ban- stead Downs.	874	Godstone Road St. To Godstone 8 miles, on left.	131	Sanderstead Court.
Two miles distant, The Oaks, formerly a seat of the Earls of Derby.	367	Stoat's Nest St.	14‡	Coulsdon.
Woodmansterne.		Merstham Tunnel,	1	Chaldon.
Gatton Ho., Lord Mon- son, a magnificent struc- ture, surrounded by an extensive park. The adjacent village of Gatton, long notorious as a rotten borough, was		1820 yards. Merstham St., used only by the South-Eastern trains.	19	Marden Park, Sir W.F R. Clayton, Bart. Merstham House, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bart.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
disfranchised in 1839 by the Reform Act, a short time previous to which it had been purchased by the 5th Ld. Monson for L. 100,000. Railway to Reading, through Dorking and Guildford, (p. 185). Reigate, situated on the Mole, and built upon a rock of white sand, much valued for the manufacture of fine articles of glass. An object of much euriosity here is the Baron's Cave. Pop. 9975. 4927.	30	Redhill Junction St. Earl's Wood embank- ment, over Earl's wood Common.	21	Leave South - Restern line, to Dover, (p. 8). Nutfield. Many years ago a vast number of Roman coins were dis- covered here. Holmesdale Lodge.
		scr. 2 branches of the river Mole.		1
	25	Horley St.	26	
Charlwood.		Cross county boundary and enter Sussex.		Burstow.
Crawley, là mile.		se cr. river Mole.		
Branch to Horsham, 8 m. (See p. 30).	21	Three Bridges St. Pass through Tilgate Forest, part of The Weald.		Worth, lå m. distant, has an ancient Saxon church.
	1	So cr. branch of R. Mole. Balcombe Tunnel,		East Grinstead, 7 m., a market-town. Pop. of parish, 1861, 4266. It formerly returned two M.P.'s, but is now dis- franchised. (See p. 20.)
	17	Balcombe St. About 14 mile from the station is the Ouse Viaduce, one of the most stapendous works of the kind in the kingdom.	34	Balcombe House 21 m. distant, Wakehurst Pl., J. J. W. Peyton, Esq.
Slaugham Place.		of the kind in the kingdom. It consists of thirty-seven arches, of 30 feet span each. The height from the water to		Ardingley.
_		the surface of the road is 100 feet; height of the abutments, 40 feet; the length of the whole upwards of a quarter of a mile.		Lindfield.
Cuckfield, 2 miles, is a small but pleasant market-town, with a fine and spacious church. Pop. of par. 8539.	13	Hayward's Heath St.	3 8	Branch to Lewes and Hastings, (p. 25). Wivelsfield.

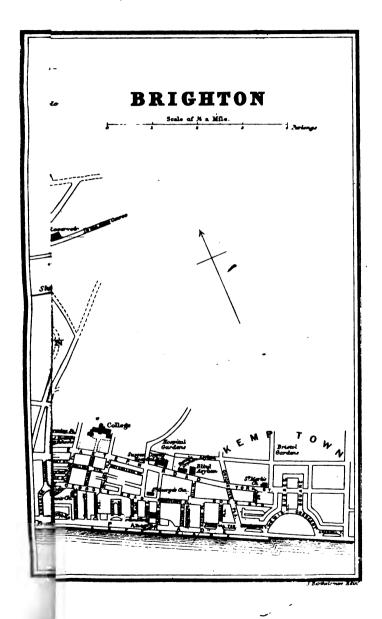
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bright.		Frem London.	ON LEFT PROM LUND.
Cuckfield Place. Clayton Priory. Hurstpierpoint, 2 m.	9	Burgess Hill St.	42	
Albourne Place, 8 m. Danny Ho., W. J. Cam-	7	Hassock's Gate St. Clayton Tunnel, 2240 yards long, passes through	44	Keymer; Ditchling. To Lewes, by road, 9 m.
pion, Esq. Newtimber. Withdean.		the range of the S. Down hills. Patcham Tunnel, 480 yards.		Clayton. Pangdean. Patcham. Stanmer Park, 2 miles, Earl of Chichester.
Branch to Chichester and Purtamouth, (p. 79).		Descent to	51	Preston. Branch to Lewes and Hastings, 323 miles.

XVIII. LONDON TO LEWES AND HASTINGS (ST LEONARD'S), BY RAILWAY, 74 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom 8t Leon.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Brighton.	3 6	From London Br. to Hayward's Heath (p.		Wivelsfield.
Ditchling. — Ditchling Beacon, one of the lighest points of the S. Downs, is	30	"24). Cook's Bridge St.	44	Chailey, 2§ m.
558 feet above the sea. Westmeston. Plumpton.		The range of the South Down Hills lies to the		Chiltington.
Combe Place, Rev. Sir G. Shiffner, Bart.—Ham-		ri, ht hand.		Wellingham, 21 m.
sey Place.	251	LEWES.	48 l	
		Join line from Brigh- ton (see p. 85).		Cliff: the highest point of Cliff Hill, round which the railway winds, is called Mount Caburn; it
Branch to Newhaven, 64 m. Newhaven is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, and forms the port of Lewes. Its harbour		The line here runs between the S. Down ranges.		commands an extensive view.
has recently been improved, and is the point of embarkation for Dieppe, the steamers which ply daily, making the passage is \$ or \$ hours. Pop. 188d.	221	Glynde St.	51 <u>4</u>	Glynde Place, Lord Bacre. Glyndbourne.
Beddingham. Firle Place, Visct. Gage. Firle Hill, 820 feet high. Belmeston.		Line of S. Down Hills to the right,		
Berwick Court	18	Berwick St.	56	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND,	From Hastings.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Willingdon. Branch to Kastbourne, 3 miles (p. 19).		Polegate St. The railway now leaves the South Downs, which stretch southward to Beachy Head, and runs	60	Arlington. Branch to Hallsham, 3 m. Hailsham is a small market-town, 59 m. frow London by road. Pop. of Parish, 2098.
The coast is here lined by the martello towers, built at the period of the threatened French inva- sion, and which extend at	101	through a level tract, with the sea on the right hand. West Ham and Pe- vensey St. Pevensey is a very an- city the Anderida of the Romans, and the Andrea desceaster of Saxon times.	63 <u>1</u>	On the east of Pevensey are the ruins of Pevensey Castle (p. 19). Hurstmoneeux Park, 3½ m., and ruins of Hurst- moneeux Castle, H. M. Curteis, Esq.
intervals along great part of the Kentish and Sussex coasts.	4	Bexhill St.	70	Beyond, Windmill Hill, H. M. Curteis, Esq. Wartling, Hooe,
	,	Bulverhithe.		Five m. from Bexhill St. is Ashburnham Ho. (Esr. of Ashburnham), a fine modern edifice, standing in an extensive park. The parish church of Ashburn
St Leonard's consists wholly of modern structures, erected within the last few years for the accommodation of visitors, and is at present one of the		Версор,		ham contains some inte- resting relics of Charles I. such as the watch, shirt &c. worn by him on the scaffold.
n:ost fashionable and fre- quented watering-places	1	ST. LEONARD'S.	78	
on the English coast. The esplanade is one of the finest in Europe.		HASTINGS.	74	

Brighton is situated nearly in the centre of the bay stretching from Selsey Bill, in the west, to Beachy Head, the eastern extremity of the South Downs. It is protected on the north and north-east by this verdant chain of chalk hills, and on the west lies a level district of arable land. The sea has made considerable encroachments on this part of the coast. In the reign of Elizabeth the town of Brighton was situated on that tract where the chain-pier now extends into the sea, but the whole of the tenements under the cliff were destroyed by tremendous storms in 1703 and 1705, and no traces of this ancient town are now perceptible. The foundation of the prosperity of Brighton was laid by Dr Richard Russell, an eminent physician, whose work on the efficacy of sea water, combined with his successful practices brought numerous visitors to the coast. But if



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was to George IV. when Prince of Wales, Brighton was indebted for its celebrity as a watering-place. His Royal Highness first visited Brighton in 1782, after which time he passed the summer and autumn months here for many years in succession. In 1784, he commenced the erection of the Pavilion, which was completed in its original design in 1787, and under the stimulus of royal patronage, what was formerly a fishing village, has now become the most attractive watering-place in Europe. The Pavilion having been purchased by the inhabitants in 1840, its gardens are used as a public promenade.

Brighton was made an incorporated town in 1854. It is divided into six wards, and the municipal affairs are managed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors.

The fishery of Brighton was once very considerable, but has now declined to an almost incredible extent.

Of the public buildings of Brighton, the most distinguished is the Royal Pavihion, the architecture of which has been severely and justly censured. The Chain Pier is a light and elegant structure, erected in 1822, under the superintendence of Captain Brown, at an expense of L. 30,000. It has twice suffered from violent storms. The marine wall, which was completed in 1838, and was eleven years in building, is a splendid structure. It is nearly two miles in length, and cost about L.100,000. The celebrated spot called the Steyne, which was formerly a piece of waste land, is now a fashionable promenade, and is sur rounded by beautiful buildings. In the northern enclosure stands the famous bronze statute of George IV. executed by Chantrey. The Town Hall is an immense pile of building, the cost of which is said to have been near L.30,000. Brighton contains numerous (13) places of worship in connection with the establishment, and many belonging to the various denominations of Christian Dissenters, and a Jews' synagogue. In the church-yard of the old church is a monument erected to the memory of Captain Tattersal, who assisted Charles II. in his escape to the continent after the battle of Worcester. There are a considerable number of schools in the town for the instruction of the children of the poor. Brighton contains barracks both for cavalry and infantry; the former affords accommodation for 625, and the latter for about 400 men. In the rear of the east part of the town is a pleasing rural retreat, called the Park, in which is the German spa establishment, where chemical imitations of the most calebrated mineral waters of Germany are prepared. At Wick, half a mile west of the town, there is a chalybeate spring, which has of late years been much frequented. Brighton is well supplied with baths, and every convenience for the accommodation of those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of seabathing. The exteriors of many of the hotels are magnificent, and the interiors fitted up with much taste and convenience.

Brighton is not a manufacturing or commercial town, but it has an extensive retail trade.

To the north and north-east of the town, on the summit of the Downs, is the race-course, commanding an extensive view. A number of pleasant excursions

may be made in the vicinity. The population of Brighton, which, at the commencement of the present century, was only 7839, was, by the census of 1841, 46,661, of 1851, 69,673, and by that of 1861, 77,693; while during the fashionable season, it is estimated at 90,000. Brighton returns two members to Parliament under the Reform Act.

At the distance of 8 miles from Brighton, stands the ancient market-town and borough of Lewes, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and surrounded partly by hills, and watered by the river Ouse. Lewes is a place of great antiquity, and numerous remains of Roman art have been excavated in the town and neighbourhood. It was strongly fortified in the time of the Saxons. At the period of the Conquest, the rape of Lewes fell to the lot of William de Warren, son-in-law of William the Conqueror, who erected a castle in Lewes, and made it the place of his regidence. It continued in the possession of his descendants antil the beginning of the fourteenth century, when, in default of male issue, the barony passed into the family of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. On the death of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1439, it was divided among the noble families of Norfolk, Dorset, and Abergavenny, in the possession of whose descendants it still remains. In the immediate vicinity of Lewes, a sanguinary battle was fought in May 1264, between the troops of Henry III., and those of the barons under Simon de Montfort, in which the former were defeated. A considerable portion of the castle still remains, and there are also some interesting ruins of the monastery of St. Pancras, founded by the first Earl de Warren in 1076. The annual revenue of the monastery at the time of the dissolution is valued at £1091:9:6 Lewes could also boast in former times of at least nine churches, but of these only two now remain. At present it contains six parish churches and eight Dissenting chapels. The public buildings are, the County Hall, House of Correction, and Theatre. There is also an excellent race-course. A number of influential county families formerly had their principle residences at Lewes. The town returned two members to Parliament since the time of Edward I., but now only one. The population by the census of 1861 was 9716.

The distance from Lewes to London by Chailey is 49 miles; by Uckfield, a mile more.

About forty miles east from Brighton is the borough of Hastings, a celebrated watering-place, and a place of great antiquity. The entrance to it from the London road is extremely beautiful. The town is well paved and lighted, and very neat and clean. It formerly possessed a good harbour; but its chief dependence now lies on its fisheries, and on the influx of visitors. The citizens of the place are famous for their skill in boat-building. On a lofty rocky cliff westward of the town are the remains of a very ancient castle, the walls of which are still partly entire, and are in some places eight feet thick. The town contains a supply of hot and cold baths, libraries—a promenade, a theatre, an assembly room, &c. The notorious Titus Oates was born in this town, and officiated for some time as minister in All-Saints-Church. The vicinity of Hastings abounds in interesting and romantic scenery. The borough ranks as the first of the Cinque Ports in their official proceedings, and returns two members to Par-

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liament. Population of the borough and Cinque Port, 22,887. Hastings is 64 miles distant from London, and is now completely joined to St. Leonards, there being no longer any space without houses between the two.

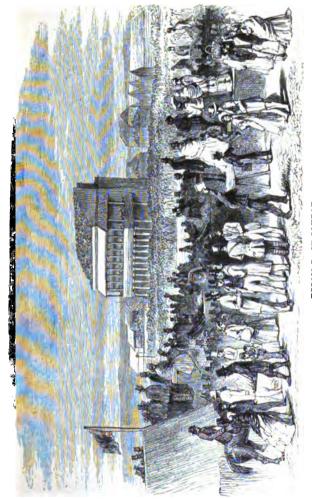
About seven miles north-west from Hastings is the market-town of Battle, which takes its name from that memorable contest, commonly called the Battle of Hastings, which put an end to the Saxon line of kings, and placed the crown of England on the head of a Norman. In the year following his victory, William, in fulfilment, At is said, of a vow made on the night previous to the battle, caused to be founded a splendid abbey, which, however, was not completed till seven years after his death. His conquering sword, and the robe which he had worn at his coronation, were offered at the altar. Here also was deposited the "Roll of Battel Abbey," consisting of a table of the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror. This abbey was one of the mitred ones which conferred on the abbot the honour of a seat in Parliament. At the dissolution of the monasteries grant of the house and site of the abbey was made to Sir Anthony Browne, the ancestor of the Montagu family, who continued to reside here in a part of the abbey which had been converted into a manaion, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart.; and it has lately passed by purchase to Lord Harry Vane. The abbey, when in its complete state, formed a square, three sides of which are now partly occupied with its rains.

The town of Battle is celebrated for its manufacture of gunpowder. Pop. of Parish, 3293.

Ten miles east from Hastings stands the ancient town of Rye, situated on a rock sear the mouth of the Rother. It was strongly fortified in the reign of Edward III., and part of the walls and some of the gates are still standing. Its harbour having been choked up by sand, a new one has been formed by cutting a large canal in a more direct line to the sea, sufficiently spacious to admit vessels of 200 toos up to the quay. The only objects worthy of notice are, the church, a very large stone building; Ypres Castle, originally built for the defence of the town, by William de Ypres, in the twelfth century, now occupied as a prison; the Town-Hall and the Market-place; and the remains of the town gates and walls. The fishermen of Rye send considerable supplies to the London market. Rye has for centuries been celebrated for a very extensive illicit trade, which is now, however, greatly diminished. Rye is one of the Cinque Ports; and, before the Reform Bill passed, returned two members to Parliament. It now, in conjunction with some of the neighbouring parishes, returns one. The population of Rye, Parl. Borough, 8202.

To the westward of Rye is the disfranchised borough of Winchelsea, formerly a place of considerable importance, but now greatly reduced, in consequence of the sea having deserted it. A part of one of its churches is all that remains out of three which it formerly possessed. It contains two monuments of Knights Templars, and there is a third in the vestry. The whole of Old Winchelsea was swallowed up by the sea in a tempest. The new town was built by Edward I. Between Winchelsea and Rye, and about two miles from the former, are the rains of Winchelsea or Camber Castle, built by Henry VIII.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worth.		From. London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
Wimbledon Park, for- merly the seat of the		London to Tooting, (Page 22).	6	
Earls Spencer, now sub- divided into villas.	49	Merton Bridge.	7	
Mordon Park.	46 <u>1</u> 43	Mordon. Ewell. The church contains some curious monuments.	9 1 13	Nonsuch Park. Here was the royal palace of
Durdans.	42	Population (1851) 2186. EPSOM. Famous for its mineral springs and its annual races. Farkhurst, the celebrated scholar, was buried in the church. Pop. 4890.	16	Nonsuch. Nork House, Earl of Egmont. Woodcote Park.
Randall House.	381	Ashtead.	177	Ashtead Park.
To Guildford, 12 miles.		Leatherhead, on river	19	Thorncroft.
Norbury Park, T. Grissell, Esq. A beautiful	851	Mickleham.	20]	
seat, surrounded by fine plantations.	3 4]	Burford Bridge.	211	Box Hill, planted in the reign of Charles I., re-
Denbies, T. Cubitt, Esq.	821	DORKING. In the church are buried Tucker, author of " Light	211	markable for the extent and beauty of its pros- pects.
Bury Hill Park, C. Barclay, Esq. The Rookery, N. J. Fuller, Esq.		of Nature," and Hoole, translator of Ariosto. Pop. of township, 4061. The vicinity of Dorking is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, and abounds with mansions and villas. Two miles distant is Wotton, the birth and burial place of John Evelyn, and		Betchworth Castle, in ruins. Deepdene, the beautiful seat of the late T. Hope, author of Anastanus, and now of his son, H. T. Hope, Esq.
Leith Hill Common and Tower, commanding a		now the property of his re- presentative W. J. Evelyn, Esq.		
most extensive view. Anstie-bury. Here is a Roman encampment.	281	Bear Green. To Arundel, 27 [‡] miles.	27]	
Arnold House.	27 241	Capel.	29	
Warnham.	~-3	Shiremark Mill, (Sussex).	811	j
A little to the south is Chesworth, an ancient residence of the De Braose family.		HORSHAM, Situated on the Adur. The church of St. Mary is a fine old building, and contains several ancient monuments, two of which are supposed to be those of Lord Brose and Lord Hoo, ancestors of the Duke of Nor- colk. The town-hall is a hand- some building, erected by the late Duke of Norfolk. Horsham		Horsham Park, R. H. Hurst, Esq. Denn Park. To Brighton by Hen- field, 244 miles.
	ı	iate Duke of Norfolk. Horsham returns one M.P. Population 6747.		1
Knepp Castle, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart.	18 1 9	West Grinstead. Ashington.	421 47	West Grinstead Park. Wiston Park.



EPSOM RACE-COURSE.

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LONDON .- EPSOM .- DORKING .- HORSHAW .- AND WORTHING. Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worth.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Petworth, Col. Wyndham, 12 miles. Highden, Sir H. D. Goring, Bart. Muntham. Offington House.	71 44 14	Washington Common. Findon. Broadwater.	481 511 541	To Steyning, 3½ miles. Cisbury Hill, surmounted by the ruins of a fort, said to have been constructed by Clsa,
		WORTHING (p. 77).	56	second King of the South Saxons.

XX. LONDON TO ARUNDEL AND LITTLE HAMPTON, 59 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From L. Ham.		From Lond.	
Leith Hill, a beautiful minence rising to an ele- vation of 993 feet, and sur- mounted by a tower, com- manding a view of remark- able extent and beauty.	00.0	London to Bear Green (page 30.) Stone Street. Denn Bridge (Sussex).	27 <u> </u> 30 <u> </u> 3 3	
	21 § 20 18	Park Street. Buckman's Corner. Billinghurst.	37] 39 41	Shelley, Bart., son of the
Bigbor Park, J. Haw- kins, Esq. Here are Mossic pavements and extensive Roman villa.	13 12 103 8	Pulborough. Hardham. Coldwaltham. Bury.	46 47 48 51	Houghton Hill. The views from the summit are particularly interesting.
To Chichester, 10 miles. To Salisbury, 64 miles. To Portsmouth, 40 miles.		Leominster. LITTLE HAMPTON, A retired watering-place near the mouth of the	55] 57] 59	
		Arun. It has a new Gothic church and Wesleyan cha- pel, a fort, and a ferry con- necting Bognor and the Brighton Road. Bognor is 5 m. distant; Arundel Castle, Duke of Norfolk, 4 or 5; Worthing about 8 miles. Pop. 2350.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gulidfrd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Gatton Park, Lord Monson. Upper Gatton House, W. Currie, Esq. Headley Lodge. Buckland Green.	21 19	From London Bridge by Brighton Railway, to Reigate St. (p. 24). Town of REIGATE, (See p. 22).	21 28	. Leave Line to Brighton. The Priory, Earl Somers. Reigate Lodge, J. Phillips, Esq. Buckland.
Box Hill, famed for its extensive prospect, and the beauty of the sur- rounding scenery. It re- ceived its name from the box-trees, planted in the	16 14	Betchworth St. Box-Hill St.	26 28	Buckland Court, Miss Carbonell. Wonham House, A. Way, Esq. Moor Place, J. W. Freshfield, Esq. Betchworth House. Betchworth Castle, a fine ruin.
reign of Charles I. Ashurst Lodge, J. M. Strachan, Esq. Headley Court, F. Ladbroke, Esq. Burford Bridge, J. A. Gordon, Esq. Mickleham Hall, R. W. Crawford, Esq. Juniper Hill, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. Juniper Hall, Miss Beardmore. Norbury Park, T.	18	DORKING, Dorking is a market-town, noted for the excellence of its poultry. Limestone is found here in great abun- dance. Pop., 4061.	29	Broome Park, Sir B. Brodie, Bart. Shrub Hill, Lady Eliz. Wathen. Deepdene, H. T. Hope, Esq. Bury Hill, C. Barclay, Esq. The Rookery, N. J. Fuller, Esq. Wotton Place, W. J. Evelyn, Esq. Abinger Hall, Lord Abinger
Grissell, Esq. The Denbles, T. Cu- bitt, Esq. Polsden, J. P. Bonsor, Esq. Great Bookham Court,	8	Gomshall St.	84	Leith Hill, 41 m. distant, is the highest hill in the county of Surrey, and is 993 feet above the level of the sea.
Viscount Downe. Netley Place, in ruins. Shere, E. Bray, Esq. Albury Park, Henry Drummond, Esq., and Lord Lovaine.	7	Shere Heath St.	85	Hartswood Common, R. Clutton, Esq.
Weston House.	4	Chliworth St.	88	Wonersh Park, Lord
Shalford House, Sir Gosden House, John Sparkes, Esq.	2	Shalford St.	40 42	Grantley. Loseley Place, Sir C. E. Scott. Bart., 1; mile. St. Catherine's Hill.
		GUILDFORD. Thence to Reading by railway, 25 m. (p. 185.)	24	Branch of South Wes- tern to Godalming, 4 m.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Epsom.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Mitcham, 3 m.	8	From London Br. to Croydon (as in p. 23).	101	1} m. before reaching Croydon, leave Brighton railway.
Beddington Park, C. H. Carew, Eeq.		Croydon is a town of considerable antiquity, and much resorted to by the people of London aince the opening of the railway. Sir William Walworth, famous for killing Wat Tyler, resided at Croydon Park. Here the London-ers were defeated by the army of Henry III. in 1264. Pop. 20,325.		Hayling Park.
In the village of Carshal- ton is the chief source of the river Wandle.	51	Carshalton St.	13	Banstead Downs. The Oaks, The draw-
Carshalton House. Carshalton Park.				ing-room, on the first floor, is an octagon, and commands an extensive prospect, embracing
	4			Hampstead, Highgate, and part of London.
Mitcham, 3 miles.	32	Sutton St.	147	Sutton Lodge.
Mordon, 28 miles.		cross Reigate road.		Bansteed, 24 miles. Nork Park, Earl of Egmont.
Nonsuch Park, W. F.G. Farmer, Esq.	21	Cheam St.	152	
To Kingston, 5½ miles.	11	Ewell St.	171	Durdans.
1		EPSOM.	181	Woodcote Park.
		(See p. 30).		., and or put & some
This line of railway was for some time worked up- on the atmospheric prin- ciple, which, however, was not found successful, and was finally abandoned in 1847. Since then it has been worked in the ordi- nary way, by locomotive- engines.		From Epsom by road to Leatherhead 4 m. to Dorking 8 m.		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Chiches.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Richmond Park, the most charming of the Royal Parks in the neigh-	62 56	From the Surrey side of London Bridge to Wandsworth.	6	Wimbledon Park, for- merly Earl Spencer's, now subdivided for vil'as.
bourhood of London, and a favourite resort of the citizens (See p. 88). Bushy Park (See p. 88). Hampton Court (See p. 50).	50	KINGSTON, on the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge of five arches. On the corth side of the church is a stone, used, according to tradition, at the coronation of our Saxon Kings. Railway sta-	12	Norbiton Place. Combe House. Combe Wood, H. B. H the Duke of Cambridge.
Ember Court, Sir C. Sullivan, Bart. Esher Place.	481 46	tion. Pop. 9790. Thames Ditton. ESHER. Esher Place was the seat of Cardinal Wolsey.	13 1 16	Claremont (King of the Belgians), where the Princess Charlotte died, and more recently the residence of Louis Philippe and his family.
Burhill, Burwood Ho., Sir R. Frederick, Bart. Byfleet.	42 <u>1</u> 88 <u>1</u>	Cobham Street. Cr. river Mole. Ripley.	19] 23]	Painshill Park. Pointers. Hatchfold. Ockham Park, Earl of
Send Grove. Sutton Place, J. J. W. Weston, Esq. Stoke Place. Woodbridge, R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P. Guildford gives the title of Earl to the North family. To Farnham, 11½ m. To Odiham, 19½ m. To Basingstoke, 26 m.		GUILDFORD, the county town of Surrey, on the Wey. The principal buildings are the grammar school, erected in the reigh contains monuments in memory of Arch. Abbot and Mr. Speaker Onslow; Abbot's Hospital; several meeting-houses and chartable institutions; a new gaol, a theatre, the ruins of an ancient fortress, &c. The town carries on a considerable trade in corn and timber. In the neighbour-		Lovelace, a descendant of the sister of John Locke, and the husband of Lord Byron's only child, now dead. Clandon Park, Earl of Onslow. About 2 miles east of the town is the Merrows race-course. To Dorking, 113 m. To Reigate, 18 m. Catherine Hill, on the summit of which are the
Losely Place, Sir C. E. Scott, Bart. Northbrooke Place.		hood are powder and paper mills. M.P. Population 8020.	1	ruins of a chapel of un- known origin, but rebuilt in the time of Edward I Shalford House.
Westbrooke Place. At a distance, Pepper Harrow (Viscount Midleton), situated in a beautiful park, contains some good pictures.		GODALMING, on the Wey, which is navigable from hence to the Thames. The chief trade is in timber, and in preparing ailk and worsted for stockings and gloves. In twicinity are several paper and corn mills. Pop. 2821.		Gosden House, J Sparkes, Esq., and at a distance Wonersh, Lord Grantley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND. Eashing House. Les House. Conford House.	From Chiches.	Milford. HASLEMERE has a chapel containing	uopuori 85	ON LEFT FROM LOND. Busbridge. To Petworth, 92 miles.
Iping House, Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, Bert. Woolbeding House. Two miles distant, Chilgrove House. West Lavant House. Stoke House. Oakwood, J. Baring, Eeq.	151 121 61 6	some painted glass. It re- turned two M.P.'s till dis- franchised by the Reform Act. Pop. of par. 1851, 985. Exter Sussex. Fernhurst. Henley Green. MIDHURST (See p. 76). Singleton. West Dean. Binderton. Mid-Lavant. CHICHESTER (p. 75).	45 461 491 551 56 58 60 62	Cowdray Park, Earl of Egmont. Here a road leads to Chichester over Rook's Hill, and through East Lavant, 6 miles. Cannon House, Rev. L. V. Harcourt. Molecombe. Goodwood, Duke of Richmond.

XXIV. LONDON TO CHICHESTER THROUGH GUILDFORD AND PETWORTH, 631 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Chiches.		Prom London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	631 281 261 231	From London Bridge to Milford, Surrey. Witley. Chiddingfold. Over Cripple Crouch Hill, and enter Sussex.	85 87 40	
To Haslemere, 81 m. Pitahill, W. T. Mitford, Esq.	201 191	Fisher's Street. North Chapel.	48 44	Shillinglee Park, Earl of Winterton.
Petworth House,Genl. Wyndham. To Midhurst, 6½ m.	14}	PETWORTH. Pop. 1851, 2427.	49	To Arundel, 11} miles.
Lavington House,	10]	Duncton.	53 <u>1</u>	Burton Pa. (A. W. Biddulph, Esq.), a noble mansion, erected by Leoni, an Italian archi-
Halnaker Pa. Duke of Richmond. Here are pre- served two curfews, sup- posed to be as old as the time of William I. Goodwood, Duke of Richmond. (See p. 76).		Upper Waltham. Halnaker. The church contains a rich monument of the De La Warr family.	60	tect of great repute. Eartham (Mrs. E. Huskisson), built by Hayley the poet. Here Cowper the poet visited him. It was at one time the residence of the late Mr. Huskisson, M.P.
		CHICHESTER (p. 75).	681	

Hillsea.

PORTSMOUTH, (p. 72).

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degraded into tea-gar-

deiis.

By the new road lately cut through hilly parts, the distance is reduced to 69 miles.

OF RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gosport.		From	ON LEPT FROM LOND,
Brookwood Park.		From Hyde Pa. Corner to Filmer Hill, Hants. (p. 39.) West Meon.		Hall Place. Westbury Houre, Vis-
	18	Warnford.	ŀ	count Gage. Belmont. In the grounds are the remains of an ancient mansion, said to have
	164	Exton.	62	been in a decayed state before 1610. About 2 m. from Exton is a Roman camp,
Corhampton House.	16	Corhampton.	62 <u>1</u>	Midlington Place.
Swanmore House.	14 <u>1</u> 12 <u>1</u>	Droxford. Hill Pound Inn. Forw. over Waltham Chase,	64 66‡	Hill Place.
Park Place.	9	Wickham, remarkable as the birth- place of William of Wyke-	69 1	ancient building, contain- ing several interesting tombs
Uplands, J. Beardmore, Esq. Blackbrook, G. T. M. Purvis, Esq.	54	ham, the architect of Wind- sor Castle, and founder of the college at Winchester and New College, Oxford. FAREHAM. at the head of Portsmouth harbour, carries on a consi- derable trade in corn and coals. During summer its much frequented for sea-		Roche Court, a mansion nearly 700 years old. Cams House, H. P. Delme, Esq., prettily aitu- ated at the head of Ports-
	1	bathing Pop. 4011. Forton.	771 781	mouth Harbour. Fleetland House. Brockhurst.

XXVII. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, THROUGH FARNHAM, ALTON, ALRESFORD, AND WINCHESTER, 77 Miles.

	_			
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom South		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Besingstoke, 172 m. Hawley House. Sendhurst Military Col- lege.	45 387	SVC cr. river Black- water, and enter Hamp- shire. Farnborough, (Railway station.)	26 30 ½ 32 38 ½	To Guildford, 10 m. 23 m. distant is Moor Park, formerly the resi- dence of Sir William Tem- ple. Here as a cave in a rock through which flows a stream of pure water. The

J. W. Fleming, Esq. South Stoneham Park.

Portswood House.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	South .		Proma London,	ON LEFT FROM LOYD.
Bellevus.		SOUTHAMPTON, (p. 56.)	77	Midanbury House, M. Hoy, Esq. Bittern Lodge.
L				Chessel House, Lord Ash- town.

XXVIIL LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON, THEOUGH BAGSHOT, BASINGSTOKE, AND WINCHESTER, 741 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOWD.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	74 29 }	From Hyde Park Corner to BASINGSTOKE, Hants, (p. 52.)	451	
Hall Place,		(p. 024)		Kempshot Park; and beyond, Farleigh House. Dummer House, once
1	22 ₄	Popham.	52∤	occupied by T. Terry, the actor and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott.
	21]	East Stratton.	53 <u>}</u>	Stratton Park, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart. Grange Park, Lord Ash- burton.
1	174	Lunways Inn.	57 <u>₹</u>	
	14∤	Worthy.	60₫	Worthy. Avington, J. Shelley,
1	12	WINCHESTER, (p. 52.) Thence to Southampton, 12 miles, (See p. 88).	62 <u>1</u> 741	Esq.

XXIX. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH ALTON AND BISHOP'S WALTHAM, 75½ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	on left from lond.
Pelham Place.	28 211 241	From Hyde Park Corner to ALTON, Hants, (p. 38.) Chawton. Farringdon.	474 487 501	To Selborne, 2 miles, which has been rendered famous by "White's Natural History of Selborne." Chawton House, E. Knight, Esq. To Selborne, 2 miles
Rotherfield Park.	23	East Tisted.	521	
Brookwood Fark.	18‡	Filmer Hill.	561	Basing Park. To Gosport 22 miles.

40 LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH ALTON, &c. - Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Northbrook House. Swanmore House. To Winchester, 10½ m.	10	BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town earrying on a considerable trade in leather. It has immemorially been the property of the See of Winchester. Here are the remains of the Bishop's castle, originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen. It was demoliahed during the civil wars by the Parliamentary army under Waller. William of Wykeham, to whom it owed much of its grandeur, made it his favourite residence, and dieh here at the age of eighty. Pop. of Parish, 2367.		Eastward of the town is Waltham Chace, a waste of 2000 acres, belonging to the Bishop of Winchester. To Gosport 13 miles.
Botley Grange.	61	200.02	683	
	1	Northam Bridge.	741	
	-0	SOUTHAMPTON, (p. 56.)	754	

XXX. LONDON.—BASINGSTOK R.—WHITCHURCH.—ANDOVER.—SALISBUBY.— BLANDFORD.—DORCHESTER.—BRIDPORT, 1344 Miles.

1			_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND-	From Bridport		Prom Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Kensington Palace, the fa- vourite residence of Queen Anne, and in which Queen Vic- toria was born; and Holland		From Hyde Park Corner to Kensington.	11	
House, Lord Holland. Here Addison spent his latter years.		Hammersmith.	4	
and died. During the Third Lord Holland's time this house was the famous resort of the Whig leaders. Gunnersbury House, the	1294	Turnham Green.	5	Chiswick Ho., a beautiful seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Here both Fox
Baron Rothschild. Ealing Park.	1274	Brentford.	7	and Canning died. On the opposite side of the Thames is Kew, cele-
Brentford is the county town of Middlesex, being the place where the elections are held. Here stand the enormous gin		tion Canal.		brated for the beautiful gar- dens and gigantic conser- vatory attached to the
distilleries of the late Sir Felix Booth, Bart. Two miles to the right is Osterley Park, Earl of Jersey. Sir Thomas Gresham's				royal palace. Beyond Brentford is Sion Ho. the noble resi-
bouse stood on the site of the present one. Pop 1861, 8521. Barracks.	1251	Hounslow. Twickenham, 21 m. distant.	91	dence of the Duke of Northumberland. Drilling ground.
Powder Mills. West Bedfont, and far- ther to the right Stanwell Park, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.	1214	Sedfont.	13	Hanworth Park. Feltham. Ashford.

				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two miles distant Ankerwycks House, G. S.	118‡	Staines.	161	Hampton is 7 m., King-
Harcourt, Esq.		Sec. the Thames and		ston 9½ m., and Croydon 30% m. distant.
1		enter Surrey.		_
To the right is Bunny	117	Egham.	173	Egham Park, Colonel H. Salwey; Kingswood
To the right is Runny- mede, where the barons obtained from King John	***	Windsor is 5 m. to the right.	-114	Lodge and Beaumont
obtained from King John the grant of Magna Charta.	1193	Virginia Water.	21	Lodge, Viscount Ash- brook, are to the right of
Sunninghill, Silwood Park, and beyond Ascot		To Reading through Oak-	41	Egham.
race-ground.		ingham, 18 m.		Wentworth.
1				Hall Grove, and beyond
Bagshot Park.	108	•	26	Woodlands and Chobham
Sandhurst Military Col-	10/4	Golden Farmer.	27 <u>l</u>	Obelisk which is visible for many miles around.
lege.	1041	Blackwater, Hants.	30 l	Hawley Ho.
Yately House.	, ,		•	'
Warren House. Bramshill Park Rev.	991	Hartford Bridge.	35 l	Elvetham, Lord Cal-
Bramshill Park, Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.; and beyond, Heckfield	1 7			thorpe.
and beyond, Heckfield	98¥	Hartley Row.	361	Beyond, about 5 miles
Place, Viscount Eversley.	1	To Odiham, 5 m.	l	from the road (near Odi-
I				ham), is Dogmersfield Park, Sir H. B. P. St.
Tilney Hall.	964	Murrell Green.	38∦	John Mildmay, Bart. Winchfield House.
Newnham.	954			
Old Basing.	92	Maplederwell Hatch.	42	1
Basing House, (p. 35.)	l	1 -	•	Hackwood Park, Lord
	ļ	i '	ŀ	Bolton, and farther to the
Basingstoke carries on		l	(left Herriard Park.
a considerable trade in		BASINGSTOKE.	45}	l
corn, malt, timber, and	1	To Alton, 6 m. To Winchester, 17; m.	1 -	1
Towns.	ļ	To Stockbridge, 21 m.	l	
Worting House, and	871		47	
Worting House, and beyond, Tangler Many-	1 0,4	1	*' 9	1 1
lown, Sir R. C. H. Ry- roft, Bart.; and Mal-	1	1	1	
hanger.	843	Clerken Green.	50	Hall Place.
Ash House.	1	1	1	Ash Park.
	81	Overton.	53	1
L laverstoke Hall, M.	•	1	1	1
Portal, Esq. Priora. M.	1	}	l	1
Precfolk Priors. M. Portal Esq.	1	1	l	Whitehurch is a mar-
Total 2004.	781	WHITCHURCH.	561	ket-town, and disfranchis-
1	'"	WHITCHURCH. To Kingsclere, 7 m. thence to Reading, 16 m. To Newbury, 13 m.	1	ed borough. Population in 1851 was 1911, half ag-
1	1		1	ricultural. Shalloons and
1	1	To Winchester. 13 m.	1	serges are manufactured,
1	1	l	1	also paper for the use of the Hank of England.
Hurstbourne Park, Ear. of Portsmouth.	76]	Hurstbourne.	58	Long Parish House.
Andover is a well built		†		(
town. The church is a spa-	714	ANDOVER,	681	Near Andover there are
cious structure, and has ex-	4	on the lett rank of the Anton.	100	the remains of some Ro-
isted as far back as the time	3	1	1	man encampments. Andover is 11 m. west from
of the Conqueror. The	-		•	

on right from Lond.	Prom Bridport		Prom Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
borough returns one mem- ber to Parliament. The chief business is malting and the manufacture of silk. Pop., 5221.		To Newbury, 16 m. To Ludgershall, 7½ m. thence to Devizes, 20 m. To Amesbury, 14 m.		that part of the railway cal- led the Andover Road Sta- tion, and 18 m. from the station at Basingstoka. Three m. beyond Ando-
Amport Park, Marquis of Winchester.		To Winchester, 14 m.		ver, to the right, is Wey- hill, celebrated for one of the greatest fairs in Eng- land for hops, cheese, cat-
Between Andover and the verge of the county are		Little Anne.	65 ֆ	tle, &c.
several remains of camps.	634	Middle Wallop. LobcombeCorner, en. Wilts.	71	
	597	Winterslow Hut.	75	
The College, J. H. Camp- bell Wyndham, Esq.	533	SALISBURY.	81	Laverstock House, al

Salisbury, the capital of Wilts, situated near the confluence of the rivers Willey, Avon, and Bourne, is distinguished for the pleasing arrangement of its buildings. It has ten principal streets, crossing at right angles, and through them at one time was conveyed a stream of water, taken from the Avon by sluices. That part of Salisbury denominated the Close is occupied by the Cathedral, the Bishop's palace, the houses of residentiary clergy, and many spacious private dwellings. The Cathedral, erected in the 13th century, is the most elegant and uniform structure of the kind in England. The spire, which was built a century later, is celebrated for its beauty and its height, which is upwards of 400 feet The length of the Cathedral outside from west to east is 480 feet. The length of the grand transept is 232. The interior is particularly rich in sepulchral monuments. The great east window, the window at the west end over the central door, and the chapter-house, are also worthy of notice. Salisbury contains three parish churches, and several dissenting meeting-houses, a grammar school, where Addison received his education, Assembly Rooms, a Theatre, an Infirmary, and several charitable institutions. The Council-House, an elegant building, was erected at the sole expense of the 2d Earl of Radnor in 1795. Salisbury was formerly celebrated for its manufactories of cutlery, which, however, have of late years declined. The city returns two members to Parliament. Salisbury races generally take place in August, on the plain about three miles from the city. Population, 12,278.

About three miles from Salisbury, on the left, is Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor. It contains a valuable collection of pictures. At the distance of 2½ miles stands Clarendon Castle, the ruins of which may still be traced, but not in such a state of preservation as to enable one to form any idea of the former grandeur of the building. It was here that, in the reign of Henry II., the laws regarding ecclesiastical authority, known by the name of the "Constitutions of Clarendon," were framed. Old Sarum, famous for the privilege it for-

merly possessed of returning two members to Parliament, was situated about one mile from Salisbury. The tree beneath which the election took place was cut down in 1831. There are visible traces of the walls of very extensive religious houses that once existed here.

At the distance of 8 miles from Salisbury, situated in the Plain near Amesbury, is the famous monument of antiquity called Stonehenge. It consists of a number of very large stones arranged in a circular form, and still partly connected with each other at the top by fiat pieces placed in a transverse direction. Antiquarians are not agreed as to the object of this rude structure, or by whom it was made. By some it has been attributed to the Druids; by others, to the Danes; and by a third party, to the Romans.

About three miles from Salisbury is the ancient town of Wilton, at the conflux of the Willey and the Nadder, long noted for the manufacture of carpets; but this business has now declined. The town returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 8657. Adjoining the town is Wilton House, the celebrated seat of the Earls of Pembroke, now occupied by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who has at a vast expense erected a fine church in the town. Here Sir Philip Sydney wrote his "Arcadia." Twelve miles from Wilton is Hindon, near which is the famous Fonthill Abbey, now the property of the Marquis of Westminster. A little to the south of Fonthill, and about ten or eleven miles from Wilton, is Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell of Wardour. In the grounds are the ruins of the ancient castle.

on right from Lond.	From Bridport.	Resuming the route to Bridport.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stratford St. Anthony. Handley. Bushmore Lodge, Lord	43}	Combe Basset. Woodgate s Inn. (Dorsetshire.)	84 <u>}</u> 91 <u>}</u>	To Cranborne, 4 miles.
Rivers. Chettle, Eastbury Park. Shaftesbury, about 11	١	Cashmore Inn.	961	St. Giles' Park, Earl of Shaftesbury. The garden is specious and pleasant, and the park is about two miles in cir- cumierence. There is also a beautiful grotto, said to have
miles distant, formerly possessed one of the richest nunneries in the kingdom. It returns one M.P. Population, 8983.	861	Tarrant Hinton. Pimperne.	981 1012	cost L.10.000. At no great distance is Critchill House, H. C. Sturt, Esq. Blandford race ground
Bryanston, the beautiful seat of Lord Portman. Down House, Sir J. J. Smith, Bart.		BLANDFORD. Population, 1851, 3918. To Shaftesbury, 11½ miles. To Sturminster, 9 do. To Wimborne Minster, 10 do., thence to Poole, 6½ do.	103 1	Langton House
Whatcombe House.	26	cross river Stour.	108	

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Eridport		Prom	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Milton Abbey.		l		
Dewlish House, J.	284	Milbourn.	1114	
Michel, Esq. Melcombe Bingham, R H. Bingham, Esq.		Se cross river Piddle.		
To Frampton 5 miles;	204		1144	Islington House. Kingston House.
Frampton House, R. B. Sheridan, Esq., grandson		Se cross river Frome.		Stinsford House. To Warcham, 18 miles.
of R. Brinsley Sheridan. To Cerne Abbas, 7½ m. Sherborne, 18	15}	DORCHESTER. the capital of Dorset, a town of great antiquity on the	-,	To Weymouth, 81. Weymouth (and Mel-
Yeovil, 19 Ilchester, 231		Frome. Its ancient name was Durnovaria, signifying		combe Regis), is a place of considerable antiquity at
Somerton, 272 Glastonbury, 352		the passage of the river. It was strongly fortified.		the entrance of the Wey. It formerly carried on a
Crewkerne, 22 Beaminster, 17		Several Roman antiquities have been discovered in it:		good trade, but the har- bour has been injured by
		and mile distant is Maum- bury, the most perfect Ro-		sand, and it is now cele- brated as a watering-place,
ļ		man amphitheatre in the kingdom. The church of	l t	this character having been derived from the frequent
		St. Peter contains numerous monuments. Popula-	1	visits of Geo. III. and his family. It gives the title
		tion 6823. One M.P.	K	of Viscount to the Marquis of Bath. It returns two
	101	Winterborne Abbas. Notice Druidical circle	1244	M.P.'s. Pop., 11.383.
Kingston Russell.		of stones on left.	- 1	Weymouth Castle in about a mile south-wes
Louism Count Sin 35 T	7	Longbredy Turnpike. Traveller's Rest.	12/3	of the town, on a clift facing Portland. It was
Loders Court, Sir M. H., Nepean, Bart.	31	THE PARTY OF THE P	1214	ted by Henry VIII
	- 1	Bridport is situated about a mile from the sea, and de-	1344	guard against invasion.
	- 1	rives its name from its situa- tion between two branches	- 1	
1		of the Brit. It appears to have been a considerable		
ĺ	J	town before the Conquest, and is noted in Doomsday		
1	Į.	Book. It has a handsome town-hall and market-place,		
1	- 1	and a large an . anciet . church. It returns one		
	- 1	member to Parliament. Population, 7719.		

About 6½ miles from Bridport is the ancient town of Beaminster, which has suffered greatly by fire no less than three times during the last two centuries, but is now in a flourishing condition. Pop. of township 1961, 2614. Near it is Parnham house, Sir H. Oglander, Bart. From Bridport to Lyme Regis is about 9½ miles; to Axminster, 12 miles; to Honiton, 21½ miles; to Exeter, 38½ miles

XXXI. LONDON TO EXETER, THROUGH BASINGSTOKE, SHAFTESBURY, 45
AND HONITON, 1681 Miles,

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	~# I		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
Longford Castle (Earl of Radnor), 2 m.	- 71	From Hyde Park Corner to SALISBURY, Wille,	81	Trafalgar House (Earl Nelson), 4 miles.
To Devises, 22 m.		(p. 12.		To Romsey, 154 miles, Southampton, through
	87	· Fisherton.	81.1	Romsey, 231 m., Lyming- ton, 27 m., Fording Bridge,
To Warminster, 184 m.		Fugglestone.	834	ton, z/ m., Forumg Bridge, 12} m.
i	1	cr. river Avon.		-
I	841	WILTON, (p. 48.)	841	Wilton House (Earl of
1	831	Ugford.	851	Pembroke), occupied by Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Unriest Uo A Ber	824	Burcombe.		Ks. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Hurdcott Ho., A. Pow- ell, Ecq.	814	Barford.	87	
To Hindon, 91 m.		cr. river Nadder.		
Compton Ho., J. H.	791	Compton Chamberlayne.	891	
Penruddock, Esq. Two m. distant, Dinton, W. Wyndham, Esq.	1	Fovant.	904	
Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell of Wardour.	73	Wardour Park.	947	
Within the grounds are the rains of the old castle, famous for the delence made during the civil wars by a garrison of only \$5 men under the command of Lady Blanch, against 1300				
of the Parliament forces.	721	Donhead.	,	Pern Ho., T. Grove, Req.
Donhead Hall.	701	1	98	
To Hindon, 7 m.	١	Enter Dorsetshire.	l	
Pensbury House. Motcombe House, Mar quis of Westminster.	67	Sha fte sbury, (p. 43-)	101	To Sturminster, 8 m.
1	63	East Stour.	1051	
		sw cr. river Stour.	'	D'43 - 1 17
İ	62	West Stour	106	Fifehead House.
•	58	Henstridge Ash, So-	110	i Statoriuge ra. anu.
•	1	merset.	Ì	beyond, Thornhill. Ven House, Sir W. C.
	54	Milborne Port.	114	Medlycott, Bart.
	52	Oborne, Dorset.	116	
J	51	5L '	117	Sherborne Castle, Lord
1				Dighy. The centre was built by Sir W. Raleigh,
	1	!	1	whose family were depriv- ed of the estate in a most
1		i	1	disgraceful manner by
			1	James I. who bestowed it on his infamous favourite,
i	49		119	Carr.
{		s cr. river Yeo.	1	1

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exector.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LUND.
Brympton House.	461	YEOVIL (Somerset,)	1221	Barwick House, J. New- man, Rsq. To Dorchester, 19 m.
To Castle Cary, 124 m. Ilchester, 44. m., Ilmin- ster, 14 m.		an ancient town, with ma- nufactories of gloves, &c. The vicinity is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. Pop. 7957.		man, Rsq. To Dorchester, 19 m.
Three m.dist. Montacute House, W. Phelips, Rsq.	411	East Chinnock.	1271	
	39	Haselbury.	1291	
To Ilchester, 10‡ m., Somerton, 14 m., Ilmin- ster, 8 m.	36 <u>}</u>	CREWKERNE, in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret, has a fine Gothic church, richly adorned with carved work. Here are manufactories	1	To Dorchester, 22 m., Beaminster, 72 m., Lyme Regis, 16 m.
		of sail-cloth, dowles, and		i i
Hinton St George, Earl Poulett.		stockings. Pop. 8566.		
To Ilminster, 41 m.	337	White Down.	185	To Axminster, 101 m. Cricket Lodge, Lord Bridport, and 8 miles be- yond it, Ford Abbey.
To Ilminster, 5½ m., Taumton, 15 m.		CHARD, a wall-built manufacturing town, has a town hall-an uncleat Gothle building, for- merly a chapel—a handsome church, &c. Chard was the scene of the defeat of the		Four m. beyond Chard is a beautiful prospect on the left to the English Channel, and on the right to that of Bristol.
į	h	Royalists under Col. Pen- ruddock during the civil	- 1	To Axminster, 7 m.
1	ľ	wars. Pop. 2276.	- 1	This town is distin-
ĺ	221		146	guished for its manufac- tory of the best and most
ļ	161		152	costly description of car-
		EXETER, (p. 110.)	1681	pets. Pop., 2918.

EXXII. LONDON TO EXETER THROUGH BASINGSTOKE, ANDOVER, AMESBURY, WINCANTON, ILMINSTER, AND HONITON, 1641 Miles.*

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ludgemball, 4 miles.	101 97 3	From Hyde Pa. Corner to ANDOVER, Hants, (p. 41.) WEYHILL, celebrated for the greatest fair in England for hops, cheese, cattle, sheep, &c. Mollems Pond.	631	Amport Park, Marquis of Winchester. Quarley House.

·				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Exeter.		From London,	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Tedworth House, T. A. Smith, Esq.	92	Park House.	724	Quarley Hill, the re- mains of an ancient en-
		Enter Wiltshire.		campment. Wilbury Park, W. Cu-
Amesbury House was often the residence of Gay while under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, and is now the property of Sir E. W. Antrobus, Bart.	87	AMESBURY, a small assignt town ea the upper Avon. The church is supposed to have belouged to an abbey. Two miles distant on Salisbury Flain is that remarkly. Stonehenge. Seventeen huge stones are now standing, which, with seven others 1 jing on the ground, form the outer range. The inner circle is about 8 feet from the outer one, and has eight falles Bettinger, these two circles is a walk of about 306 feet in circumference. Around are namerous barrows, many of which have been found to contain human akeletons, many of which have been found to contain human akeleton for a many of which have been found to contain human akeleton, many of which have been found to contain human akeleton, many of which have been found to contain human akeleton, head to be a man and the bottle of the salies of the	771	bitt, Esq.
To Warminster through Shrewton, 162 miles. Yambury Camp, a fine specimen of ancient forti-	821	SC cross river Avon. Winterbourne Stoke.	82	,
fection. To Warminster, 101 m.	78 771 721	Deptford Inn. Willey. New Inn.	861 871 92	l i
Knoyle House, H. D.		HINDON. Pop. 604. To Shaftesbury 7 miles.	94	Fonthill Abbey (Marquis of Westminster), erected
Seymour, Eaq.	674	Willoughby Hedge.	964	by the late Mr. Beckford, under the direction of
To Bruton, 11g miles. To Prome, 11g miles.	633		1002	Wyatt. The tower has now fallen down, and the edifice suffered greatly. Farther to the left is Pyt House, J. Benett, Esq., and Wardour Castle, Lord Arundell of Wardour.
		rable importance, It had a castle, of which very few traces now remain. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of dowlas and ticking.		ALUMEN OF MRIGOR.
Stourhead House, the seat of Sir H. Hoare, Burt, a splendid man- pion, situated in delightful	61	Zeal's Green, Dorset- shire.	102	
grounds, and adorned with	60}	Bourton.	1041	ļ

on right from Lond	From Exeter.		From	ON VEFT FROM LOND.
a picture gallery, a library, &c. Within the grounds is a lofty tower, erected by H. Hoare, Esq., an ances-	57	Bayford, Somerset.	107	To Shaftesbury, 10 m. Shanks House.
tor of the present proprie- tor, to the memory of Alfred the Great, who here raised his standard against the Danes. To Bruton, 5 miles, Castle Cary, 5 miles, At a distance Redynch, Earl of Uchester. Holbrook House,	561 541	an ancient town watered by the Cale. Here are the re- mains of an Augustine Priory. One mile distant is Horwood Spring Popula- tion of parish, 2450.	108 110	To Sherborne, 8 miles.
Yarlington Lodge, T. Rogers, Esq. Cadbury Castle, or Camalet, was formerly one of the most stupendous fortifications in the king-		Blackford, Cadbury, surrounded by beautiful scenery. The church con- tains a very curious epitaph	ł	To Sherborne, 6 miles.
dom. In it is a spot call- ed King Arthur's Palace. Many Roman coins have been found here. To Bruton, 8 miles, Cas- tle Cary, 4 miles.	49	in memory of Lady Magda- len Hastings. Sparkford.	115 <u>1</u>	To Sherborne, 8 miles. To Yeovil, 72 miles.
,,		ILCHESTER, on the south bank of the Ivel, is a place of conside- rable antiquity, having been fortified in the time of the Romans. Pop.of par. 781	121	To Yeovil, 4 miles.
To South Petherton, 1 m.	37₺	Romans. Pop.of par.,781. Petherton Bridge. Cross river Parret.	127	
	341	Seavington.	130	Hinton St George, Karl Poulett.
Dillington House.	33	White Lackington.	131 į	
To Langport, 93 miles. Jordan's House, W. Speke, Esq.		Was formerly famous for its manufacture of cloth. It has a handsome church, containing a monument in memory of Nicholas Wadham and his wife, the founders of Wadham College at Oxford. Pop. 3241. Buckland St Mary.	133	To Chard, & miles. At Horton, 1 mts. 4istant, is a spring much es- lebrated for its efficacy in diseases of the eye.
		and enter Devonshire.	139	
To Taunton, 11 miles. Four miles distant Wolford Lodge; near which is Hembury Fort, said to be the finest Roman camp in Devonshire. Tracey House.	161		148	To Axminster, 7 miles. Four miles distant Ne- therton House, Sir E. S. Prideaux, Bart. Bramble Hill.

IN RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Exeter.		Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Oakfield House. Deer	15	Weston.	149}	Combe House.
Feniton Court, Right Hon, Sir J. Patteson.	18	Fenny Bridges.	1513	To Ottery St. Mary, 21
Corscombe House. Es- cot, Sir J. Kennaway, Bt. Larkbear House.		STO cross river Otter.		miles. S. T. Coleridge was born here.
	6) 4)	Rockbeare. Honiton's Clist.	158 1 160 1	Rockbeare House. Bishop's Court, Lord Graves, Winslade, and Farringdon House.
Poltimore, Lord Polti-		∰ cross river Clist.	Ì	
Brockhill House.	1	Heavitree.	1634	Northbrook Lodge, H. D. Seymour, Esq. Higher Newcourt.
Pynes (Sir S. H. North- cote, Bart.), 2 miles.		EXETER (p. 110).	1641	Powderham Castle (Earl of Devon).

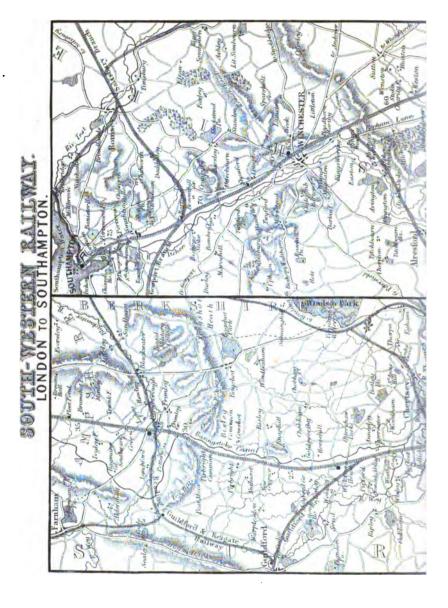
Nine miles from Honiton is Sidmouth, a fashionable watering-place, situated at the mouth of the river Sid, celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. It stands between two hills, nearly enclosing it on all sides but the south, which lies open to a beautiful bay of the English channel. The views between this place and Seaton are considered the finest on the south coast of Devon. The climate is extremely mild and salubrious. Sidmouth is much frequented by company in the bathing season, for whose accommodation there are warm baths, a public room, libraries, &c. It has also an ancient church and several meeting-houses. Knowle Cottage here was long celebrated for its gardens, conservatories, and the fine collection of articles of vertu it contained. Tourists used to be freely admitted in the summer months to the house and grounds. Pop. 2572.

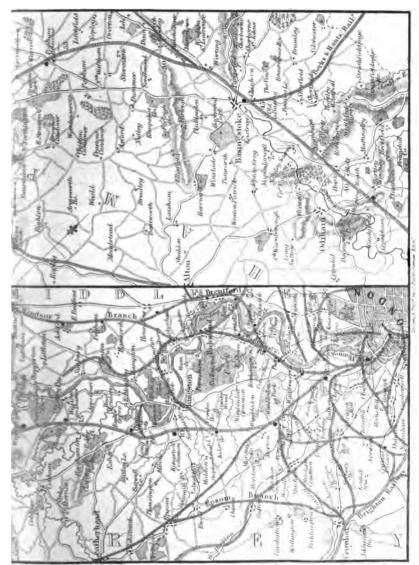
Five miles from Sidmouth, and 12 miles from Exeter, is Bicton (Clinton Rolle, Esq.), the seat of the late Lord Rolle, and now occupied by Lady Rolle. The park, upwards of 1000 acres in extent, is stocked with deer and fine timber. The mansion is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive view of the sea.

About 8½ miles from Sidmouth, and 10½ miles from Exeter, is EXMOUTH, at the mouth of the Exe, the oldest and best frequented watering-place in Devon. It is celebrated for the mildness of its climate, the town being well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds by some high hills which rise almost close behind it. The rides and walks in the neighbourhood are remarkably beautiful. Here are Assembly Rooms, baths, libraries, and other accommodations for visitors. The Beacon Hill, on which stands the handsome chapel of St Margaret, commands one of the finest views in the west of England. The road from Exmouth to Exeter through Topsham is remarkably beautiful. Population. 5228.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Battersea Fields. A public park is to be laid out here. Battersea Church con- tains a monument to Henry St. John, the cele-	78	From Waterloo Road to Vauxball Station.	2	Stockwell. Clapham, and Clap- ham Common.
brated Visc. Bolingbroke. Branches to Kew, Brentford, Richmond, and Windsor (p. 87).	75	Clapham Common St. Cr. river Wandle. At the mouth of which, near the banks of the Thames, is Wandsworth: numerous people are here	5	Balham Hill. Tooting. Garrat, a hamlet, the ancient practice of electing a mayor at which gave the title to Foote's.
Wimbledon Park, for- merly Earl Spencer's, but now subdivided for villas. Prospect Place. Combe House, and be-	72	engaged in dyeing, print- ing calicoes, &c. Wimbledon and Mer- ton St.	8	farce, "The Mayor of Garrat." To Merton, † mile. Mitcham, 2 miles. Mordon, 2† miles. Mordon Park.
yond, Richmond Park. (See p. 88).	69]	Malden St.	10}	Cannon Hill. Malden, 14 mile.
One mile and three quarters beyond Kingaton Station is a branch railway to Hampton Court, which the visitor reaches by a bridge across the Thames. Hampton Court	68	Kingston St. The town of Kingston is 12 mile distant from the station. It contains the	12	To Ewell, 4 miles.
palase and gardens form one of the most favourite places of holiday resort to the people of the metropolis, and are open to the public, free of charge, throughout the year, except upon Friday. The palace originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and was palace originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and was the direction of Structure of the work of the w	O.E.	stone on which the Anglo- Raxon kings were crown- ed. Since the opening of the railway, a new town, distinguished as Kingston- on-rail, or New Kingston, has sprung into existence. Pop., 9790.		Long Ditton.
nard's). And further to the right, East and West Moulsey, all favourite places of resort to anglers. Ember Court, Sir C. Sulli- van, Bart. Walton on Thames, 14 m.		Esher and Claremont Stations. Stations. Cr. river Mole.	15	Raher, I mile, and Raher- Place: beyond is Claremont, once the residence of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, now King of the Belgians, and latterly the asylum of the late Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French.
Pletcher, Bart. Mount Felix (Earl of Tan-	63	Walton and Hersham St.	17	Hersham Green. Burwood Park, Sir
kerville). Oatlands Park, lately subdivided to some extent, for villas. Weybridge, I mile.	61	Weybridge St. 1 mile beyond, on the right, is a branch railway	19	Richard Frederick, Bart. Painshill Park, 2 m.
Ham Haw Park, Wobara Park		to Addlestone and Chert- sey, 31 miles long. Pop. of Weybridge, 1608.		From the summit of St. George's Hill (Earl of Eilesmere), about a mile distant is afine panoramic







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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Besingstoke Canal. Ottershaw Park.		© cr. river Wey, and Wey Navigation Canal.		view over the Tharnes and adjacent country, embrac- ing HamptonCourt, Chert- sey, Windsor, &c.
		Ham Haw Common. Woking Heath.		Byficet. Wisley. Pyrford. Hoebridge Place.
Horsell, Chobham, 34 miles, Knapp Hill, and The Hermitage.	55	Woking St. The line here continues alongside of the Basing-stoke Canal, which after-	25	Branches to Guildford, Godalming, and Farn- ham (p. 82).
Bisley. Bisley Common. Chobham Hills.		Cross Blackwater river,		Pirbright.
Frimley Green.		and enter Hants. Cross line of Reading, Guildford, and Rei-		Continuation of Rail- way from Guildford to Portsmouth.
To Franley 15 mile; Raphot, 55 miles; Win- disham, 65 miles.	47	gate Railway. Farnborough St.	33	Farnborough Place. Farnham, 61 miles (see p. 37).
Sandhurst Military College, 3] miles.		771		Aldershott Camp, on left of Farnborough Sta- tion.
Rivetham House, Lord Cathorpe, formerly a place of great extent and magnificence. Here a fa- mous entertainment was given to Queen Efissabeth by the Earl of Hertford in 1911.	43	Fleetpond St.	37	Dogmersfield Park Sir.
Beyond is Bramahill, the seat of Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bt., built for Henry Pruce of Wales, eldest son of James I. Tilney Hall.	40	Winchfield St. Tunnel, 30 yards long.	40	H. P. St. John Mildmay. Bart. Three miles south of Winchfield is Odiham, the birth-place of Lilly the Grammarian. Near it are the remains of an old castle, in which David, king of Scotland, was condined for eleven years after his capture at Neville's Cross. Population of Odi-
		cr. Whitewater river.		ham perish, 2833.
Newnham.		Embankment over valley of the Loddon.		Nateley Scures.
Two miles from Old Basing is the Vine (W. L. W. Chute, Esq.), as mansion built by the first Lord Sandys. The ruins of Holy Ghost.		Line passes through the village of Old Basing, the scene of a severe battle fought in 871 between the Danes and the Saxons, when the latter, under the command of Alfred, were detected.	•	Ruins of Basing House, famous for the gallant defence which it made under John, fifth Marquis of Winchester, against the Parliamentary troops. It held out during two years,
Chapel are visible from the line.		detented.		and was ultimately stormed by Cromwell.

on Bight from L ond.	From South.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Strathfieldsaye (Duke of Wellington), 61 miles. Branch to Reading, 15 miles (see p. 187).		Basingstoke St. Basingstoke is mentioned in Doomsday Book under the name of Basingtoches.	48	Hackwood Park, Lord Botton, 1 mile. Herriard Park, 3 miles.
Winklebury Hill, an ancient encampment. Worting House. Manydown House (Sir.		and is described as having been always a royal manor. Malting and the corn trade form its principal business. Basingstoke had before the		Kempshot Park.
R. C. H. Rycroft, Bart). Malshanger House. Oakley Park. Hall Place.		opening of the railway a very extensive coach traf- fic, from its position on one of the great western		North Waltham.
Ash Park. Overton, a large village, formerly a market town, it miss.		roads. Pop. 4654. Lichfield Tunnel, 200 yards. Popham Hill Tunnel.		Popham Beacon, 480 feet high, affords a fine view from the summit.
Whitchurch, 0 miles, Andover, 11 miles.	22	200 yards. Andover Road St.	58	Stratton Park, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., contains a fine collection
				of paintings. Stratton belonged to Thomas Earl of Southampton, and by the marriage of his
				daughter to the illus- trious patriot, Lord Wil- liam Russell, it came into the possession of the Bed- tord family, who sold it to
Weston, Stoke Charity, Wonston, Hunton.		Over Micheldever em- bankment, raised more than 100 feet above the meadows.		the grandfather of the present possessor. Micheldever. 3 miles distant, the Grange, Lord
Winchester race course, on Worthy Down.		Lunways Inn Tunnel.		Ashburton. Kings Worthy, Head- born Worthy, Abbots Worthy, Easton; and be-
,	13	WINCHESTER.		yond, Avington Park, J. Bhelley, Esq.

The origin of Winchester is involved in obscurity; but tradition, and the evidence of our oldest historical monuments, concur in representing it as one of the earliest settlements of the first inhabitants of the island. It was termed Caer Gwant by the Britons, Venta Belgarum by the Romans, and Wintanceaster by the Saxons. It became the capital of England under the Saxons when the country was united under the sway of Egbert, King of Wessex, in the beginning of the ninth century, and it retained this dignity till the reign of Edward the Confessor in the middle of the eleventh century. Here lie the bones of Alfred the Great and of the famous Canute, In this city, in 1002, commenced the horrid massacre of all the Danes who had settled in England. From this massacre sprung the old English custom of the Hocktide merriments. Here William the Conqueror built a castle and a palace, part of the foundations of which is yet to be seen. Here his son, William Rufus, was crowned, and here he was buried.

and here were the royal mint, treasury, and public record-office. Winchester suffered severely during the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, Here Richard Cour-de-Lion was crowned a second time with great pomp after his return from the crusades. Here John ratified his ignominious submission to the Pope's agent, Pandulph, and did homage to him for his crown. III. was born here, and always bore the name of Henry of Winchester. Henry IV. here married Joan of Brittany. Parliaments were held in this city both in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., was born at the castle; and Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. at the same place in 1522. At the Reformation, it suffered severely from the dissolution of its monasteries and other religious buildings, so that it had the appearance of a city sacked by a hostile army. Here Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain. James I. made Winchester the scene of the disgraceful trials of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lords Cobham and Grey, and their assumed accomplices; and three of these royal victims, the Hon. George Brooke, brother of Lord Cobham, and the priests, Watson and Clarke, were executed here on the Castle-hill. The castle was garrisoned during the civil war, first by the adherents of the Parliament, from whom it was taken by the Royalists in 1643. After the battle of Naseby, it was retaken by Cromwell, who blew it up with gunpowder, battered to pieces the fortifications of the city, and demolished Wolvesey Castle, the bishop's palace. His troopers stabled their horses in the cathedral, and committed great excesses, demolishing the monuments, and mutilating and injuring parts of the edifice. The bishop's palace was rebuilt in 1684. Winchester was a favourite city of Charles II., who commenced the erection of a palace in 1682 on the site of the old castle, which, so far as finished, stands there now, and is occupied as barracks. Richard Cromwell, after resigning the Protectorate, passed the remainder of his life in retirement in the neighbourhood of this city, at the old manor of Merdon at Hursley.

Winchester is situated on the eastern slope of an eminence, at the foot of which flows the beautiful river Itchen. The city has a solemn and venerable appearance. It consists of several good streets, lighted with gas, and well paved. Of the five ancient gates only two are now remaining; and all traces of the ditches and old walls have been obliterated. The most interesting public building in Winchester is the cathedral. Kinegils, the first of the Saxon kings who embraced Christianity, laid the foundation of a cathedral here, which, after his death, was carried on by his son, Kenewalch, and completed in 648. It stood on the spot which is occupied by the existing building. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt by St Ethelwold in 980. Bishop Walkelyn, the prelate who was first appointed to the see after the conquest, rebuilt the central tower, and made various important repairs and additions. Bishop Godfrey de Lucy rebuilt a portion of the east end towards the close of the eleventh century. Various extensive improvements were made about the middle of the fourteenth century by Bishop William de Edington; and his illustrious successor, William de

Wykeham, who held the see of Winchester from 1866 to 1404, rebuilt nearly the whole of the cathedral to the westward of the central tower. A considerable part of the church to the east of this tower was restored by Bishop Richard Fox in the early part of the sixteenth century. The building is in the form of a cross, its length from east to west being 550 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 86 feet. The nave, 250 feet in length, is considered one of the finest in England. The length of the transepts is 186 feet. The tower is 188 feet in height, and 50 feet by 48 in breadth. By far the noblest part of the building is the west front, built by William of Wykeham, with its great central doorway, its noble window, rich with perpendicular tracery, its buttresses and pinnacled turrets, its crowning tabernacle, with its statue of the builder, and its pinnacled side-aisles. The interior has a peculiarly solemn and magnificent appearance, and is richly ornamented. Around the walls are numerous monuments of bishops, deans, nobles, and gentlemen of neighbouring families. The chapels or chantries of Wykeham, Edington, Fox, Cardinal Beaufort, Waynflete, and Gardiner, are of the most beautiful and elaborate workmanship. "So delicately, so elaborately are they carved out, that they have more the appearance of being wrought in ivory than in stone. In these, on stately tombs, the sides of which are figured with the richest panelling, lie the effigies of these magnificent old prelates, and here were daily masses chanted for the repose of their souls." The workmanship of the choir is remarkably rich and beautiful. On the floor, a plain bevelled stone of dark marble marks the tomb of William Rufus; and arranged on each side of the sanctuary are six mortuary chests, containing the bones of many of the most eminent Saxon princes. Behind the altar is a magnificent stone screen of the most exquisite workmanship, erected by Bishop Fox; and a painting by West, of the raising of Lazarus, now occupies the place where the high altar ormerly stood. In the floor of Prior Silkstede's chapel, in the old Norman south transept, is the tomb of Izaak Walton.

The most interesting building in Winchester next to the cathedral is St. Mary's College. William of Wykeham, by whom it was founded and endowed, was originally a poor boy of the neighbouring town of Wickham, who, having attracted the notice of Nicholas Uvedale, the lord of the manor, was sent by him to the old grammar-school of Winchester, which stood on the very spot where his college now stands. It has been justly said, that "his architectural works at Dover, Queenborough, Windsor, and other castles for the king—the building of his two colleges, this and New College, Oxford,—and his rebuilding the nave of his cathedral—mark him as the greatest architectural genius of the age." Winchester College was begun in the year 1387, and was completed six years afterwards. The society consisted of a warden and ten priests, who are perpetual fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers, a schoolmaster and under master, and seventy scholars. The establishment continues in the same condition; but besides the seventy scholars, there are now taught a considerable number of youths who are not on the foundation. The college is built round two courts with towers

sver each gateway. The buildings in the second court are in a far superior style to those in the first. The dining-hall is a splendid room in the ancient Gothic style, with a lofty groined roof. In a chamber adjoining the kitchen is a very singular emblematical figure in oil-painting, usually termed "the trusty servant." The chapel is lofty, finely roofed, and the large windows are filled with stained glass. On the south side of the chapel are the cloisters, enclosing a quadrangle of 132 feet square. In the midst of the quadrangle is a little Gothic chapel, where a monk used to perform a daily mass for the dead. It is now the library of the establishment, and contains a collection of valuable old books. To the westward of the cloisters and library is the school, a detached building, erected in 1687. Over the entrance is a fine bronze statue of Wykeham, cast and presented to the college by Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber.

The Hospital of St Cross is situated about a mile from the city, in the centre of a delightful part of the valley of the Itchin. A pleasant path leads to it across the meadows. To the left is the hill of St Catherine's, near the summit of which there are traces of an ancient fortification. Behind St Catherine's, on the top of Twyford down, there are some vestiges of the great Roman road from Portus Magness (Porchester) to Winchester. The Hospital of St Cross was erected in the time of King Stephen by Henry de Blois, and was originally intended for thirteen poor men, a master, a steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristers. The hospital was built in a quadrangular form; and three sides of the square yet remain. On the outer front of the gateway tower is a statue of Cardinal Beaufort, who may be regarded as the second founder of the institution. The Church of St Cross, which is one of the most interesting monuments of architectural antiquity in the kingdom, consists of a nave and side aisles, with a chancel and transepts, and a massy Norman tower over the intersection. The view from the leads of the tower is very fine. The hospital was stripped of much of its income at the Reformation. It still, however, affords a handsome revenue to the master, and comfortable subsistence to thirteen poor brethren. The brethren wear black cloaks, with a silver cross on the breast. A small remnant of the ancient hospitality is still kept up; for any one who presents himself at the porter's lodge is entitled to receive a horn of ale and a slice of bread—the ale, however, being of the thinnest and the bread of the hardest.

The Winchester Museum, situated in Jewry Street, contains valuable specimens of archeology, ethnology, mammals, birds, &c. It is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; admission free.

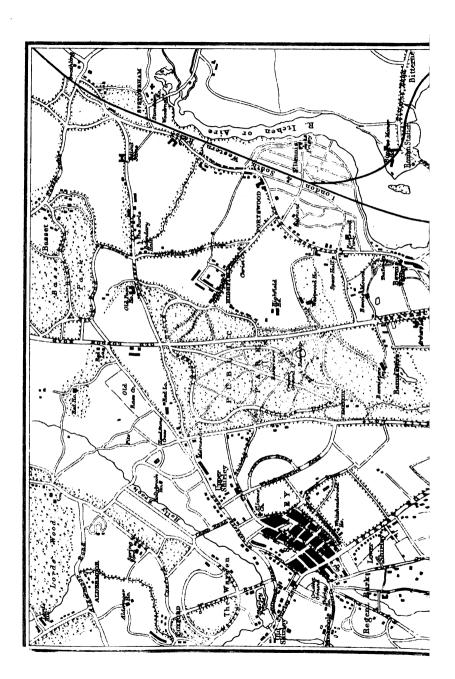
Winehester returns two members to Parliament. Population of city and liberty, 14,776.

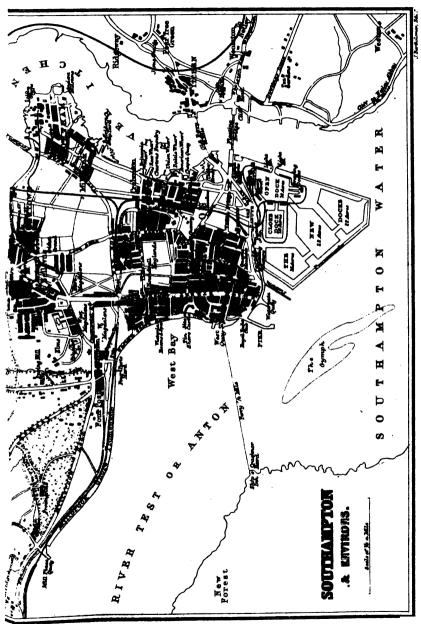
A road leads from Winchester, a distance of 24 miles, to Gosport, passing through Twyford (where there was once a Roman Catholic seminary, at which Pope received part of his education), Botley and Titchfield, the church of which is an interesting structure, and contains the effigies of Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, and his wife and son. Near the town are the ruins of Titchfield House, in which Charles I. was twice concealed.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South.	(From Winchester.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Compton. Otterbourne, and beyond, Cranbury Park, T. Chamberlayne, Esq. Four miles distant, Hursley Park, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. The park is very picturesque, and contains the very perfect remains of one		The railway runs hence through the valley of the Itchen. Hursley, 5 miles from Winchester, was once the property of Richard Cromwell, in right of his wife, Dorothy Major. His daughters, after his death, sold the estate to Sir W. Heathcote, who caused the ancient mansion to be taken		Hospital of St. Cross. (See p. 55.) St. Catherine's Hill. Twyford House. Twyford Lodge, Shawford Lodge, and e miles distant, Rose Hil Park, Earl of Northeak.
of Cromwell's field forti- fications. Branch to Salisbury.	6	down. A seal was found on this occasion in one of the walls, which proved to be the seal of the Commonwealth. Hursley will always be associated with the name of Rev. John Keble, late Vicar, and author of "the Christian Year." Bishopstoke St. Dr. Garnier, Dean of	74	Bambridge House, Lieut-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, K.C.H. Marwell Hall. Branch to Gosport, 16 miles (p. 81).
North Stoneham Park, J. W. Fleming, Esq., well wooded, and command- ing fine views. Beyond, Chilworth House. Portswood House.		Winchester, holds the living of Bishopstoke. His gardens are most attractive, and admission is readily granted to any respectable person presenting a card, and signifying a wish to see them. The Himalayan collection is		Swathling. Townhill Park. South Stoncham Ho. Midanbury House. Bittern Grove. At Bittern was a Roman station, the Clau- sentum of the Itinerary.
Bannister House.		very fine. Admiral Hawkes, one of the naval heroes of the reign of George II, is		Roman remains are found here.
Bevois Mount.		buried in North Stoneham church. The line crosses the river Itchin by a viaduct.		
Bellevus.		SOUTHAMPTON.	80	Chessel House, Lord

Southampton is beautifully situated at the head of the bay called the Southampton Water, having the river Itchen on the one side, and the Test or Anton on the other. It was anciently fortified, and the remains of its walls and castle still exist. The town appears to have had its origin in the Saxon times, and is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 873. During the ninth and tenth centuries it was frequently ravaged by the Danes; here Canute occasionally resided; and it was while he stayed at Southampton that the well-known incident occurred in which he rebuked the flattery of his courtiers. In the sixteenth century Southampton was visited by the Emperor Charles V., by Edward VI., Philip of Spain, and Queen Elizabeth; and it was for some time the residence of Charles I. Southampton possesses an excellent harbour for

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merchantmen, and its value and importance has been greatly increased by the recent formation of docks of a capacity sufficient to receive vessels of the largest class, and steam-vessels. This town has long been a place of great trade with Spain and Portugal, chiefly for the importation of wine and fruit. It has also a considerable trade with France, with the Baltic ports and Canada, and with the Channel Islands. It carries on a brisk coasting trade; and is the most convenient port for steam-boats plying to Guernsey, Jersey, St Malo, Granville, and Havre. There are also regular trading-smacks and schooners between London and Southampton. The total amount of the gross revenue collected at the custom-house in Southampton in 1861 amounted to £79,496. The formation of the South-Western Railway has proved of great benefit to the trade and local interests of Southampton, which is now the principal station for the West India, and also the Peninsular and Oriental packets, by the latter of which the overland communication with India, through Egypt and across the Isthmus of Suez, is maintained; this line of route has been further extended to Sydney and New Zealand.

Southampton was anciently defended by double ditches, battlements, and watch-towers. Of the gates, the only one remaining is an imposing structure called Bargate, on the north front of which are two figures, said by tradition to represent the famous Sir Bevois of Hampton and the giant Ascupart, whom he slew in single combat. Southampton contains a great number of large and well-built houses, and the principal streets are spacious and well paved.

Southampton contains five churches, of which St Michael's is remarkable for its high slender octagonal tower, which serves as a landmark to ships entering the harbour; it has also a Catholic chapel, and several places of meeting for dissenters of various denominations. There is a grammar-school, founded in the time of Edward VI. On the north side of the town is an asylum for female orphans, the children of soldiers; and there are various charitable institutions. About half a mile from the Bargate stand the barracks, which enclose an area of two acres, but this is not now a military station.

Since the fire which occurred at the Tower of London in 1841, the engraving department of the ordnance establishment has been removed to Southampton, at which town the execution of the national survey of Great Britain is at present carried on, and upon which numerous engravers are now employed. The Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, which was commenced in 1791, has been completed on a scale of one inch to a mile, with the exception of the six aorthern counties, at a total cost of L662,000. The remaining portion, as well as a similar survey of Scotland, at present in progress, is being proceeded with upon the scales of six and three inches to a mile.

Southampton was incorporated into a borough by Charles I., and is also a county of itself: it is divided into five wards, and governed by a mayor, ten

aldermen, and thirty councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. Population of Parliamentary borough, 46,960.

From Southampton to Salisbury is 21½ miles—Lymington, 20½—Portsmouth, 17½—Gosport, 16½—Poole, 34—Winchester, 12.

The mildness of the air, the facility of making excursions by water as well as by land, the vicinity of the Isle of Wight and of the New Forest, contribute to render the town a desirable place for either a temporary or a permanent residence, which is further recommended by the excellent supplies of fish, fruit, meat, and other necessaries.

A number of pleasant excursions may be made in the neighbourhood of Southampton. About three miles from the town is the celebrated Netley Abbey,* one of the most picturesque ruins in England. The founder of this abbey was Peter Roche, Bishop of Winchester, who died towards the middle of the thirteenth century. Its inmates were of the Cistertian order. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir William Paulet, afterwards the celebrated Marquis of Winchester. The abbey is now a complete ruin, so that scarcely any part of it can be distinguished, except the remains of the chapel. The walk to it from the town of Southampton is one of enchanting beauty. The abbey itself is almost completely concealed by the luxuriant foliage of the trees among which it is embosomed, and, altogether, the spot is one of singular loveliness.

THE NEW FOREST.

In the neighbourhood of Southampton is that large tract of woodland terme! the New Forest, than which there are probably few spots in England more interesting, or more worthy of being visited. The New Forest was originally formed by William the Conqueror in the year 1079, about thirteen years after the battle of Hastings. Its shape is a kind of irregular triangle, wide at the south, and drawing to a point towards the north, contained within a circumference of about fifty miles. Great odium has been heaped on the memory of William, particularly by the monkish historians, because of his alleged conduct in afforesting these woodlands, and it has been confidently asserted that he destroyed a large number of villages and churches, drove out the inhabitants, laid their lands waste, and formed the New Forest in their room. These statements. however, are greatly exaggerated, for it is obviously impossible that such an extensive depopulation could have taken place in a country which, from the nature of it, must have been from the first very thinly inhabited. At the same time, he cannot be absolved from all reproach in this matter, for it is evident that many persons must have been dispossessed of their lands ere such an extensive tract could have been wholly at his disposal. His son, William Rufus, was kilted in this forest, according to popular tradition, by a random arrow, but the precise circumstances attending his death are involved in doubt. This event

Leland states that the proper name of the place is Lettley, which is supposes to be a corruption of the Latin words de Leto Loca.

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took place near Stoney Cross, at a short distance from Castle Malwood. An oak formerly stood on the spot, but this has now disappeared, and its site is marked by a triangular stone about five fest high, bearing the following inscription commemorative of the event:—

- "Here stood the oak on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., named Bufus, in the breast, of which he instantly died, on the 2d of August A.D. 1100."
- "King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain as is before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess," and drawn from hence to Winchester, and was buried in the cathedral church of that city."
- "That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place anno 1745."

Stoney Cross is visited in summer by great numbers of persons from Southampton, Winchester, and the neighbouring towns.

The New Forest has preserved its ancient boundaries more exactly, and retains more of the forest than any of our other forests. Part of it is now private property, but 65,845 acres belong to the Crown, subject to certain rights of common, of pasturage, pannage, and fuel, belonging to proprietors of estates within or adjacent to the forest. For local purposes, the forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, and these are again subdivided into fifteen walks. Formerly the chief officer of the forest was the Lord Warden, who was appointed by the crown during pleasure, by letters-patent under the Great Scal, and was generally some person of distinction; under him were a lieutenant, a bow-bearer, two rangers, a woodward, an under-woodward, four verderers, a high-steward, an under-steward, twelve regarders, nine foresters, and fifteen under-foresters. Besides these ancient officers of the forest, there was one of later institution called the purveyor, whose business it was to assign timber for the use of the mavy. The forest is now managed by a deputy-surveyor under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

There is a numerous population within the limits of this forest. Their moral condition, though much improved of late years, is still low. "On the skirts of the forest," says William Howitt, "and round its vast heaths, are numbers of poor huts, whose inmates have very little visible means of existence, but profess themselves to be woodmen, charcoal-burners, and so on; but it is pretty well

* Purkess lived at Minstead, and maintained his family by burning charcoal. His male *scendants have continued to occupy the same house, and to carry on the same trade il very recently. The last of the lineal occupiers of the hut died an old man a few years ago. It is said of this family that they always possessed a horse and cart, but never attained to the possession of a team. This tradition is thus referred to in Mr. Stewart Bose's ballad of the Red King:—

"And still so runs our forest creed,— Flourish the pious yeoman's seed, Ev'n in the self-same spot; One horse and cart their little store, Like their forefathers, neither more Nor less the children's lot." anderstood that poaching and smuggling are their more probable vocations. Some of their cabins are the rudest erections of boughs, turf, and heather. Their poles for charcoal-burning are reared in huge pyramids, with the smallest end uppermost. * * * Many of them, like those in the woods of America, are mere squatters; but the attempt to disturb them is much the same as to disturb a hornet's nest. Conscious that there is no strength but in making common cause, they are all up in arms at any attempt to dislodge any of them."

Horses are reared in great numbers in the New Forest. They are of a diminutive breed, and are supposed to be descended from the Spanish jenets driven ashore on the coast of Hampshire in the dispersion of the Armada. They are often seen feeding together in herds of twenty or thirty, and have a very picturesque appearance amid the forest scenery. Great numbers of them are annually taken and sold. They are useful for any kind of employment, and are remarkable for the hardiness of their nature, and for their agility and sureness of foot. The forest abounds also with red and fallow deer. It likewise contains a breed of hogs, which have about them several of the characteristic marks of the wild boar. Besides these wild hogs there are many of the domesticated breed in the New Forest, who are turned out to feed on acorns and beechmast during the "pannage" month, which begins about the end of September, and lasts for six weeks. The curious mode by which they are collected and managed is described by Gilpin in his Forest Scenery, and is too well known to require to be quoted here. The New Forest is a district of great interest both to the sportsman and the naturalist, as it abounds in birds of almost every species and in winter its shores are thronged by aquatic birds. Its extensive tracts of heath render the forest a favourite resort of the honey-bee, which everywhere zovers the surface of it, and is frequently a source of considerable profit to the cottagers.

The various roads by which the New Forest is traversed, including that part of the railway from Southampton to Dorchester, which traverses the forest to Ringwood, are all accurately delineated in the chart which accompanies this description. The tourist may, therefore, choose for himself the route which he will pursue, according as his time may permit, or his taste incline. We shall briefly point out such objects as are deserving of especial notice. The visitor who wishes thoroughly to explore this interesting district would do well to take some of the forest towns, such as Lymington, Lyndhurst, Christchurch, &c. as central points, and from these places as his head-quarters make excursions in various directions.

Taking Southampton as the point of departure, the road passes the pretty village of Millbrook, the churchyard of which contains a monument to Pollok, the author of the "Course of Time," who died at Shirley, near this place, in 1827, at the age of twenty-nine. A mile farther on is Redbridge, at the head of Southampton Water, a place of great antiquity, which enjoys a considerable trade in corn, coal, timber, &c. A little beyond a road leads off on the left to Lyndhurst, the little capital of the Forest, distant about 9 or 10 miles from Southampton.

A little farther on the road passes Totton, near which is Testwood House, the

seat of Miss Bourne. Proceeding onward the tourist reaches Cadnam Park. distant between 9 and 10 miles from Southampton. From this place a pleasant excursion may be made along the valley of the Avon to Fording bridge; whence the tourist may proceed to Ringwood, a distance of six miles, by Blackford Green, and the village of Ibbesley. A short way beyond, to the right of the road, is Rufus's stone, formerly described, and to the left is Castle Malwood. Proceeding onward we reach Stoney Cross, a place much visited in summer by large parties from Southampton, Winchester, and the neighbouring towns, A little to the left is the sequestered hamlet of Minstead, which stands in one of the finest parts of the forest. "On one side," says W. Howitt, " are open knolls and ascending woodlands, covered with majestic beeches, and the village children playing under them; on the other, the most rustic cottages, almost buried in the midst of their orchard trees, and thatched as Hampshire cottages only are—in such projecting abundance—such flowing lines. * * The whole of the cottages thereabout are in equal taste with the roof, so different to the red staring square brick houses of manufacturing districts. They seem, as no doubt they are, erected in the spirit and under the influence of the genius loci. The bee-hives in their rustic rows, the little crofts, all belong to a primitwo country. I went on, now coming to small groups of such places, now to others of superior pretensions, but equally blent with the spirit of the surroundmg nature—little paradises of cultivated life. As I advanced heathery hills stretchad away on one hand, woods came down thickly and closely on the other, and a winding road, beneath the shade of large old trees, conducted me to one of the most retired and peaceful of hamlets. It was Minstead. * * Herds of reddeer rose from the fern, and went bounding away, and dashed into the depths of the woods; troops of those grey and long-tailed forest horses turned to gaze as I passed down the open glades; and the red squirrels in hundreds scampered away from the ground where they were feeding. * * * Delighted with the true woodland wildness and solemnity of beauty, I roved onward through the wildest woods that came in my way. Awaking as from a dream, I saw far around me one deep shadow, one thick and continuous roof of boughs, and thousands of hoary boles standing clothed as it were with the very spirit of silence. I admired the magnificent sweep of some grand old trees as they hung into a glade or ravine, some delicious opening in the deep woods, or the grotesque figure of particular trees, which seemed to have been blasted into blackness, and contorted into inimitable crookedness, by the savage genius of the place." Minstead Manor House is the property of H. C. Compton, Esq.

Returning to the road, and passing Bolderwood Lodge, a little to the left, we shortly after reach Picked Post, and a short distance beyond it is the pleasant village of Ringwood, seated on the banks of the Avon, which spreads near the town into a large sheet of water full of little islands. Ringwood existed during the Roman occupation of Britain, and was a place of some importance in the Anglo-Saxon times. It contained in 1861, 3751 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings, and in brewing

ale and strong beer, for which the town has acquired a considerable name. The country around the town is rather flat. The roads from Southampton to Poole, and from Salisbury to Christchurch pass through Ringwood. At the distance of nine miles from Ringwood is the town of Christchurch. There are two roads parallel to each other which lead to it, with the river Avon flowing between them. The road on the left bank of the river passes by Kingsbar, Bistern Park (H. C. Compton, Esq.) Avon, Sopley, and Staple's Cross. In the vicinity of the latter are the mansions of Hinton House, Hinton Admiral, and High Cliff. The country between Ringwood and Christchurch is flat, and the lanes close and woody. The town of Christchurch takes its name from its church and priory, founded early in the Saxon era for a dean and twenty canons of the order of St Augustine. William Rufus bestowed the church and convent upon Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who rebuilt the church upon a more superb scale, and its revenues were greatly augmented by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, to whom the manor was given by Henry L. At the dissolution, the annual income was L.544, 6s. Some fragments of the priory walls are still standing. The church, which is in the form of a cross, is a very interesting specimen of the Norman style, though modern additions have been made to it. Within the church, there are some curious ancient monuments; and the tower commands a delightful and extensive prospect. The town is supposed to have been of Roman origin, and in Saxon times was called Tweonea, or " the place between the rivers." Near Christchurch are Heron Court (Earl of Malmesbury) and Sandhills (W. Rose, Esq.) It returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Elizabeth; but the number was reduced to one by the Reform Act. The population in 1861 of the parliamentary borough was 9868.

The rivers Stour and Avon, after uniting about 1½ miles below the town, flow into Christchurch bay, which is spacious, but shallow and dangerous. "There is a curious circumstance peculiar to this harbour and the neighbouring port of Poole in Dorsetshire,—that of the tide producing two high waters; a phenomenon quite inexplicable from the general laws of tides, and only to be accounted for by the situation of this coast as regards the Isle of Wight, and from the contraction of the channel by the jutting out of the point of land on which Hurst Castle stands."

In the neighbourhood of the town are the remains of a camp and entrenchments, with several tumuli and barrows.

Christchurch is about 20 miles distant from Lymington. The intervening district is flat, cultivated, and enclosed. The road is parallel to the coast the whole of the way. A little to the right of the road is a large house built by Lord Bute. It stands on a cliff directly opposite to Cherbourg, from which it is about 60 miles distant. This cliff, which is termed Hordle Cliff, rises about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The flatness of the scenery is a little diversified by various hollows or narrow dells, through each of which a small rivulet finds its way to the sea. The most remarkable are those of Chuton, Ashley, and

[·] Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Vol. il. p. 146.

Efford. About two or three miles farther along the coast, stands Hurst Castle. built at the extremity of a remarkable natural causeway, which runs two miles mto the sea, forming, between the castle and the Isle of Wight, a narrow channel, which, at high water, scarcely exceeds 200 yards in breadth. The castle was erected in the time of Henry VIII. Here Charles I., after being removed from the Isle of Wight, was confined for some time previous to his trial and execution. Between Hurst Castle and Lymington is the small village of Milford, which commands fine views of Alum Bay and the neighbouring part of Wight. Three miles farther on is the town of Lymington, agreeably situated on the right bank of the river of the same name. It is 9 miles from Lyndhurst, 19 from the Southampton station, and about 90 south-west from London in a straight line. Lymington is a neat well built town, and pleasantly situated. It is a corporate town and parliamentary borough, and returned two members since the reign of Elizabeth, but now only one. The parish church, dedicated to Thomas a Becket, contains many handsome monuments. The population of the town and parish in 1861 was 4098, and of parliamentary borough, 5179.

Lymington is subordinate to the port of Southampton. Its foreign trade is unimportant, and the coasting trade is on the decline. Considerable improvements have, of late years, been made in the town with the view of affording accommodation to visitors during the bathing season. The chief manufacture in the neighbourhood is salt.

Near Lymington is Cadlands, the seat of A. R. Drummond, Esq., and Wallhampton, the seat of Sir G. Burrard, Bart. About two miles from Lymington is the village of Boldre, for above twenty years the scene of the pastural labours of the Rev. William Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery," and various other works on the picturesque. He built and endowed two schools here out of the profits of the sale of his drawings, and lies buried in Boldre churchyard. The church, which is an ancient and primitive looking structure, stands on the summit of a thickly wooded eminence, and commands a variety of interesting views.

Midway between Lymington and Lyndhurst is Brockenhurst, a pleasant forest village, of Saxon origin, and recorded in the Doomsday Book by the name of Broceste. Part of the church was erected before the Conquest, and the font is a very antique and curious piece of workmanship. Near the village are Brockenhurst Park. Watcombe House (now pulled down) was, for three years, the residence of the philanthropic Howard. To the south-west of Brockenhurst there is a heath called Sway Common, over which various tumuli are scattered. The road from Brockenhurst to Lyndhurst passes through a very interesting part of the forest. Near Lyndhurst stands Cuffnells (Sir Edward Poore, Bart.) on a rising ground embosomed in trees, and most delightfully situated in the very heart of the forest. It was the property of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, of whose heirs it was purchased by the late Sir George Rose, who made very considerable additions to the mansion. The situation of Lyndhurst is very beautiful. It has been considered as the capital of the New Forest ever since the era of its forma-

tion, and the forestal courts are still held here. An ancient stirrup is preserved in the hall of the King's House, the official residence of the Lord Warden, which is said to have been that used by William Rufus at the time he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel.* Opposite to the King's House stands a large square building called the King's Stables. A fine prospect of the forest may be obtained from the tower of the church. Lord Lyndhurst derives his title from this place. Population of parish 1522.

From Lyndhurst to Southampton is a distance of between 9 and 10 miles. The road joins that which leads to Stoney Cross at the village of Rumbridge.

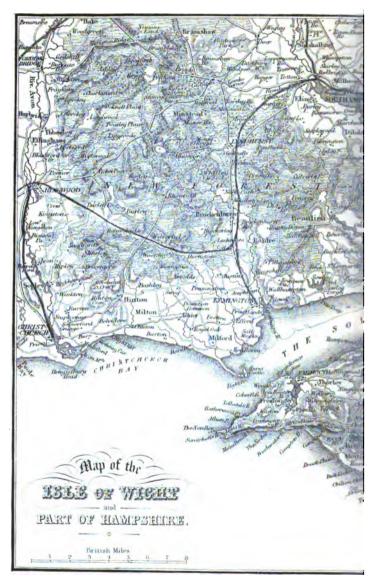
Before closing our description of the forest we may direct the attention of the tourist to an interesting excursion which may be made to Beaulieu Abbey. This spot may be reached by crossing Southampton water to Hythe, and proceeding from thence to Beaulieu, a distance of 5 miles. The river Beaulieu is a mere forest stream till near the abbey, when it expands into a lake covering many acres. The Abbey of Beaulieu was founded by King John in 1204 for monks of the Cistertian order. The wall which surrounded the precincts of the abbey is nearly entire in several parts, and is finely mantled with ivy. Of the buildings of the abbey considerable parts remain. The abbot's lodge was converted. after the dissolution, into a family seat. The ancient kitchen and the refectory. and a long building supposed to have been the dormitory, are still standing. The refectory is now turned into a parish church, and was repaired some years ago at the expense of the late Lord Montagu, uncle of the Duke of Buccleuch. Beaulieu Abbey possessed the privilege of sanctuary, and it afforded a temporary protection to Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., and her son Prince Edward, on her return from the continent, at the time of the Battle of Barnet. It also afforded shelter to Perkin Warbeck after the failure of his attempts in the west of England. At the dissolution, the manor of Beaulieu was granted to Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton. In the reign of William III. this estate became the property of Ralph, Lord, afterwards Duke of, Montagu, by his marriage with the heiress of the Wriothesleys. His son John, second Duke of Montagu, transmitted it to his daughters, Isabella and Mary, from whom, by intermarriages, the manor has descended to the Duke of Buccleuch.

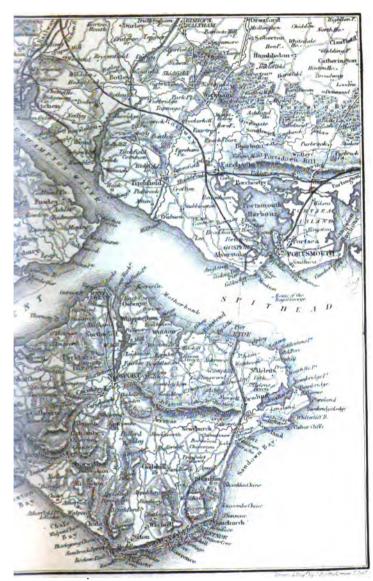
At Beaulieu was also an Hospital of Knights Templars. The ruins of the hospital, which are now converted into farm buildings, stand about half a mile distant from the water, on a rising ground which commands extensive views.

The tourist may vary his route back to Southampton by sailing down the Besulieu or Exe river to Exbury,—a distance of rather more than 3 miles, and proceeding from thence across the country to Calshot Castle, about 44 miles

 "And still in merry Lyndhurst hall Red William's stirrup decks the wall, Who lists the sight may see; And a fair stone in green Malwood informs the traveller where stood The memorable tree,"—Red King

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from Exhary. From Calshot he may proceed by Fawley to Hythe, and cross the water at that spot, or proceed to Dibden and Eling, and there cross to South-ampton.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Southampton is a most convenient spot from which to make an excursion to the Isle of Wight. The passage from Southampton to Cowes, the usual landing-place in Wight, is performed by regular steam-boats in little more than an hour. The passage from Portsmouth seldom exceeds half that time.

The Isle of Wight (the Vecta or Vectis of the Romans) is separated from Hampshire by a beautiful channel, called the Solent Sea, the breadth of which varies from four to six miles, but at one point, near Hurst Castle, its breadth is only one mile. In this channel, though it contains no harbour of importance, there are many places of perfect security, where ships may ride at anchor. The best of these is Spithead, the great rendezvous of the British fleet in time of war. The form of the island is an irregular ellipsis, measuring 23 miles from east to west, and 13 miles from north to south. Its circumference is about 60 miles, and its superficial contents have been variently estimated at from 105,000 to 130,000 acres, of which a great portion is highly productive. It is said to have been formerly covered with woods, but to have been in a great measure denuded by its vicinity to Portsmouth, and the great demand of that naval arsenal for timber.

"The face of the country may be rather described as undulating than as hilly though there is a range of hills, or rather downs, running from east to west through the island, with a few points of considerable elevation. There is a great variety of rural scenery, adorned with a great diversity of foliage; and though there are few or no woods, yet, as the fields are enclosed within hedgerows, among which fine trees, and especially stately elms, grow most luxuriantly these, added to the beauty of the verdant fields, present to the eye of the traveller a succession of most pleasing prospects. The two sides of the island present each a peculiar character. The northern side is marked by every thing that is rich, lovely, and picturesque; the southern, or the part called the Back of the Island, abounds in bold wild rocks, precipitous projections, ravines, fearful chasms, and other features of the imposing, and a few even of the sublime. In some parts, these opposite characters are greatly mingled. There is a peculiar scenery on the south side of the island, which is so striking to all strangers, as to require a special notice. It is a continued sinking of a tract of land, about seven miles in length, and from a-half to a-quarter of a mile in breadth. This singular district consists of a series of terraces, formed by fragments of rocks chalk, and sandstone, which have been detached from the cliffs and hills above and deposited upon a substratum of white mark. This whole undercliff, for such is its common name, is completely sheltered from the north, north-west, and west winds, by the range of lofty downs or hills of chalk or sandstone, which rise boldly from the upper termination of these terraces, on elevations varying

from four to six and seven hundred feet in height. The two extremities of the range are indeed higher, as St Boniface Down is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and St Catherine's Hill on the west nearly 900 feet. The protection afforded by this mountain barrier is greatly increased, by the very singular and striking abruptness with which it terminates on its southern aspect. This, in many places, consists of the bare perpendicular rock of sandstone; in others of chalk, assuming its characteristic rounded form, covered with a fine turf and underwood."*

The river Medina, which, rising at the foot of St Catherine's Down, falls into the Solent Channel, at Cowes, divides the island into two hundreds of nearly equal extent, called respectively East and West Medina, the former comprehending 14, the latter, 16 parishes.

The population of the Isle of Wight is 55,362. Previously to the passing of the Reform Bill, the boroughs of Newport, Newton, and Yarmouth, returned each two members to Parliament, but Newton and Yarmouth are now disfranchised, and one member is returned for the county, and one for the borough of Newport.

The Isle of Wight was first invaded by the Romans, a. p. 43, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and they retained possession of it till 495, when it was reduced by Cedric the Saxon. It suffered severely during the wars of the Saxon heptarchy, and was also frequently plundered and devastated by the Danes. It was on various occasions invaded by the French, but in almost every attack they were beaten and driven back to their ships by the islanders, who had made systematic preparations for their defence. After the naval superiority of Britain was established, this island was completely secured from the calamities of foreign invasion, and during the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, the inhabitants enjoyed comparative freedom from the prevailing commotions.

The Lordship of the Isle of Wight was conferred by William the Conqueror on William Fitz-Osborne, who is known in English history under the title of the Earl of Hereford, and for more than two centuries the island continued to be governed by its independent lords. But in 1293, Edward I. purchased the regalities for the sum of L4000 from Isabella de Fortibus, Lady of Wight, and, since that time, the island has been governed by wardens, appointed by the Crown. The office has now become a sinecure, and it is understood that the present governor, Viscount Eversley, does not receive any salary.

In the year 1644, the weak and unfortunate Henry VI. conferred the title of king of Wight on Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and crowned him with his own hands; but the empty title expired with the nobleman who first bore it.

The Isle of Wight derives additional interest from the fact of its having been of late years the frequent place of residence of the Queen, as in 1844 Her Majesty and the Prince Consort purchased the mansion of Osborne, with its park, and the adjoining estate of Barton. Osborne House is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of East Cowes, and near the north coast of the island. Since it has been in the possession of Her Majesty and the Prince, the original man-

^{*} Encyc. Brit. vol. xxi. p. 82.

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sion has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a new wing, at the south-west corner of which is a massive tower which forms a conspicuous object for miles around, and the summit of which commands a magnificent and varied prospect. Population of Cowes, 5482. Hotel: The Gloster.

On landing at Cowes, the tourist may proceed by railway, 41 miles, to

NEWPORT.

the capital of the island, a neat and thriving town, situated in a pleasant valley chequered with gardens and groves, and well-watered on the east and west by copious streams. Newport is the most ancient as well as the largest existing town of the island, and contained in 1861 a population of 7934 souls. The parish church is a large plain structure, originally erected in the year 1172. It has, however, been frequently repaired. Here was discovered, in 1793, the coffin of the Princess Elizabeth, who died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, about a year and seven months after the execution of her father, Charles I. It was asserted that Cromwell had caused her to be poisoned, but Clarendon declares this accusation false. The other places of worship in Newport are, several Episcopal chapels, with a Roman Catholic, and other Dissenting chapels. The Grammar School, erected in 1619, is an object of some interest, as the place chosen for the memorable conference between Charles I. and the Parliamentary Commissioners, which goes by the name of the Treaty of Newport. One of the best public buildings in Newport is a public library, called the Isle of Wight Institution, which was built by subscription in 1811, and is now well furnished with books and periodical publications. There are also two assembly rooms in the town, a Mechanic's Institution, and other societies for the promotion of science and education.

In the immediate vicinity of Newport is the picturesque village of Carisbrook, ence the capital of the island under the independent Lords of Wight. The church is of great antiquity, and is supposed to stand upon the site of a Saxon church, built some centuries before the Conquest. Adjoining the church are the remains of a priory of Cistertian Monks, founded by Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, but now converted into sheds and stables. Opposite to it, on a steep hill of nearly a circular form, stand the romantic ruins of Carisbrook Castle. Its ivy-clad towers and battlements have an eminently picturesque appearance. At the north-east angle, on a mount raised much higher than the other buildings, stands the Keep, the original fortress, supposed to have been built by the Saxons as early as the sixth century. In the eleventh century, the castle was considerably enlarged by Fitz-Osborne, who surrounded the whole with a fosse. Various additions were made to it at different times, the last by Queen Elizabeth, when the outer walls, which still remain, were made to enclose about twenty acres of ground.

Among the curiosities pointed out to strangers is a well 800 feet deep, from which water is drawn up by means of a wheel turned by an ass. Another well, in the centre of the Keep, said to have been 310 feet deep, has been partially filled up.

The most memorable incident in the history of Carisbrook Castle, is the confinement of Charles I., who took refuge here after his flight from Hampton Court, 5th November 1647. The Governor, Colonel Hammond, at first treated him as a guest, and placed no restriction on his movements. He was afterwards, however, subjected to close imprisonment, during the course of which he made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. The apartments in which he was confined are now ruinous, but a window is still pointed out as that by which he made the attempts to regain his liberty.

After Charlee's execution, his two youngest children, the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, became inmates of Carisbrook Castle. The latter died here, and the former, about two years after the death of his sister, was liberated by the influence and advice of Cromwell.

The old hunting-forest, called Parkhurst, which extended over nearly 4000 scres, and came close up to Newport and Carisbrook, is now so completely cut down, that scarcely any thing remains but brushwood. The walks through it are, however, still extremely pleasant.

A delightful excursion may be made from Newport to the north-east, in the direction of Fernhill and Wotton Bridge. The mansion at Fernhill was built by the late Duke of Bolton, when he was governor of the island. Behind it there is a plantation of noble trees, and the grounds are laid out in excellent taste. Wotton Bridge is a remarkably pretty village, on the left bank of the river Wotton, about 3½ miles from Newport. About two miles from Wotton Bridge, on the shore of the Solent Strait, there is a place called King's Quay, where King John is said to have landed when he came to the Isle of Wight, after signing Magna Charta on the field of Runnymede. He remained three months in concealment in this neighbourhood, devising means to subvert the provisions of that charter. In the fine season of the year, a passage-boat goes and returns every day between Wotton Bridge and Portsmouth. At no great distance from this village is Osborne House, the residence of Her Majesty. Near this are Norris Castle and East Cowes Castle (Viscountees Gort.)

Crossing the river Wotton, and passing a beautiful mount called Kite Hill, a delightful walk of 1½ miles will bring the tourist to the ruins of Quarr Abbey. This once famous establishment was erected in the twelfth century by Baldwin de Rivers and Richard his son, who were both buried within its walls. It was dedicated to St Mary Magdalen, and the monks were of the Cistertian order. The abbey derived its name from the stone quarries in its neighbourhood, which furnished a great part of the stone employed in building Winchester Cathedral. Of the abbey scarcely any part now remains except some of the outer walls, which are said to have enclosed thirty acres of ground, and a very small portion

the abbey offices, which have been converted into barns and other farm-buildings. After the dissolution, Quarr Abbey was purchased by a Mr Mills of South-ampton. His son sold it to the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Fleming, with whose descendants it still remains.

From Quarr Abbey, a pleasant footpath leads to the church-yard of Binstead; and a little farther on is the town of Ryde, which, eighty years ago, was only a

Sching-village, but is now a considerable and beautiful town, surrounded with groves, villas, and cottages. The views from the town and neighbourhood are very fine. East of Ryde, are Ryde House, St John's, St Clare, Fairy Hill, and the Priory. A little farther on, near the mouth of Brading Haven, is the pretty village of St Helen's, built round a green near the sea. Striking inland, a pleasant road will convey the tourist to the village of Brading, picturesquely situated on the alope of a hill at the bottom of Brading Haven. The church, which is supposed to occupy the site of the first church erected in the island in 704, is an interesting building, and contains some antique tombs. Close to the village stands the old mansion of Nunwell, the seat of Sir H. Oglander, Bart., the representative of the oldest existing family in the island, whose founder, Richard Okelandro, came over with William the Conqueror. Their family chapel and burying-place are in the church of Brading. Population of Ryde, 9269.

A short distance from Brading is the neat village of Yaverland, where there is a curious little church of great antiquity. From this point the tourist may return to Newport by Sandham Heath, Alverstone, and Ashey Down, from the summit of which there is one of the finest views in the island.

Another excursion, frequently made from Newport, is that to Ventnor. Proceeding by Carisbrook the tourist, about 8 miles from Newport, reaches Gatcombe, a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated. It was formerly the seat of one of the Worsleys. About three miles farther on is the populous village of Godshill. The church, a large and venerable pile, stands in a very picturesque situation, on the summit of a steep hill that rises in the centre of the village, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This church was one of the six in the island which Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, bestowed along with the Priory of Carisbrook on the great Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy. In the interior of the church are the monuments of the Worsleys, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, together with the monuments of some of the Leighs of Derbyshire and the Wight, whose daughters transferred by marriage these possessions to the Worsleys, ancestors of Lord Yarborough. village of Godshill is a grammar-school, founded above 200 years ago by one of the Worsley family. About a mile to the south of the village is Appuldurcombe, which was long the seat of this ancient and honourable family. It stands on the site of a very old manor-house, and was begun in 1710 by Si. Robert Worsley, and finished by his grandson Sir Richard. The mansion has four regular fronts of the Corinthian order, and a handsome colonade facing the south. It contains a large collection of paintings, drawings, and statues, some of which were in the old manor-house for many generations. The sculptures and drawings were collected by Sir Richard, the last Baronet, during the course of an extensive tour through Egypt, Turkey, Italy, and Greece, during the years 1785-7. The grounds, which are extensive, are laid out in admirable style, and scarred with fine beech trees and venerable oaks. On the most elevated point. there is an obelisk 70 feet high, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley the founder of the present mansion. The ruins of a castle, called Cooks' Castle, stand on the summit of a rocky hill about a mile distant. Sir Richard Worsley. the last Baronet, died here in 1818, and his niece, by her marriage, carried the mansion and estates to the first Earl of Yarborough.

It was in Appuldurcombe that Worsley's History of the Isle of Wight was written. It was begun by Sir Robert, who died in 1747, continued by his son Sir Thomas, and finished and published by his grandson Sir Richard in 1781.

A short distance from Appuldurcombe is the Undercliff* and watering-place of Ventnor, which, so late as 1830, was little more than a hamlet, but has now become a populous village, in consequence of being greatly resorted to as a winter residence for invalids. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is very delightful.

VENTNOR.

Hotels: The Royal, Marine, Esplanade, etc. Population, 3500. Rail from Ryde.

VENTNOR is very well deserving of a visit, on account of its picturesqueness and beauty, A little to the south-west of the Cove is Steephill, and about a mile and a half farther on, the romantic village of St. Lawrence, which contained the smallest church in Great Britain, it being only 25 feet long and 12 wide; but an addition of 15 feet was made to the length a few years ago, so that the building is now 40 feet long. From the heights behind the village, the beauties of the Undercliff are seen to great advantage. A pleasant road leads along the coast through Mirables to Sand Rock, where there is an excellent hotel. A romantic path leads from the hotel to a chalybeate spring, situated in the face of a bold gloomy cliff, about 130 feet above the level of the sea. Over the spring there is a pretty cottage, erected by Mr. Waterworth, a surgeon of Newport, who discovered its virtues in 1809. According to the analysis of Dr. Marcet, the Sand Rock spring contains a larger proportion of alum and iron than any other mineral water yet discovered. It has been found very useful in the cure of those disorders which arise from nervous affections and debility. A short distance from the spring is Black-Gang Chine, a gloomy fissure in the rock, formed by the action of a stream of water, running seaward from the interior of the island. In some places the cliffs on either side of it are 500 feet high. The rocks are almost black in colour. There is scarcely a trace of vegetation and the scenery is wild

[•] The Undercliff is a strip of land about six miles long and from a quarter to naif a mile in breadth, which seems to have settled down and slipped towards the sea, exhibiting a jumble of rocks, overturned and broken mounds of earth, deep hollows, and numerous springs, forming falls of water, collecting into pools, and hurrying to the sea. (M. Simond). It appears that the Undercliff has been formed by a succession of landslips. One of these took place in the year 1799, when a large tract of the high cliff, extending to from 80 to 90 acres, near Niton, was, on a sudden, seen sinking and sliding towards the sea. Another of these landslips happened in the winter of 1810—1811, close to Bonchurch, and there was another in 1818. Sir James Clark is of opinion, that Torquay, in Devonshire, and the Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight, are the two blaces on the English coast best suited to persons threatened with consumption.

and sublime. A large and commodious hotel stands immediately at the head of the chasm. A short distance from this is the pretty village of Niton, at the foot of St Catherine's Down, where there is a comfortable little inn, which may serve as a resting place and centre of observation for days, as all the most beautiful and striking scenes of the island are within short distances.

Returning to Ventnor, a short distance to the east, is Bonchurch, a lovely spot abounding in tasteful villas. The little parish church is of Saxon or early Norman construction. The Undercliff commences at Bonchurch, and the tract between this place and Niton is by far the most interesting part of the island. A short way far on is Luccombe Chine, and about a mile beyond it is Shanklin Chine,* the most beautiful and most frequently visited of all those curious ravines, which form one of the most characteristic features of the coast of this island. Its appearance from below is as if the solid cliff had been rent in twain from top to bottom. The sides of the chasm present a striking contrast,—the one is almost perpendicular, with comparatively little vegetation,—the other is more shelving, and is shaded with tall trees or wild brushwood, and enlivened by some cottages most picturesquely situated. The descent to the Chine is by a rude winding path in the sea-cliffs, near a quiet little inn.

To vary the road the tourist may return to Newport by the villages of Newchurch and Arreton. On the Downs of Arreton are two large sepulchral barrows, which are generally referred to the period of the Danish invasion.

Another delightful excursion, and the last we shall notice, is to the north-west of the island, in the direction of Freshwater Bay and the Needles.†

About 2½ miles from Newport is a beautiful spot called Park Cross, which combines some of the finest features of a gentle rural landscape. A mile farther on is Swainston, the fine country seat of Sir John Simeon, Bart. which occupies the site of an ancient palace of the Bishops of Winchester. A little beyond is the small village of Calbourne, with its antiquated little church, and near it is Westover, the fine mansion of the Hon. W. H. A. A. Court Holmes. Passing through a succession of shelving downs and quiet valleys we reach the river Yar, on the epposite bank of which is Freshwater village, the birth-place of the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Robert Hooke. At the western extremity of the singular peninsula formed by the Yar are the Needles, and the stupendous rocks and cliffs of Scratchell's, Alum and Tolland Bays. The Yar takes its rise just behind a creek called Freshwater Gate, in the centre of Freshwater Bay, and running due north, right across this end of the island, falls into the Solent Strait at Yarmouth. Near Freshwater is Norton Lodge, the seat of Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, Bart, G.C.B. In Freshwater Bay there are two very remarkable isolated rocks—one

[•] Sir Richard Worsley says the term "chine" is applied to the backbone of an animal, which forms the highest ridge of the body. Hence the word chine may be thought peculiarly expressive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down.

[†] The word Needles is supposed to be a corruption of Nieder fels, and signifies Underciff, thus showing that precisely the same process took place with regard to the Needles that is now going on at St Catherine's Point—that these rocks were originally a lands p which has been washed by the action of the sea into its present shape.

of rather a conical form, and the other a bold rugged arch, which is now nearly 600 feet from the cliffs of the island, of which it once formed a solid part, Freshwater Cave is a romantic cavern, about 120 feet in depth. The view from the interior, looking seaward, is at once curious and beautiful. A little beyond it are three other caves of less magnitude. Scratchell's Bay is often visited by tourists. Its towering chalk precipices of the most dazzling whiteness are very remarkable for their narrow streaks of black flint, which make them resemble " a ruled sheet of paper." The great object of attraction, however, is an immense cave, which is entered by a magnificent arch 150 feet in height. The cliffs on this part of the coast are, in many places, 400 feet high, and afford shelter to the sea-fowl, which congregate here in prodigious numbers. Scratchall's Bay is bounded on the north by the celebrated Needle rocks, which are five in number, though only three of them now stand boldly out of the water, They have been formed by the action of the sea on the sharp point of land at the western end of the island. They are white, with a black base, and curiously streaked with the alternate strata of flints. The tallest of these rocks, which was about 120 feet high, disappeared in the year 1764, its base having been worn through by the continual action of the sea. It is evident, that, from the operation of the same cause, the present Needles will, at no distant period, wholly disappear, and that others will be formed in their stead out of the narrow extremity of the island. A lighthouse is built on the highest point of this western part of the island, at an elevation of 715 feet above the level of the sea. At the Needles the tide rises only eight feet, while at Cowes it rises fifteen feet. Northward of the Needles is Alum Bay, which derives its name from the circumstance of that mineral being frequently picked up on the beach. This bay presents one of the most striking scenes on this coast. The cliff on one side consists of a vast precipice of chalk; on the other it is beautifully variegated by a succession of strata of different coloured sands and earths,-white, black, red, blue, and yellow; in some parts pure and unbroken, and in others blending into every variety of tint.

A very interesting voyage may be made round the island, and the magnificent scenery just noticed is seen to much greater advantage from the sea than from the land. The order in which the various places along the coast present themselves in the course of this trip, may be learned by consulting the chart which accompanies this description.

PORTSMOUTH.

From Cowes the tourist may proceed to Portsmouth. The passage between these places seldom exceeds half an hour. Portsmouth is 78 miles from the General Post Office, London, by the old mail road; and 18 miles from Southampton. It stands on an island, divided from the mainland by a small creek or arm of the sea. This island, called Portsea, is about fifteen miles in circumference and contains nearly 5100 acres of land of great fertility. The Romans

had a station at Porchester, on its northern shore; and it is supposed that the Roman name for a harbour, Portus, has been transmitted to the modern Portchester, Portuse, Portsmouth, Portsdown, and Gosport. Portsmouth is first noticed in the Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 501. Its favourable situation as a naval areenal led at an early period to the works that have since distinguished it. Richard I. granted a charter to the town; and it has lately been ascertained that there was a naval station here in the reign of John. Portsmouth was burnt by the French in the time of Richard II. It was fortified by Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VIII.; and in the reign of Henry VIII. became the principal station of the English navy. During the great civil war, the town was garrisoned for the Parliament. Great additions have been made to its fortification, especially in the reigns of Charles II., William III., and George III.; and it is now believed to be impregnable. The ruins of Porchester Castle are fine (See p. 36.)

One of the great advantages of this place is that very fine anchorage known by the name of Spithead, which lies about half-way between the mainland and the Iale of Wight, but nearer to the latter. It is protected by the high land of the island from southerly winds, and from northerly and easterly winds by the main land. The entrance to the harbour of Portsmouth is very narrow, but with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. The channels by which vessels approach the mouth of the harbour are commanded by batteries of such power that an enemy's fleet, however strong, would be annihilated before it could reach even the entrance. Within the narrow gut at the entrance, on one side of which is Portsmouth, and on the other side Gosport, the water spreads out into a wide resin, in which those ships of war that are under repair or preparing for sea are riding. About a mile and a-half from the entrance, the water branches off in various directions, and, by the help of the tide, is navigable to Farnham and to Porchester Castle, a pile of antiquity that will reward the curiosity of a visitor.

As the town of Portsmouth is surrounded with walls, the streets are, for the most part, narrow, and consist of houses of inferior appearance. Some of the buildings are of ancient date: one especially, in the High Street, is worthy of notice, as being the dwelling in which Villiers, Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by Felton in the reign of Charles I. The walls which surround the town are shaded by trees, and afford a good promenade for the inhabitants.

The parish church is a venerable object, and is said to have been originally erected in 1220; but the chancel is the only part left of the original building. Its interior is very beautiful. At the west end is the tower, added in 1693, which is 120 feet in height. The walls of the church are adorned with a variety of handsome monuments. In the parish register is to be seen the registration of the marriage of King Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal, 22d May 1662.

Portsea stands to the north of Portsmouth, and contains the dockyard and the principal establishments connected with it. It is considerably larger than Portsmouth, and, like it, is strongly fortified. Outside the fortifications are Sandport and Southsea, extensive suburbs, containing some handsome houses.

The dockyard at Portsmouth may be regarded as the grand naval arsenal of Britain, and the head-quarters or general rendezvous of the British fleet. The dockyard, accordingly, is the largest in the kingdom, covering nearly 120 acres, and every possible attention is paid to its extension and improvement. On the land side it is completely separated from the town by a wall 14 feet high; and along the harbour it has a wharf-wall of nearly three-quarters of a mile. Strangers are admitted to the dockyard without any formal introduction.

In the centre of the wharf-wall, facing the harbour, is the entrance into the great basin, the dimensions of which are 380 by 260 feet, and its area 24 acres. Into this basin open four excellent dry docks; and on each side is another dry dock, all capable of receiving ships of the largest class. Besides these, there is a double dock for frigates. There are also six building-slips, two of which are capable of receiving the largest vessels. The dockyard contains all the offices necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels. The block machinery invented by the late Sir Marc Isambart Brunel (the engineer of the Thames Tunnel) is especially deserving of notice. The machinery, which is impelled by steam, is capable of producing 1400 blocks daily, and supplies the whole of the British navy. The number of men employed in Portsmouth dockyard during the war was considerably above 4000, of whom about 1500 were shipwrights and caulkers, the remainder were joiners, smiths, sawyers, sailmakers, ropemakers, &c. On the eastern extremity of the dockyard are the houses and gardens of the Commissioner and principal officers of the yard, the chapel, the Royal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture. The dockyard has several times suffered considerable injury from fire. In 1776, it was set on fire by the notorious incendiary, Jack the Painter, who was executed for the crime at Winchester in 1777. The gun-wharf, adjacent to the dockyard, is an immense arsenal, consisting of various ranges of buildings for the reception of military and naval stores and artillery. The small armoury which contains upwards of 20,000 stand of arms, is a spacious building, and the great object of admiration. The victualling department has recently been removed to the opposite side of the harbour. expense of this depository is said to have amounted to half a million of money. The storehouses are of vast dimensions. A special object of curiosity at this establishment, is the machinery substituted for manual labour in making biscuit-A fine new steam corn-mill, recently built at an expense of L.76,000, is also an object worthy of attention. On the same side of the harbour is the noble building for the reception of sick and wounded seamen.

Portsmouth and Portsea, with their suburbs, contain nine places of worship in connection with the Establishment; and those of Protestant Dissenters are still more numerous. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel and a Jewish syns gogue.

Portsmouth enjoys a considerable foreign and coasting trade. The gross amount of custom's duty collected in 1861 was £26,565.

The earliest known charter of the borough was conferred by Richard L, but the corporation is said to have been established by Henry I. It first returned members to Parliament 23d Edward I. The borough limits formerly included the town and parish of Portsmouth, but they were greatly extended by the Reform Act. The enlarged borough returns two members to Parliament.

The population of Portsmouth in 1831 was 8083; and of Portsea, 42,306; together, 50,389. In 1841, 53,058, and in 1861, 94,799.

On the western side of Portsmouth harbour is the market-town of Gosport. Early in 1840, a floating bridge was established, which plies across the harbour between these places every half hour. The distance is about a mile, and the passage is made under ten minutes. A second bridge is intended to be established. The population of the town of Gosport is 7789.

The tourist may return to London either by the branch railway from Gosport, which joins the South-Western Railway at Bishopstoke, or by the South Coast Railway, by way of Brighton. (See chapters xxxiv. and xxxv.)

At the distance of 174 miles from Portsmouth is the city of

CHICHESTER,

an Episcopal residence, and a place of very great antiquity. Chichester is situated about seven miles from the western extremity of the county of Sussex. Its distance from London is 62 miles, south-west by south. It is placed near an arm of the ses, on a gentle eminence, nearly surrounded by the little river Lavant. Its site is supposed to be identical with that of the Roman Regnum. At the period of the Conquest, it was conferred on Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Alengon, who built a castle within the city walls. This fort was demolished in the first year of Henry I., and no traces of it now remain but an artificial mount of moderate height. During the great civil war, Chichester was held for the King by Sir Edward Ford, High Sheriff of the county; but it was taken by Sir William Waller in 1642, after a siege of ten days. The cathedral and bishop's palace, together with several of the churches, suffered severely from the ravages of the Parliamentary soldiers. The city remained in the hands of the Parliament during the remainder of the war; and Algernon Sidney was governor in 1645.

The city consists principally of four spacious streets, named after the four cardinal points, and meeting in one common centre, at which is an ancient octangular cross, one of the most elegant structures of the kind in England. Chichester is surrounded by an ancient stone wall, for the most part in a state of excellent repair. Two public walks, planted with fine trees, have been formed on the artificial mound of earth thrown up within the walls. The cathedral was erected in the twelfth century, but has undergone frequent repairs. It is adorned with a beautiful steeple, and contains portraits of all the kings of England down to George I., and of the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the Reformation.

Here are also to be seen some finely carved oak stalls; the chantry of St. Richard, an exquisite specimen of Gothic workmanship; and a monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was born in this city in 1720 or 1721, and died here in 1756. Chillingworth, famed for doubting, was chancellor of this diocese, and was buried in the cloisters in 1644. The other buildings worthy of notice are, the Bishop's Palace, the Deanery erected by Bishop Sherlock, the Councilroom, the Guildhall, formerly the chapel of a monastery, and the Theatre. Chichester has seven parish churches, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. The present corporation is established under a charter of James I., but it has been a borough from time immemorial. It has sent two representatives to Parliament since Edward I. A.D. 1295, but now only one. Pop. 8059.

At a short distance from Chichester is Goodwood, the splendid seat of the Duke of Richmond. It is of an oriel form, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal front is 166 feet long, and each of the wings 106 feet. The park is nearly six miles in circumference, and is adorned with fine trees. Races are annually held here in July, and much resorted to. The course is singularly picturesque. The house contains a collection of valuable paintings and statues. The views from different parts of the grounds are rich and extensive.

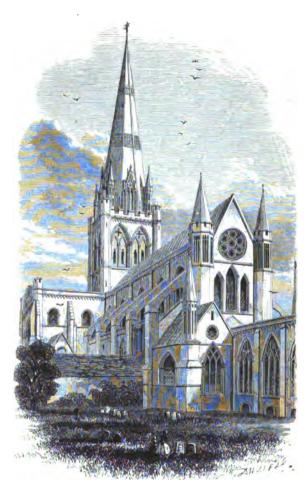
Within the demesnes of Goodwood were lately the ruins of Halnaker House, an interesting structure of considerable antiquity; but of late years it fell so fast into decay, that it became unsafe to visit parts of the ruins, and the greater part of these have now been taken down and sold. Half a mile to the south of Halnaker are the ruins of the Priory of Boxgrove, founded by Robert de Haia in the reign of Henry I. The church and the refectory are the only remains of the conventual buildings.

About nine miles from Goodwood is the pleasant watering-place of Bognor.

Twelve miles from Chichester, on the London Road, is Midhurst, pleasantly situated near the Arun. It was an ancient borough by prescription, having returned representatives to Parliament since 4th Edward II. Since the Reform Bill, it has returned one member to Parliament. The population of the Parl. borough in 1851 amounted to 7021. Near the town, in the midst of a beautiful and extensive park, are the ruins of Cowdray House, once the magnificent seat of the noble family of Montagu. It was destroyed by fire 24th September 1793. The eighth Lord Montagu perished about the same time in the falls of Lauffen in Switzerland; and his only sister and heir married the late W. S. Poyntz, Esq., who erected a new house in the park, about a mile from the ruins. The latter is anow in possession of the Earl of Egmont. From Midhurst a road leads by Haslemere, Godalming, Guildford, and Kingston to London.

About 6½ miles east of Midhurst, 12 north of Arundel, 14 north-east from Chichester, and 49 south-west from London, is the town of Petworth, situated on a branch of the Arun. The church contains the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. Close beside the town is Petworth House, the magnificent mansion of Gen. Wyndham, erected by the proud Duke of Somerset. The

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CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

interior contains one of the finest collections of books, pictures, statues, and busts in the kingdom. Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry. Here is preserved the sword used by Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury. The park wall is about twelve miles in circumference. The enclosure is beautifully undulated and graced with trees of the noblest growth. In front of the mansion is a sheet of water of considerable extent.

Eleven miles from Chichester is the town of Arundel, situated on the southern declivity of the South Downs, at the base of which runs the river Arun. It is 56 miles distant from London, and 21 from Brighton. The town was incorporated by charter of Elizabeth, and has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The Reform Bill took away one of its representatives. Arundel is a place of great antiquity, and is mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great. At the Conquest, the earldom of Arundel was conferred upon Roger Montgomery, who made it his place of residence. From the Montgomerys it passed into the possession of the family of Albini; from them to the Fitzalans; and from them, by marriage, to the Howard family, its present possessors. The principal object of attraction is the splendid baronial castle, the residence of the Duke of Norfolk. It is of very remote antiquity, and must have existed in the Saxon times, as Castrum Harundel is assessed in Doomsday Book. It is a quadrangular Gothic building, enclosing about five acres and a-half of ground, the walls being from five to twelve feet in thickness, and the ground plan very nearly resembling that of Windsor Castle, with a circular keep in the middle, raised on a mount 110 feet in height from the fosse below on the outside. It proudly overlooks the whole castle, and is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. It is in perfect preservation, but is almost entirely overgrown with ivy. The castle has undergone various sieges, during the last of which, in 1643-4, it suffered so severely from the Parliamentary troops under Sir William Waller, that it ceased to be the residence of its noble possessors till the time of Charles, eleventh duke, by whom it was restored to its ancient magnificence. Its internal arrangements and decorations are eminently calculated to exhibit the talent and taste of that nobleman. Among the many specimens of the arts with which it is adorned, are several curious paintings of the Howard family; a large window of painted glass in the dining-room; and the Baron's Hall, ornamented with a painted window of the signing of Magna Charta. Arundel Castle enjoys the peculiar privilege of conferring the dignity of earl on the possessor without any patent or creation from the Crown; a privilege not enjoyed by any other place in the kingdom. The Church of St Nicholas, a handsome Gothic edifice, contains some splendid monuments of the Earls of Arundel. A noble town-hall has lately been erected by the Duke of Norfolk. Arun is famous for the rich and delicate mullet which it produces. It is connected with Portsmouth by means of the Porstmouth and Arundel Canal. Arundel is a bonding port. The trade is principally in timber, coal, and corn. The population is 2498.

South-east from Arundel, on the coast, is the watering-place of Worthing, which, from an obscure village, has within the space of a few years risen to great popularity as a see-bathing place. It is 10 miles west of Brighton, 20 east of Chichester, and 57 south of London. It possesses the advantage of a fine, firm, level sand, affording the utmost facility for bathing, even in the most tempestuous weather; and opportunities for exercise, either on horse or foot, for several miles. The climate is so mild, that myrtles and fig-trees grow in it to great perfection. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably picturesque. The town contains a chapel-of-case and four dissenting chapels. The houses, though not large, are commodious; and it is well supplied with libraries, baths, and other accommodations for visitors. Population, 5805.

A few miles to the east of Worthing is the borough of New Shoreham, at the mouth of the Adur. It has the best harbour on this part of the coast, and carries on an extensive foreign and coasting trade. A noble suspension-bridge was built over the Adur in 1833, at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, which has considerably shortened the distance between Worthing and Brighton. The church is an ancient and interesting building, supposed to have been erected in the twelfth century: it was repaired and beautified in 1822. The proportions and decorations of its interior are particularly elegant and graceful. The borough returned two members to Parliament from 23d Edward I. till 1770, when an act passed extending the right of election to all persons possessing freehold property to the annual value of L.2 within the rape of Bramber, except what is included in the borough of Horsham. New Shoreham is six miles distant from Brighton, with which town it is connected by the South Coast Railway. The population, in 1861, of the parl. borough was 82,622.

About six miles to the north of New Shoreham is Steyning, at the foot of s hill near the Adur. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to Parliament from the 26th Edward I., but is now disfranchised. The town has been recently much improved, both in buildings and in general appearance. The church is very ancient, and is considered a fine specimen of Norman architecture. In 1861 the population was 1620. In its immediate vicinity is the insignificant borough of Bramber, now also disfranchised. Here are some remains of a castle which seems to have once been a place of great strength and size.

About ten miles from Steyning is the town of Brighton.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND	From Portsm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
	44}	From London Bridge to Brighton (p. 23).		
		Tunnel under Windmill Hill, 200 yards.		
j	482	Hove St.	517	
Portslade; on the Downs to the northward is the Devil's Dyke, a vast natural amphitheatre in the hills, much resorted		The line here runs on an embankment, with a view of the English Chan- hel on the left.	J	Ruins of Aldrington church, probably the site of the Roman Portus Adurni.
to by visitors from Brighton, 5 miles distant. The summit of the ad- jacent hill commands a most extensive, splendid, and varied prospect.	401	Southwick St.	5 41	
Portslade House. Kingston House.	391	Kingston St.	55 <u>}</u>	Kingston has a wharf, with some trade, and ou-
Buckingham House, II. C. Bridger, Esq.		The line here runs along the north side of the inlet which forms Shoreham harbour.		hibits an active appearance.
Bramber, 3 miles distant, on the east bank; and, i mile beyond, Steyning, on the west bank, of the river Adur.	381	Shoreham St.	561	
1		SW cr. river Adur.		į
Sompting.	361	Lancing St.	584	Í
Broadwater.	34	Wonderson -	_	Í
Cisbury Hill, 2½ miles distant, is the site of a Ro- man encampment.	3	WORTHING (p. 77). The station is but a short	61	
Highdown Hill, 4 miles to the north-west of Worthing (on the summit		distance from the town. The entrance into the latter is remarkably pleas- ing.		
of which is the tomb of an eccentric miller), deserves a visit, on account of the beautiful prospect which it commands, and which includes Chancton-bury Ring, also the site of a Roman camp.				Roene.
Castle Goring, Sir G. R. Brooke Pechell, Bart.	81 1	Goring St.	68]	Goring.
Michelgrove Park. Poling	29	Angmering St.	66	East Preston. Rustington.
1			•	

			جبحب	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Portsm.		From London	on left from Lond.
Badworth Park. The town of Arundel is 2 miles distant from the station, to and from which passengers are conveyed	264	Arundel and Little- hampton St.	68 <u>1</u>	Littlehampton is a re- tired and pretty watering- place at the mouth of the Arun: it is 4 miles distant by road from Arundel.
by omnibuses (see p. 77). Arundel Castle (Duke of Norfolk)	25	Ford St.	70	
Tortington. Madehurst Lodge, 3 <u>1</u> miles.	23 <u>1</u>	Yapton St.	711	Barnham. Arundel and Ports-
Walberton House, R. Prime, Esq. Slindon Lodge, Counters of New- burgh. Dale Park, J. Abel Smith, Esq. Avisford House.	01	D 9	74	asserta ced Umbima:
Aldingbourne House, R. Hasler, Esq.	21	Bognor St. Bognor, 3 miles distant, is a retired watering-place, frequented during the bathing season.	74	At Bognor is Arran Lodge.
Boxgrove Priory, 21 miles. Halnaker House, 8 miles,				
Goodwood Park, 3 miles, Duke of Richmond (see p. 761, Rumbold's Wyke.	18	Drayton St. (The point of departure for Goodwood).	77	
Salt Hill, F. Smith, Esq.; Northlands; Oakwood, J. Baring, Esq.; Stoke House, Sir Henry Roper; 6 miles distant, West Dean House, Rev. V.	16	CHICHESTER (p. 75).	79	Fishbourns. Chichester Harbour.
Harcourt. Funtington. Racton.	13	Bosham St.	82	The village of Ems-
Westborne ;—15 mile be- yond, Woodlands, and Stanstead House.	9	Emsworth St.	86	worth is situated on the north side of an extensive inlet of the coast, partly occupied by Thorney and Hayling Islands, the latter of which is resorted to by visitors during the summer.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Portum		Front. London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
Warblington.	7	Havant St.	88	
Bedhampton. Parlington. Parlington. Purbrook House. Two and a-half miles beyond Havant is branch railway (by Cosham) to Farcham, on the Gosport Junction line (see below). Hülsea. Kingston. Portemouth Harbour. Porchester Castle, rains.		Havant is a small and nest market town. Popu- lation, 2470. Along north side of Langston Harbour. Enter Portsea Island. PORTSMOUTH.		Adjacent to Portsmouth on the south-east is South- ses, resorted to as a bath- ing-place during the sum- mer sesson.

XXXV. LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH (GOSPORT), BY SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY, 90~Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Gosport		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND
The railway between Bishopstoke and Gosport traverses a richly wooded	16	From Waterloo Road to Bishopstoke St. (p. 56).	74	Leave main line to Southampton. Allington.
and varied tract of coun- try, adorned with nume- rous seats and villages.		Cross valley of Itchen by Allington viaduct.		Durley.
Botley.	10	Botley and Bishop's Waltham St.	80	Bishop's Waltham, 3i miles (p. 40). Wickham, im. (p. 37);
Funtley.		Tapnage Tunnel, 200 yards.		near it, Park Place, and Rookeabury, W. Garnier. Esq.
Blackbrook.		∰2 cr. Titchfield riv.		Uplands Houses J. Fordmore, Esq.—Roche
Heathfield		Fareham Tunnel,		Court, Sir J. B. W. Smythe Gardiner, Bart.
Titchfield, 2 miles.	5	Fareham St. (p. 37).	85	From Fareham a branch railway proceeds castward
Foxbury.		Along west side of Portsmouth Harbour		to Portsmouth, passing (by Porchester and Cosham) along the base of Ports- down, and round the east side of Portsmouth har-
Rowner.		·		bour. The distance from Fareham to Portsmouth
Alverstoke.				by this route is 9 miles, making the total from
Haslar Hospital, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen; it is		GOSPORT. On opposite side of	90	London 94 miles. Fleetland House; and, on opposite side of har-
expable of accommodating		harbour is PORTSMOUTH.		bour, Cams House, H P. Delmé, Esq.

			_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Farmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Win- chester and Southampton.	161	From Waterloo Road to Woking St. (p. 51).	25	Village of Woking, 1; miles. Ripley, 4 miles: near it, Ockham Place, Earl of
Worplesdon.	11	Cross small feeders of river Wey. GUILDFORD (p. 34).	301	
Henley Park.		The line between Guild- ford and Ash is also used		Line of chalk hills, forming part of the North Downs, here called the Hog's Back, on the top of which runs the coach road
Branch to Reading, pass- mg by Farnborough St. on the South Western line (see p. 185).		as part of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate line (see p. 185). Ash St. Cross coach road from Guildford to Farn-	37	between Guildford and farnham. Near this road is Hampton Lodge (H. L. Long, Esq.) Poyle Fark. Near Farnham is Moor Park (see p. 37, 38), and 12 mile distant, Waverley
Parnham Castle, Bishop of Winchester.		ham. FARNHAM (p. 37).	411	Abbey, the seat of the late

XXXVII. LONDON TO SALISBURY, BY SOUTH-WESTERN BAILWAY, 96 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Salisb.	From Waterloo Road	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	22	to Bishopstoke St.	74	Leave main line to Southampton.
Hursley Park, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., 2 miles. Amfield Wood.	20	Chandler's Ford St.	76	Chilworth, 13 miles; near it, Chilworth House. Baddeslev House.
Timsbury. Michaelmarsh. Mottisfont.	15	Romsey St.	81	For account of Romsey, see p. 104.
East and West Tyther- ley; near the latter, Ty-		which continues to the right of the line for some		
theriey House: beyond, Norman Court, C. B.	11	distance. Dunbridge St.	85	
Wall, Esq. East Grimstead.		Enter Wiltshire.		Fast Dean.
Clarendon Lodge, Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, Bart. (see	7	Dean St.	89	West Grimstead. Alderbury House.
p. 42). Laverstock House, a lu- natic asylum.		SALISBURY (p. 42).	96	Longford Castle (Earl of Radnor), 11 mile; and near it, New Hall.

on right from Lond.	From Doreh.	77-4-1- D. 3	From London.	on left from Lond.
Bannister House. Froemantic Park, Sir G. H. Hewett, Bart.	61	From Waterloo Road to Southampton (p. 56). Pass along shore of	80	On opposite Jank of Southampton Water, Marchwood House.
Shirley House, Sir C. H. Rich, Bart. Millbrook.	59	Southampton Water. Blechynden St. Cr.head of South-	82	
Testwood House, Miss Bourne.	56	ampton Water at mouth of river Test. Redbridge St. Enter New Forest (see	85	Eling.
Lyndhurst, 22 m. (p.63).	53	p. 58). Lyndhurst Road St.	88	
	50	SC cr. Lymington Water.	91	Ashuret Lodge. Beaulieu (Duke of Buc- deuch), 4 m. (p. 64).
Lyndhurst, 32 miles. Wilverley House.	45	Brockenhurst St. Cross Lymington and Ringwood turnpike	96	Brockenhurst Park. Lymington, 4 miles. Wallhampton, Rev. Sir G. Burrard, Bart.
	41	road. Holmesley St.	100	Christchurch, 71 miles
Burley Park. Uddings, E. H. Greathed, Esq.; and 2 m. beyond, Gaunt's House, Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; further to right, Horton Park.	35	Leave New Forest. Ringwood St. (p. 61). C cross river Avon, and 3 m. beyond, en- ter Dorsetshire.	106	(p. 62), and near it Sand in hills. W. Rose, Esq., and
Wimborne Minster, I m. distant, is a market-town of great antiquity, situated on the banks of the river Stour. A nunnery was established here in the beginning of the 8th century, on the site of which the minster, or collegiate	26	Wimborne St.	115	Canford Magna. Canford House, Sir I. B. Guest, Bart.
church, was afterwards built. Ethelred, brother of King Alfred, was burled here. Pop. 1861, 2271. 2 m. beyond is Kingston Lacy. Merley House.		Lytchet Common.		
Henbury House, 24 m. Lytchet Minster, Sir C. E. Scott, Bart.	20	Poole Junction St. Pass along shore of	121	Branch to Poole, 2 m. and 5 m. from Poole, Stud land, in the Isle of Pur-
South Lytchet House. Charborough House, J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq., 6 m.	15	Wareham Harbour. Cr. river Piddle. WAREHAM ST.	126	beck. Corfe Castle, 4} m. die j
	ļ	Wareham is a small and ancient borough, situated between the rivers Frome		tant, is a small town situ- ated in the district called the Isle of Purbeck. The

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Doreh.		Profit London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stokeford.		and Piddle, across each of which is a bridge. It had formerly 8 churches, now reduced to 3. Here was formerly a priory, founded in the 8th century. Much of the clay dug in the Isle of Purbeck is brought to this place and forwarded to Poole, to be supped for the Stafford-shire potteries. Warcham returns one M.P. Pop. of Parl, bor., 6694. Along valley cf. river Frome.		castle from which its name is derived is now in ruins. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring clay-works and stone quarries. Corfe Castle is now included in the borough of Wareham. Pop., 1900. Near Corfe Castle is Encombe, a seat of the Earl of Eldon. Holme. Isle of Purbeck. Bindon Abbey. Lulworth Castle, J.
Moreton. Woodsford. Ilsington House. Kingston House. Stinsford.	10 5	Wool St. Moreton St. DORCHESTER (p. 44).	181 136 141	Weld, Esq., 3 miles. Weymouth, 10\frac{1}{2} miles. West Knighton. Whitcombe. Came Abbey,

XXIX. HASTINGS TO ASHFORD, CANTERBURY, AND MARGATE, BY RAILWAY, 71 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Margate.		From Hastings.	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Fairlight. Bromham Park, Sir A. Ashburnham, Bart. Guestling. Icklesham.		Hastings		In the distance, Beau- port, Sir C. Lamb, Bart., and beyond, Crowhurst Park.
Winchelsea Castle, in ruins.	62	WINCHELSEA St. (p. 29).	9	Udimore.
East Guildford.	60	RYE St. (p. 29).	11	Leesham House, and beyond, Church Place. Playden.
Snargate and Brenzatt.	34	Appledore St.	18	

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Margate.		From Hastings.	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Warehorn.				Kenardington.
	50	HAM STREET St.	21	Orlestone.
Mersham Hatch, Sir N. Knatchbull, Bart.				
	44	ASHFORD St.	27	Kingsworth.
		Here join the South Eastern Railway, and		
		proceed to		
		MARGATE, as in p. 10.	.71	

XL. HASTINGS TO BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, AND DOROHESTER, BY RAILWAY, 157 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	From Dorches		From Hastings	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Branch to Hayward's Heath, on the Brighton line (p. 94).	1321	From Hastings (St Leonards) to Lewes, as in p. 26.	244	
Lewes and Hastings turnpike road.		The line between Lewes and Brighton passes be- tween the ranges of chalk hills, with several deep cuttings.		Kingston.
Lewes race course.		Kingston Tunnel,		
Palmer.	1281	Falmer St.	281	1

	_			
ON RIGHT FROM HAST.	Prom		Prom	ON LEFT FROM HAST.
Stanmer Park Ear l of Chichester.		Falmer Hill Tunnel, 509 yards.		
		Cross Brighton and Lewes turnpike road.		
The viaduct by which the Hastings branch joins the main line is de- servedly admired: it consists of 27 arches, of which that which crosses the London road is el-		Ditchling Road Tunnel, 60 yards. Cross London road by curved viaduct, 330		Brighton Barracks.
are semicircular, and of 30 feet span. The total	1244	yards long, and enter BRIGHTON. Thence by South Coast	32 į	
longth of the viaduct is 400 yards.		Railway, past Worth- ing, Arundel, and Chichester, to		s miles beyond Ha-
Bedhampton, and Bel- mont Castle.	87	Havant St. (p. 81).	70	vant, line to Portsmouth branches off (see p. 81).
Farlington. Purbrook House, 1 mile.		The line here runs along the base of Portsdown, 447 feet high (see p. 36).		Langston Harbour. Portsea Island.
Wimmering.	83	Cosham St.	74	Portsmouth, by road, 31 miles. Portsmouth Harbour.
Southwick Park, T. Thistlethwayte, Esq., 3 miles. Nelson's Monument, on	81	Porchester St.	76	Porchester Castle, pro- bably the site of a Roman station (see p. 73).
top of Portsdown.	78	Fareham St.	79	Cams House, H. P. Delmé, Esq.
		From Fareham to Bishopstoke (as in p. 81).		
Branch to Salisbury, 22 miles (see p. 82).	67	Bishopstoke St.	90	
	61	SOUTHAMPTON, (p. 56).	96	
		Thence to Dorchester, as in pp. 88-84.		
Slinsford.		DORCHESTER.	157	Came Abbey.

ILI. PORTSMOULH OR GOSPORT) TO SALISBURY, BY RAILWAY, 87 42 or 38 Miles.

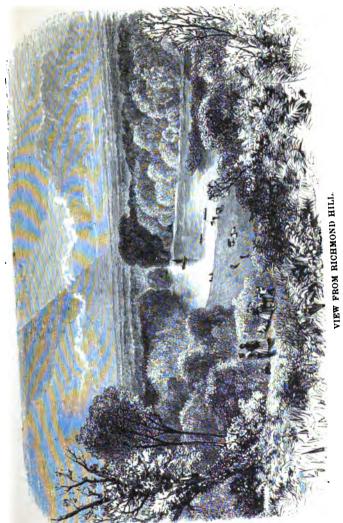
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ON RIGHT FROM PORTS.	Prom Salisb.		From Portsm.	ON LEFT FROM PORTS.
Railway to Chichester, 13 miles.	38	From Portsmouta to	4	Portsmouth Harbour.
	13	hene to Fareliam St. (p. 81).	9	Junction of line from Gosport, 5 miles.
	23	Thence to Bishopstoke St. (p.81)	20	, ,
		Thence to SALISBURY (p. 82).	42	
		(or by Gosport branch).	38	

XLII. LONDON TO RICHMOND, STAINES, AND WINDSOR, BY SOUTH WESTERN BALLWAY, 26 Miles.

Wholbill Mail II Al, 20 Miles.						
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Windsor.		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.		
In the distance, Chelsea Hospital, on the further bank of the Thames. Battersea Park.	26 24	From Waterloo Road to Vauxhall St. (p. 50.)	2	A short distance be- fore Wandsworth station, leave main line to South-		
River Thames, and be- yond, villas of Lady Shel- ley, Rt. Hon. L. Sulivan, &c.	21	Wandsworth St. Viaduct across river Wandle, 1000 feet.	5	ampton. Handsome and extensive almshouses of the Fishmongers' Co. Wandsworth.		
Putney College, lately used as a school for en- gineers, but now empty.	20	Putney St.	6			
On the opposite side of the Thames, Fulham Palace (Bishop of London.)	l	Patney, which is con- nected by a wooden bridge with Fullsam, on the op- posite bant of the Thames, was the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, and also of Gabbon the histo- rian. Pop. of parish, 6481		Putney Park, Earl of Ripon, and beyond, Wim- bledon Common and Wimbledon Park, (Earl Spencer.) now subdivided for villas.		
Barnes Elms Park, Barnes, } mile distant, is a pleasant village on the banks of the Thames.	19	Across Barnes Com- mon to Barnes St.	7	East Sheen. Rochampton, 1 mile. The Priory (Rt. Hon- Rir J. L. Knight Bruce).		

ON BIGHT FROM LOND.	From Windsor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Kew Gardens, 120 acres in extent, contain a choice collection of exotic plants, and are laid out with much taste. The conservatory is the largest in the empire. They are open to the public, and form a favourite place of resort to the people of the metropolis. Hereare also a royal palace, the favourite residence of Geo. III., and an observatory. Kew, 14 mile.		A loop line here branches off on the right, and, crossing the Thames, rejoins the main line near Hounslow, after passing by Chiswick, Kew. Brentford, and Isleworth. Mortlake St.	9	Sheen common; and, beyond, Richmond Park. In the latter are White Lodge, occupied by H. K. H. the Prince of Walea, and Pembroke Lodge, held for life by Lord John Russell.
Trem, 18 minor				1
Kew Park.	16	RICHMOND, noted for the beauty of the surrounding soeners; the view from Richmond Hill its probably the finest in the vielnity of London Here the Size and Garter Hotel occupies a remarkably fine simulation, and its famous alike for the prospect it commands, and the from the windows extends over from the windows will be a considered the windows of the most charming of the Royal domains, is much resorted to the most consideration of the from the windows of the from the windows of the	10	Here the line skirts Richmond Green and the remains of the old palace of Richmond. Queensberry Villa, Sir J. B. Dundas, Bart.
Twickenham Park.		cr. river Thames,		Richmond Bridge, and,
St. Margaret's.		and enter Middlesex.		beyond, on the Surrey
Telemouth and Cian	143		227	wide Queensherry House
Isleworth and Sion House (Duke of Nor-	143	Twickenham St.	115	(Duke of Buccleuch.)
thumberland), 13 mile.		Twickenham, a village on the Middlesex bank of the Thames,		Marble Hill, General Jonathan Peel.
Whitton Dean House.		presents some pretty scenery, and possesses interest from hav-		To Hampton Court, through Bushy Park 34m.
Kneller Hall.		ing been the residence of Pope, whose villa has, however, been		On the farther bank of
Whitton Park.		taken down; the grotto which he constructed in the grounds	- 1	the river, opposite Twick-
Two miles beyond Twickenham station, the loop line from Barnes rejoins the main line. Hounslow, 1 mile distant (see p. 97). Population, 5760. !!ounslow Heath.	77	still remains, with an obelisk which he erected to the memory of his mother. Pope was buried to be a support of the support of	7.5	enham, is Hum House (Earl of Dysart). Budy Park was occupied Budy Park was occupied Budy Park was occupied Budy Park was occupied to the Park was occupied Budy Park Was of Budy Park Park Was occupied Budy Park Park Park Park Park Park Park Park
1	11	Feltham St.	15	Kenton Park, 2 miles.



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ONRIGHT FROM LOND.	From Winds.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
East Bedfont. Stanwell, 12 m.; and Stanwell Place, Sir J.				Feltham Park.
Gib bons, Bart	8	Ashford St.	18	Ashford Lodge.
Staines is a market town:		Over Shortwood common.		
Thames, near the western boundary of Middlesex. An ancient stone near the	64	STAINES.	191	Laleham, Earl of Lucan. Duncroft House.
church, which bears the date of 1280, marks the limit of the jurisdiction				On the opposite side of the Thames is Egham,
possessed by the corpora- tion of London over that portion of the Thames which is to the westward of the metropolis. Popu-		cr. river Coln, and enter Bucking- hamshire.		and near it the famous Runnemede; a short dis- tance beyond which is an island in the river (called Magna Charta Island),
lation of town, 2584.	4	Wraysbury (or Wyrardisbury) St.	22	where the great charter was signed in 1215. Old Windsor.
Horton. Ditton Park, Duke of Buccleugh.	2	Datchet St.	24	The village of Datchet is si- tracted amongst beautiful mea- dows. The admirer of Shak- speare will naturally associate
Eton, (see pp. 90 and 98.)		Cr. river Thames. WINDSOR.	26	with this place the immortal poet's matchless delineation of the amorous Faistaff, and the humorous retaliation of the "Marry Wives of Windsor."

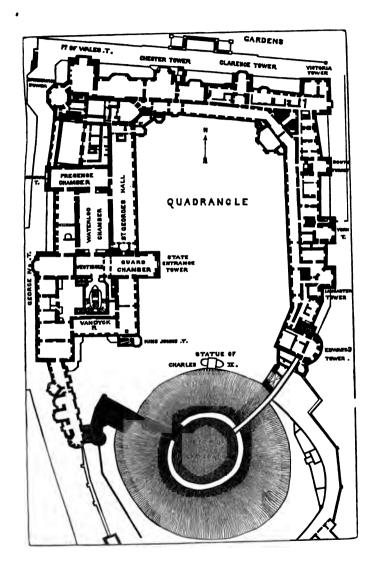
Windsor is an ancient borough situated on the south bank of the Thames, 16 miles east of Reading, and 22 miles distant from London by the road through Brentford, Hounslow, and Colnbrook. It possesses an ancient church, a theatre, barracks, and a good free school, and returns one member to Parliament. The town has no manufactures, and possesses in itself little to interest the stranger but the attractions of the adjacent castle make it the frequent resort of visitors, especially since the facility of communication afforded by the opening of the railways. Population, 9520.

Windsor Castle has been the principal seat of British royalty for nearly eight centuries. The Saxon kings had a palace at Old Windsor long previous to the Conquest. The present castle was founded by William the Conqueror, but was almost rebuilt by Edward III., with the assistance of the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was made clerk of the works. Great alterations were made by Sir Jeffry Wyatville during the reign of George IV. St George's Chapel is a splendid specimen of florid Gothic architecture. It contains the stalls of the Knights of the Garter; and here the ceremony of installation takes place. At the east end of the chapel is the royal vault, where the remains of George III. and his Queen, George IV., the Princess Charlote, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of York, William IV. and his Queen, &c., are deposited. Edward IV. and his Queen, Henry VI., Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, and Charles I. are also

interred here. The monument to the Princess Charlotte is particularly fine, and the tombs of the Beaufort family are very gorgeous. The keep or round tower in the centre of the castle is perhaps the most remarkable part of the building. Here James I. of Scotland was confined. The terrace is supposed to be the noblest walk of its kind in Europe. A fine flight of steps leads from the east terrace to the new garden, a beautiful spot, adorned with many statues, both of bronze and marble. The little park which extends round the east and north sides of the castle is about four miles in circumference. Here is the tree supposed to be "Herne's Oak," immortalised by Shakspeare. The great park is situated on the south side of the castle, and includes the beautiful avenue of trees, nearly three miles in length, called the Long Walk. It is terminated by the colossal equestrian statue of George III., in bronze, by Westmacott. The drive through the park to Virginia Water is exceedingly striking. The interior of the Castle is remarkably magnificent. The corridor or gallery, 520 feet in length, which leads along the south and east sides of the court, and is richly adorned with bronzes, marbles, pictures, &c., excites great admiration. The state-rooms are fitted up in a very superb style, and the different apartments are adorned by a great number of paintings by the most eminent masters. These can be seen by any one possessing an order, which is easily procurable in London, at the shop of Messrs. Colnaghie, printsellers, Pall-Mall, East. Her Majesty's private apartments can only be seen during the absence of the Court from Windsor, by virtue of a special order from the Lord Chamberlain.

Half a mile from Windsor is Frogmore, the favourite residence of Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Kent. Six miles distant is Ascot Heath, where races are held annually in June, under the especial patronage of royalty.

Opposite to Windsor, on the north side of the Thames, is Eton, celebrated for its college, which was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., for the education of 70 scholars. Besides these, there are generally several hundreds of the sons of the nobility and gentry receiving their education there. The total number has usually amounted to about 500. The chapel is a fine old Gothic structure, containing a monument to Sir Henry Wotton, who was long provost of the college. At the west end of the ante-chapel there is a beautiful marble statue of the founder, Henry VI., in his royal robes; and there is another statue of the founder, in bronze, in the centre of the principal court. The library contains a curious and valuable collection of books, an excellent assortment of Oriental MSS., and some beautifully illuminated missals. Eton was until lately the scene of a curious triennial pageant, called the Eton Montem, which is now abolished. Amongst other great men who were educated at Eton, may be enumerated Sir Robert Walpole, Harley Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the famous Earl of Chatham, Outred the mathematician, Boyle the philosopher. Lord Lyttelton, Gray, Horace Walpole, West, Waller, Fox, Canning, the Marquis of Wellesley, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington. Pop. of parish Gncluding the college) 8122.



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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hyde Park, site of the Crystal Palace. Kensington Palace (p. 40.)	105	Kensington.	11	Old Brompton.
Holland House, Lord Holland, (p. 40). Gunnersbury House, the Baron Rothschild.	108 <u>1</u> 102 <u>1</u>	Hammersmith. Turnham Green.	5	Chiswick House, Duke of Devonshire. Here the famous horticultural feter
Sion Hill House, and Boston House. Wyke House.	•	Brentford. Here are the enormous distilleries of the late Sir	7	were held. Richmond, 21 miles distant. (See p. 88.)
Osteriey Park, Earl of Jersey. Spring Grove.	961	Felix Booth, Bart. Smallbury Green.	9	Sion House, Duke of Northumberland, lies low, but is a very massive and extensive building. Its enormous size conveys an idea of grandeur, which excites a peculiar feeling of respect. The park and grounds are laid out with great taste, and ornsmented with a profusion of wood and water. The
Heston sand Heston	971	Hounslow. (The road here leads to Staines on the left).	91	house is said to contain 365 windows, to equal in number the days in a year. Worton House. Whitton Dean.
House. Cranford Park.	95	Cranford Bridge.	12}	Whitton Park. Sunbury, 3½ miles. Hatton.
Harlington. Sipson.	981	The Magpies.	14	Heath Row. Stanwell Place, Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.
Harmondsworth.	93	Longford.	181	Gibbons, Bart.
Iver Grove. Langley Lodge, J.	90 1	Colnbrook. To Windsor by Datchet,	17	
Jackson, Esq. Langley Marsh, and at a little distance, Lang-		8½ miles.		Ditton Park, Duke of Buccleugh. Datchet.
lay Park. Wexham. Stoke Place. Baylis House (Lord Godolphin) once the seat of Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield. It is now used as a Roman Catholic School.	861	Slough. 1 mile distant is Stoke Poges, where the poet Gray is buried, and a monument is erected to his memory in Stoke Park, one of the finest seats in Bucks, and the property of the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere. It formerly belonged to the descendants of Wm. Penn of Pennsylvania.	201	Upton. Chalvey Grove. Burnham Grove. Eton and Windsor.

ON BIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Farnham Royal. Burnham. Hitcham. Taplow. Taplow House, and at adistance, Formosa Place, Sir G. Young, Bart; Hed-	861	Salt-Hill, the scene of the Eton Mon- tem till its suppression in 1848. Cr. the Thames.	21	Dorney, Weston, Bray, From Maidenhead Bridge may be seen Clief- den, a seat of the Duke of Sutherland. The first
sor Lodge, Lord Boston, and Dropmore. 44 m. distant is Hurley Place, an ancient maniston, in a vault below which the principal papers which produced the Borolution of 1688 were signed. Stubbings, H. Skrine, Esq. Hall Place, Sir G. E. C. East, Bart. Bear Hill.	801	MAIDENHEAD. At the Greyhound Inn in this town, Charles I. took leave of his family. Pop. 3895. Maidenhead Thicket.	27	Cliefden House was built by Villiers, Duke of Buck- ingham. Both it and its successor were destroyed by fire. St. Ives Place. Henden House. Holyport. Braywick Lodge. Shottesbrook Park, A. Vanisitart, Esq. Waltham Place. St. Lawrence, Wal- tham.
Bear Place. Wargrave. In its church is the monument of T. Day, author of Sandford and Merton.	•	Hare Hatch.	82 84	LIIAIN.
Shiplake House, J. Phillimore, Esq. Holme Park, Robert Palmer, Esq.	78 <u>1</u>	Twyford. Here is a small part of Wilta. Style cr. river Loddon.	UX.	Stanlake. Whistley Park. Hurst Park. Bulmershe Court, J.
Caversham Park. An elegant modern mansion, which formerly belonged to Earl Cadogan, stood in this park, was burned down a few years ago. The present mansion, built for Mr. Crawshay, surpasses either of its predecessors. Charles L. was confined in Old Caversham House, after the affair of Holmby. Prospect Hill.	685	READING, the capital of Berks, is si- tuated on the Kennet, and carries on a considerable trade in flour. Arch. Laud, Merrick the poet, and Bel- grave the mathematician, are natives of Reading. It returns two M.P.'s. Pop. 25,045. SCO cr. river Kennet. Roads here lead to Walling- ford on the left, and to Basingstoke on the right.	39	Wheble, Esq. White Knights, a beautiful seat which belonged to the Duke of Marlborough, has now disappeared, but the American Gardens remain. Maiden Erlegh, E. Golding, Esq. Whitley Park, J. B. Moncke, Esq. 7 m. dist. Strathfieldsaye, Duke of Wellington. Bouthcot. 12 m. Bramshill Ho, Rev. Sir W.H. Cope, Bart.
Tilehurst. Calcot Pa., J. Blagrave, Esq. Englefield House, R. P.	65 3 681	Culcot Green. Theale.	413 44	
Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.	l			Sulhampstead House; and 3 miles distant, Oak- field.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.		Promo Lond,	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Benham House.	62	Jack's Booth.	451	Sulhampstead Bannis- ter. Padworth,
Benham. Woolhampton House, Wiscount Falmouth. Midgham House.	58	Woolhampton. Midgham.	49 1	Aldermaston Park, W. Congreve, Esq. Wasing House.
Dunstan Park.	54}	Thatcham.	53	Crookham House. Greenham House, J.
Shaw was the head- quarters of Charles I. at the last battle of Newbury. In the wainscot of one of the rooms is a hole, said to be that of a musket-	511	NEWBURY. This town was formerly famous for its woollen manufactures, which gave celebrity to John Winch-comb, commonly called Jack of Newbury. It was the scene of two dreadful	56	A. Croft, Esq. Church Speen. Benham Place.
shot fired through one of the windows at the King, while standing near it. Near Speen, Donnington Castle, famous for its re- sistance to the Parliament, and for being the residence of Chaucer during the lat-		the scene of two dreadful actions between Charles and the Parliament, the King commanding in per- son on both occasions. Population, 6161.		Hampstead Park,
ter part of his life. Fleet Park.	471	Halfway House.	60	
Avington. Denford House, G. H. Cherry, Esq. Chilton Lodge.	•			Kintbury. Barton Court, Admiral J. W. D. Dundas.
Chilton House, To Oxford, 30 miles.	423	Hungerford is situated on the Rennet, and carries on a considerable trade by means of that river and the Avon	64 <u>1</u>	Hungerford Park Inglewood House,
Somerset Hospital, so		canal. In the Town-hall is preserved the Hungerford horn, given along with a charter by John of Gaunt to this town. TO cr. Kennet and		
called from its founder, the called from its founder, the the accommodation of the widows of 30 clergymen, and of 20 laymen. Littlecott Park, E. W. L. Popham, Esq. Ramsbury Manor, Sir R. Burdett, Bart.	393 381 351	Avon Canal.		Little Bodwin. Great Bedwin, 22 miles, a small town, of very ancient origin. The church is an ancient and curious structure, and curious structure, and many interesting monuments. Pop., 2263.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Bath.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Wootton Basset, 17 m. To Swindon, 11 m.	32 3	of his uncle, Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, from whom he inherited the estate. MARLBOROUGH, as an accient town on river Kennet, and consisting principally of one street. It is chiefly supported by its market and road intrade. He remarkable buildings are, St Harrys Church, St Peters, the Harries House, and Peters, the Harries House, and ployed as a county bridewell and goad. The Castle inn, (on site of the Castle, was once the residence of the Earl of Hertford, and in its grottle, and in the grottle, and the second of the composed his Seasons and the constitutes and the constitute of	7 4 }	To Andover, 25½ m. Manton. Rainscombe House. Oare House, Rev. M. Goodman. Stowell Lodge,
	301	Fyfield.	77	Lockeridge House.
		Overton.		Kennet House.
	27 <u>1</u> 26 2	West Kennet. Silbury Hill. Here are the remains of a	79 3 80≟	
		British barrow: it is 170 feet high, its diameter at the base is 500 feet, at the top 105 feet. Near this place also, (at Avebury) there are the remains of one of the most gigantic Druidical monuments in		
Calue is an ancient bo- ough, returning 1 M. P. op. 5128. Two miles distant is Bo- rood, the noble mansion of the Marquis of Lans- lowne. 2 m. from Calue, a different direction, is mapton Basset, the seat	26	the world. Beckhampton Inn. A road here leads to Bath, through Calne, and Chip- penham, 243 m.	İ	Four miles from Chip- penham is Corsham House, the seat of Lord Methuen, celebrated for its choice collection of pictures.
6. H. W. Heneage, Esq.	22 Į	Wansdyke.	843	Bishop's Cannings. South Broom House,
Roundway Park, Ed- ard Colston, Esq.	181	DEVIZES a borough of consider-	883	R. Parry Nisbet, Rsq. Potterne, Eastwell, T. H. Grubbe.
To Chippenham, 101 m.	í	able antiquity, situated in the centre of Wiltshire. The church of St. John's interesting on account	ļ	Rsq. To Ludgershall, 20 m. To Salisbury, 22 m.
Rowde	1	of its various specimens of architecture. De- vizes returns one M. P. Pop. 1851, 6554.	64	To East Lavington, 4 m. and beyond, West Laving on, Lord Churchhill. Poulshot.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bath.	Secr. Kennet and	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bromham. Sloperton Cottage, the residence of Thomas Moore. To Chippenham, 74 m. Between Melksham & Chippenham is laycock Abbey, the seat of W. H. Fox Tailoot, Eag.	111	Avon Canal. Summerham Bridge. Melksham consists of one long street, and the houses are chiefly constructed of freestone. In the vicinity are two meral springs, whose wa-	ŀ	Seend. Seend Lodge, W. H. Ludlow Bruges, Esq. To Bradford, 6 m.
Neston, J. B. Fuller, Esq.	7 1	ters have attracted much popularity. Shaw Hill. Atford. Kingsdown Hill.	99 1 103	Shaw House. Cottles House. Monkton Farleigh.
Shockerwick. Swainswick. Charleombe.	81	Bathford, Somerset. A little farther on right, the Boman road to Cirencester. Bath Easton.	104	Warleigh House, H. Skrine, Esq. Bathford House. Claverton, and Claver- ton Ho., G. Vivian, Esq. Bathampton.
		ВАТН.	1071	Bathwick.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, is noted for the beauty of its buildings. These, consisting almost entirely of stone, present a finer appearance than those of any other city in England. The river Avon runs through the midst of it. There is an elegant bridge over the river, and it has been made navigable as far as Bristol. Bath owes its celebrity to its medicinal springs. These must have been discovered very early, as we find that the Romans had fixed a station, and erected baths here A.D. 43. Many of these have been discovered in a very perfect state. Their reputation has continually increased since the middle of the 16th century, and invalids now resort to them from all quarters. The principal springs are those called the King's and Queen's. The temperature of the coolest is 97°, of the warmest, 117° of Fahrenheit. The medicinal properties in all are nearly the same. Bath is also frequented by great numbers for pleasure as well as health. For these the numerous public buildings and hotels afford ample accommodation. Of the former the pump-room, beside the King's Bath, and the Assembly Rooms, said to be the best adapted for the purpose of any in the kingdom, are the most conspicuous. The Abbey Church, or Cathedral, is a fine building. It was founded by Bishop King in 1495, but not finished till 1582. It suffered much on the dissolution of religious houses, but was restored by Bishop Montague in 1606. It has lately been repaired. In the east end of the church Prior Birde's chapel presents a beautiful specimen of tracery. Amongst the numerous monuments, with which in fact the church is encumbered, are those of Sir W. Waller,

^{*} Pepys, with all his peculiar quaintness, describes a visit he paid to Bath in 1668. See Dury, vol. iv., pp. 468-474. Ed 1851

the Parliamentary General, and his wife; Quin the actor; Beau Nash, styled king of Bath in his day, and the great improver of the place; and Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the Church Missionary Society, claim attention. In a cemetery formed out of his own grounds, lies William Beckford, the author of Vathek. The Guildhall, situated in the High Street, is a noble building. Close to it is the market, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, but especially with fish. In Bath there are twenty-four churches and chapels, belonging to the Established Church, and sixteen Dissenting chapels. There are several hospitals, alms-houses, and charity schools. There is a well managed theatre also. Four newspapers are published here. The city is divided for municipal purposes into seven wards, and is governed by a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-one councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. Bath and Wells form a diocesse extending over the county of Somerset, and containing 388 parishes. The Thames and Severn are united by a canal called the Kennet and Avon, which passes from Bath to Newbury. Population, 52,528.

Nine miles from Bath is Bradford-on-Avon, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the manufacture of fine broad cloths. The church is an ancient edifice containing several handsome monuments. Pop. 4291. About three miles farther is Trowbridge, of which Crabbe the poet was rector. There is a monument to his memory in the church. It is celebrated for the manufacture of the best kerseymeres in the kingdom. Population, 9626.

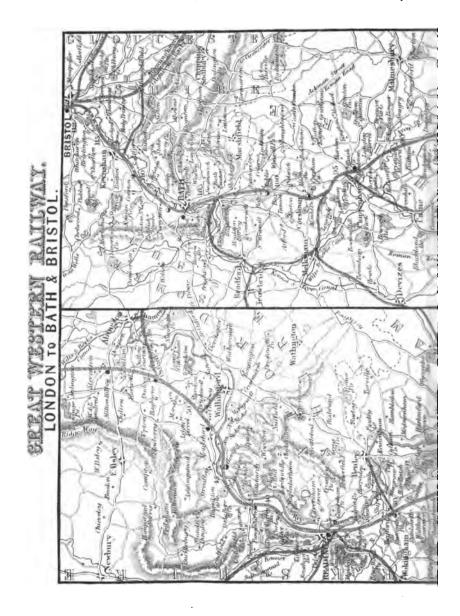
Five miles from Trowbridge, and 15 from Bath, is Westbury, a town of considerable antiquity, with a venerable church containing monuments. Pop. of parl. bor., 6495. Some distance beyond Westbury is Erle Stoke Park, the seat of Sir S. W. Taylor. Nine miles from Trowbridge, in another direction, and 13 from Bath, is the large and populous town of Frome, situated on the river of the same name. It is noted for its ale. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. It returns one member to Parliament. Near Frome is Marston Hall, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery. Pop. of town, 9522.

Nearly 12 miles from Frome, and 18% from Bath, is Shepton Mallet, which carries on an extensive manufacture of knit-stockings and woollen goods. The market cross, erected in 1500, is a curious structure, consisting of five arches supported by pentagonal columns, and adorned with sculpture. Population, 4868.

About 4½ miles from Shepton Mallet, 18 from Bath, and 17 from Bristol, is the ancient city of Wells, forming a bishop's see jointly with Bath. It derived its origin from a collegiate church erected in 704. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic structure, and is reckoned one of the most splendid specimens of this order of architecture in England. The west front, in particular, is much admired. The Cathedral is open to the public. In the Episcopal palace Bishop Kidder and his lady were killed by a portion of the building falling in during the great storm in 1703. The chapter house and St. Cuthbert's Church are also worth notice. Wells formerly returned two M.P. Annual races are held here. Pop 4648.

^{*} See Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Nash."

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Adam & Charles Black, 6 Both hrings Eduborgi.

About 5½ miles from Wells is the town of Glastonbury, where stood the famous Abbey of that name, one of the richest and most powerful monastic institutions in England. The last abbot was hanged on account of his refusal to surrender the Abbey to Henry VIII. The ruins of the monastery contain the ashes of King Arthur, King Edgar, and many illustrious nobles and prelates, but there are now no remains of their monuments. The only parts of the monastery in tolerable preservation are the chapel of St. Joseph, and the abbot's kitchen. The old cross in the centre of the town has been replaced by an elegant structure. The church of St John is a handsome building, surmounted by a beautiful tower, and that of St Benedict is a venerable edifice erected by Abbot Beer. On a hill northeast of the town is the Tor or St Michael's Tower, the only remaining portion of a church and monastery which formerly stood there. The George Inn was formerly an hospital for pilgrims to the shrine of St Joseph. Population 8496

XLIV. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO BATH AND BRISTOL, 1181 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Proceeding from the terminus, the traveller passes the beautiful grounds of the Kensal Green Cemetery, enclosing a space of 50 acres. Here the Duke of Sussex and the Princess Sophia, two of Sir Walter Scott's daughters, Sydney Smith, Allan Cunningham, Tom Hood, Joseph Hume, &c., are buried. There is a tower on Hanger Hill which commands a most extensive and charming view. Hanwell Park.	1	Paddington Station is situated near the end of Praed Street. It is every way suited for the purpose to which it is appropriated; and, from its proximity to the canal, affords every fa- cility for conveying goods to the Thames. Ealing Station. At some distance from the station is the Wharn- cliffe, Viaduct, so called in compliment to Lord Wharn- cliffe, Chairman of Com- mittee of House of Lords on the Incorporation Act. The erection is over the Brent, and is 900 feet long. Hanwell Station.	o g	Acton, a suburban parish. Berrymead Priory. About a mile from the station, and upon the left is Ealing, a suburban out work of the metropolis. Ealing Park. The Middlesex Lunatic Asylum is a magnificent building, remarkable both for the convenience of its arrangement and the enlightenment of its system. Heston, 2 miles. Brentford, 3 m. Here Edmund Ironalde defeated the Danes in 1015. The Chapel of reckoned among its former learnments the celebrated
Southall Park.	109}	Southall Station. The railway now crosses	9	philologist, John Horne Tooke, Pop. 9821.
Hayes, and beyond, Hillingdon House (The Count De Salis).		the Grand Junction Canal.		Hounslow, famous for being the scene of a tournamen preparatory to the obtaining of Magna Charta. Also for being the spot where the forces of Charles L and those of the Parliament frequently smeamped. Fop. 8768.

on right from Lond.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance on the right is Uxbridge, an ancient borough, and polling place for Middlesex. It is famous for its cornarket. It gives the title of Earl to the Marquis of Anglesey. Pop. 8815. Chalfont St. Giles where Milton finished Paradise Lost. Stoke, Pa. Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere. Stoke Pogis, the spot where Gray finished several of his poems. Here Sir Ed. Coke entertained Elizabeth in 1601, and presented her with jewels to the amount of 21000. And at a distance Beaconsfield, the residence of Waller and Edmund Burke. Dropmore Lodge.	102}	West Drayton Station. On the right Iver Court and Iver Grove. Langley Station. Slough Station. Slough is distinguished as the residence of Sir John Herschell, whose father, the late Sir William Herschell, also made many of his most important discoveries here. (See also p. \$1.)	16 1 8 1	Near Arlington are some remains of D'Oyley House, the seat of the famous Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke. Staines. At Runnemede, near Egham, Magna Charta was forced from King John in 1215. Colnbrook, a small ancient market-town. Ditton Park, (Duke of Buccleugh.) famous for its ancient oaks. Eton.* (See also p. 90). Windsor, to which a branch line, 8 miles in length, is now opened. (See p. 89.)

• Eton College was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., for the education of 70 scholars. Exactive there, there are generally several hundreds of the sons of the nobility and gentry receiving their shucation there. The total number has unually amounted to about 500. The chapel is a fine old Gothic structure, containing a monument to Sir Henry Wotton, who was long Provest of the College. At the west end of the ante-chapel is a beautiful marble statue of the founder, Henry VI. and in the centre of the principal court is another in bronze. The library contains a curious and valuable collection of books, an excellent assortment of Oriental MSS., and some beautifully illuminated missals. Eton was till lately the scene of a curious triennial pageant, called the Eton Montem. It has been discontinued since 1848. Among the many great men who were educated at Eton may be mentioned, Sir Robert Walpole, Harley Earl of Oxford, Lord Bolingbroke, Earl Camden, the famous Earl of Chatham, Outred the mathematician, Boyle the philosopher, Lord Lyttelton, Gray, Horace Walpole, West, Waller, Fox, Canning, the Marquis Wellesley, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington. Pop. 2840.

Two m. from Slough Station is the town of Windsor, on the Thames, having an ancient church, a theatre, barracks, and a good free school. It returns 2 M.P. Pop. 1861, 9520.

Windsor Castle has been the principal seat of British Royalty for nearly eight centuries. The Saxon kings had a palsoc at Old Windsor long previous to the Conquest. The present castle was founded by William the Conqueror, but was almost rebuilt by Edward III., with the assistance of the celebrated William of Wykeham, who was made clerk of the works. Great alterations were made by Sir Jeffry Wyatville during the reign of George IV. St. George's Chapel is a splendid specimen of florid Gothic architecture. It contains the stalls of the Knights of the Garter; and here the ceremony of installation takes place. Beneath it are the remains of Edward IV. and his Queen, Henry VII., Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I., George III. and Queen, George IV., the Princess Charlotte, Duke of Kent, Duke of York, William IV., &c. The keep or round tower in the centre of the castle is perhaps the most remarkable part of the building. Here James I. of Scotland was confined. In the little park is a tree supposed to

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Burnham Grove. Taplow. At a distance of 10 miles is High Wycombe, the handsomest town in Buckinghamshire. It sent 2 members to Parsince Edward I. It gives the title of Earl and Baron to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Wycombe Park, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart; and Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carington. Haywood Lodge. Shottesbrook, A. Van-Shottesbrook, A. Van-Shottesbrook, A. Van-	95%	Maidenhead Station. Maidenhead is a markettown in Berks. It was anciently called South Arlington, and subsequently Maidenhithe. Besides the Great Western viaduct over the Thames, there is a magnificent bridge of 13 arches, erected at an expense of £20,000.	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Branham Abbey. Bray, famous for its vicar. This worthy gentleman's conscience possessed in a peculiar degree the quality of accommodating itself to circumstances. He changed his religiouthree times. On being reproached as a turncoat, he used to say, "Nay, nay, I always keep to my principles, which are these—to live and die Vicar of Bray."
sittart, Esq. White Waltham, the birth-place of Hearne the antiquary. Two miles distant is Wargrave, and 3 miles	871	Twyford Station. Stanlake House.	301	Stubbings, H. Skrine, Esq.; and beyond, Hall Place, Sir G. E. C. East, Bart.
heyond it is Henley-upon- rhames, a place of con- siderable antiquity, and famous as the place whence the adherents of Charles I. were driven out by Earl of Essex. Holme Park, R. Palmer, Esq. Archbishop Laud, Merrick the Poet, and Blagrave the mathematician, were natives of Reading; and here Milman the poet, and the late Si Thomas N. Talfourd, author of Ion, &c. were educated. Caversham Park (G. Crawshay, Esq.) Here	821	Woodley Green. Bulmarshe Court, J. Wheble, Esq. White Knights, formerly a seat of the great Duke of Mariborough, now demolished. Reading Station. Reading Station. Reading a market, bo- rough, and county town in Berks. It is a place of great antiquity, having existed in the time of the Saxons. It was frequently taken and retaken during civil wars in 1643. The earliest charter extant is that of Henry HL It has returned two mem- bers since 23d of Edward I.		Reading is famous on many accounts. It was taken by the Danes in the ninth centure, after they had defeated Affred the Great. It acted a prominent part in the expulsion of John, Charles I, and James II. Pop. 25,045. Some of the houses in Reading are constructed inher, but greater part of the old town is of the houses in Reading are constructed to the old town is of brick. It is suburbs are many hand some houses. Here are some remains of an abbey for Benedlettines founded by Henry I. In 1112. Reading is we religious institutions. Whitley Park.

be "Herne's Oak," immortalised by Shakspeare. The great park is situated on the south side of the castle, and includes the beautiful avenue of trees, nearly three miles in length, called the Long Walk. It is terminated by the colossal equestrian statue of George III., in bronze, by Westmacott. The drive through the park to Virginia Water is exceeding striking. The interior of the castle is magnificent. The corridor or gallery, 520 feet in length, leading along the south and east sides of the court, is richly adorned with bronzes, marbles, pictures, &c. The state-rooms are gorgeously fitted up, and contain many paintings by the most eminent masters. Tickets to view these rooms may be had in London of Mesers. Colnaghi, Pall-mall East. Her Majesty's private apartments can only be seen during the absence of the Court from Windsor by virtue of a special order from the Lord Chamberlain.

Half a mile from Windsor is Frogmore, the favourite residence of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and of the late Duchess of Kent. Six miles distant is Ascot Heath where races are annually held in June

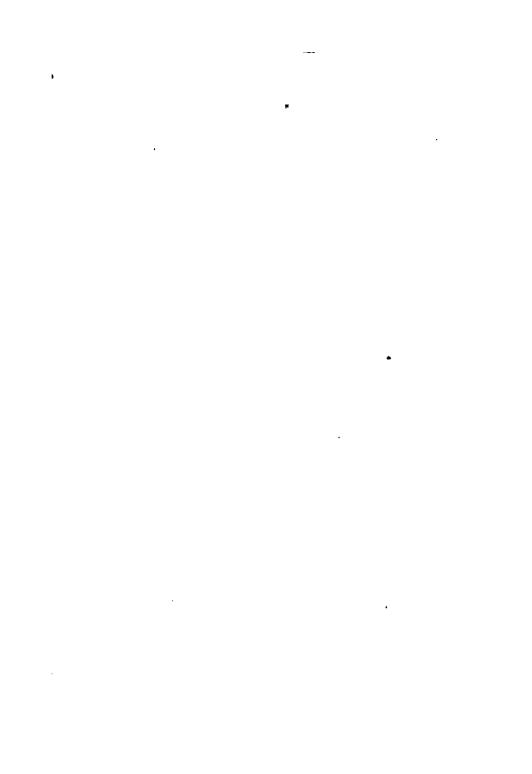
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bristol.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
stood Caversham House, where Charles I. had an interview with his child- ren in 1647.				Coley Park, J. B. Moncke, Esq. Southcot House. Callcot Park. Tilchurst.
Maple Durham. Maple Durham House, Michael Blount, Esq. a				Northcot. Belle-isle House.
fine Elizabethan build- ing.				Purley Hall.
Hardwick House, H.P. Powys, Esq. Purley. Whitchurch.	77	Pangbourne Station. Pangbourne is a place of great antiquity. Roman	413	Basildon Pa., Charles Morrison, Esq.
Combe Lodge, S. W. Gardiner, Esq. Basildon. Gathamaton		remains have been found here. It is united to Whit- church on other side of the Thames.		South Bridge.
Gathampton. Near Goring, the Ro- man way called Icknield Street crosses the	78 1	Goring Station.	44}	Goring is united by a bridge over the Thames to Streatley in Berks.
Thames. Mineral spring, for- merly much frequented for cure of cutaneous		nunnery for Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry II. of which some remains are still visible.		
diseases. Three miles from Wallingford St. is the borough of that name, returning 1 M P.		South-Stoke village, in Oxfordshire, united by a bridge over Thames to Moulsford in Berks.		
One of its churches contains the tomb of Blackstone, au- thor of the Commentaries. His grandson represented		The Railway, by a via- duct, crosses the Thames for the last time near Little Stoke.		The road to Oxford passes through Wallingford.
this town in the parliament dissolved 1852. Population 1794. Cholsey.	70₹		471	Aston Tirrold. North Moreton. Satwell.
Hagbourne.	65 <u>1</u>	Didcot Station.	58	Brightwell. Ardington. In the
Milton. Four miles to the right is Abingdon, a borough	621	Steventon Station.	561	of the Vernon Gallery.
returning one M.P. It carries on an extensive corn-trade. It gives the title of Earl to the family		cross Wilts and Berks Canal.		Wantage, celebrated as the birth-place of Alfred the Great; and also of Bishop Buller. Pop.
of Bertie. Population of Parl. bor. (1861) 5680. Near it is Nuncham	58 <u>1</u>	Wantage Road Station.	60	3064. Uffington Castle, sup- posed to be the work of
Courtenay, the seat of G. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq.				the Britons, afterwards occupied by the Romans. At a short distance is the
The old Faringdon mansion-house held out to the very last in favour	54 <u>}</u>	Faringdon Road St. Faringdon is noted for	632	celebrated figure of a white horse cut in the chalk hill. Wayland Smith's forge is also in
of Charles I. The mo- dern house is an edifice of considerable beauty. Beckett Park, Vis-		its trade in bacon and hogs, about 4000 of the latter being slaughtered every year. Pop. of Great Faring-		the neighbourhood. Compton House, and beyond Ashdown Park
count Barrington.	l	don 2943.	l	(Earl Craven). Bourton

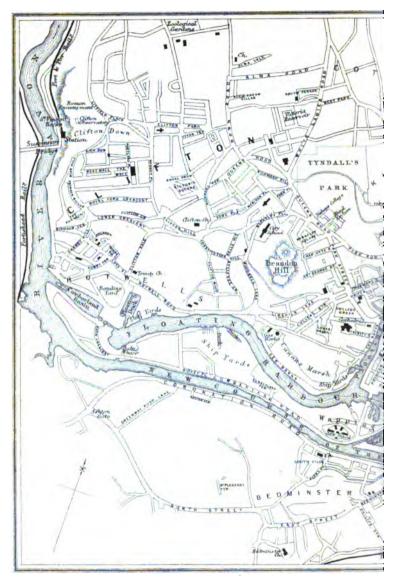
From Bristol		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
47	Shrivenham Station. Here the line proceeds	711	
	Berks Canal.		Suinder Town 1 T
	Swindon is a market town in Wilts, pleasantly situ-	"	Swindon Lawn, A. L. Goddard, Esq., is a modern seat, with a fine lawn attached to it.
	Wootton Basset St. Wootton Basset sent two members to Parliament from the 25th of Henry VI.	821	Tockenham. Lyncham. Foxham. Kellaways.
	till the passing of the Re- form Bill, when it was dis- franchised. Here is an inclined plane mile 30 chains long.		Bremhill. Monkton House. Six miles to the left on the Marlan, is the an- cient borough of Calne which returns one M.P.
	Chippenham Station. Chippenham is a borough by prescription, incorpo- rated by Queen Mary, and returns 1 M.P. Pop. 7075.	931	The church is an ancien building with a beautifu carved roof. Here, is 977, the celebrated Synowas held to settle the dispute concerning celibacy. Pop., 5179.
20	Corsham Station.	981	
16½	Box Tunnel, the first on the line, from London a distance of 96 miles. Its length is 12 miles; height, 30 feet, width, 30 feet. Box has a neat Gothic church. Here	1012	Bowood Park, Marqui of Lansdowne. Compton House, G. H Walker Heneage, Esq.
111	Th. (1 Ch. 14	1061	and the property of Bishop Warburton, nov
	Twerton Station.	108	a Roman Catholic Coll Midford Castle. Newton Park, W. H
71	Saltford Station	1108	P. Gore Langton, Esq
5	Keynsham Station.		THE EMELLOID IS FUE COMING
	length. We next reach the Grand Tunnel, 330 yards long, 50 feet high, and 30		Keynsham is suppose to derive its name froi Keynee, daughter of prince of Brecknockshir who is said to have found ed the town in a wil
	411 351 241 161 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17	Here the line proceeds parallel to the Wilts and Berks Canal. 412 Swindon Junction St. Swindon is a market town in Wilts, pleasantly situated. 352 Wootton Basset St. Wootton Basset sent two members to Parliament from the 25th of Henry VI. till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. Here is an inclined plane 1 mile 30 chains long. 242 Chippenham Station. Chippenham is a borough by prescription, incorporated by Queen Mary, and returns 1 M.P. Pop. 7075. 20 Corsham Station. Box Station. Box Tunnel, the first on the line, from London a distance of 96 miles. Its length is 12 miles; height, 30 feet, width, 30 feet. Box has a neat Gothic church. Here is a medicinal spring. 101 Twerton Station. Saltford Station. Brislington Tunnel, five cighths of a mile in length. We next reach the Grand Tunnel, 330 yards	Here the line proceeds parallel to the Wilts and Berks Canal. 412 Swindon Junction St. Swindon is a market town in Wilts, pleasantly situated. 352 Wootton Basset St. Wootton Basset sent two members to Parliament from the 25th of Henry VI. till the passing of the Reform Bill, when it was disfranchised. Here is an inclined plane 1 mile 30 chains long. 242 Chippenham Station. Chippenham is a borough by prescription, incorporated by Queen Mary, and returns 1 M.P. Pop. 7076. 20 Corsham Station. Box Tunnel, the first on the line, from London a distance of 96 miles. Its length is 12 miles; height, 30 feet; width, 30 feet. Box has a neat Gothic church. Here is a medicinal spring. 102 Twerton Station. Saltford Station. 103 Saltford Station. Brislington Tunnel, five eighths of a mile in length. We next reach the Grand Tunnel, 330 yards long, 50 feet high, and 30 wide.

Bristol lies partly in the county of Somerest, partly in that of Gloucester, and was by Edward III, erected into an independent city and a county of itself. The rivers Avon and Frome run through it. The ground on which the city stands is very unequal. It is nearly 8 miles in circumference, and is supposed to cover about 1600 acres. The city, with its suburbs, contains between 700 and 800 streets, squares, and lanes, 10 markets for various commodities, and upwards of 400 licensed public houses. Bristol is a city of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been an inhabited place so early as the time of the Roman Invasion. About the time of the Norman Conquest, a strong fortress was erected there by the Earls of Gloucester, which, after it had stood about six centuries, was demolished by orders of Oliver Cromwell. During the Civil wars, it was garrisoned for the Parliament, but was stormed by King Charles, July 24, 1643. After the defeat of Charles at Naseby, Bristol surrendered to Fairfax after a siege of twenty-one days. During the excitement created by the Reform Bill, Bristol was the scene of a violent tumult, in which many lives were lost, and property destroyed to the value of nearly £70,000.

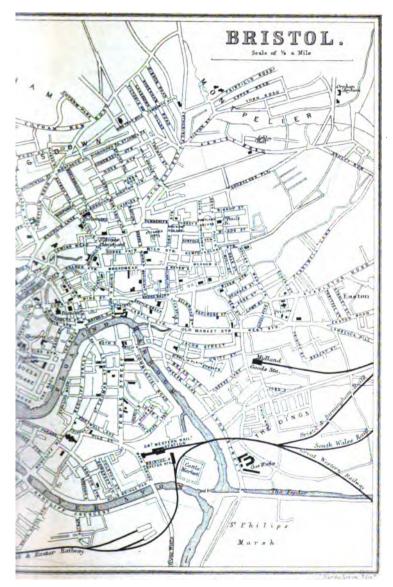
Bristol contains upwards of 20 churches and chapels of ease, besides a considerable number of chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters. The cathedral was originally a monastery dedicated to St Augustine. The only vestige of the original structure is a beautiful gateway. Bristol was erected into a bishop's see by Henry VIII., who annexed to its jurisdiction the whole of Dorsetshire, part of Gloucestershire, and three churches formerly in the see of Wells. In 1836, the sees of Gloucester and Bristol were conjoined. Secker, Butler, Newton, and other eminent men have held the office of Bishop of Bristol. Bishop Warburton was once Dean of this cathedral, as was also Dr. Josiah Tucker, the politico-economical writer. It was in the church of St Mary Radcliffe, that Chatterton pretended to have found the papers which he endeavoured to pass off as the MSS. of Rowley. The Exchange, erected in 1740-41, cost nearly £50,000. The city abounds in public schools and in hospitals, alms-houses, and other charitable institutions. Bristol carries on a considerable foreign trade to the West Indies, America, Newfoundland, and also to Spain and Portugal. The net amount of customs' duties for the year 1857, was £1,211,035. A considerable quantity of foreign produce is conveyed to Bristol coastwise under bond. Bristol has also a considerable inland trade, especially with the western counties, and with North and South Wales. The principal manufactures of Bristol are, glass, sugar, iron, brass. copper, lead, zinc, floorcloth, leather, earthenware, tobacco, &c.

The Bristol Docks were formed in 1804-9, by changing the course of the rivers Avon and Frome, and placing gates or locks at the extremity of the old channel. They were materially improved in 1849, and the accommodation will admit of any extension which the increase of trade may require. The works were formed by a proprietary body, at an expense of £600,000, but in 1848 they were transferred to the corporation. Amount of Dock dues collected in 1849, £28,699:5:8.





A & C Blad



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Bristol is divided, for municipal purposes, into ten wards, and its government is vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. The population, in 1831, amounted to 117,016, and in 1861, to 154,093. About a mile from Bristol is Clifton, a beautiful suburb of the city. Here are baths, springs, hot wells, assembly rooms, &c. In the neighbourhood of Bristol there are a number of fine mansions.

XLV. BATH TO SOUTHAMPTON THROUGH SALISBURY, 61 Miles.

25.1.2414 10.1		marion made our d		BURI, GI MINES.
ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From South.		From Bath.	ON LEFT PROM BATH.
	59	South Stoke.	2	Prior Park. Midford Castle, C. T.
	56	Charterhouse Hinton.	5	Conolly, Esq.
	54	Norton St Philip.	7	Faritigh Castle,
		Cr. Frome Canal.		
Orchardleigh, and Har- dington Park, Lord Polti-	51	Beckington.	10	l
more. Berkeley House.				
	50	Standerwick.	11	Standerwick Court, H. E. Edgell, Esq. Charlcott House.
Longlest, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of	441	WARMINSTER, a town of great antiquity on	16 <u>1</u>	•
Bath. To Shaftesbury, 15 m. To Mere, 10 miles; near		the Wiley, carrying on a considerable trade in corn.		
it is Maiden-Bradley, a seat of the Duke of Somer-	I	Pop. 1851, 4220. Heytesbury.	20 <u>4</u>	Heytesbury Park, Lord
ect.	39	Upton Lovell.	22	Heytesbury.
Ashton House.	374		23	
Stockton House, H. Biggs, Rsq.				
	341	Deptford.	26 2	Two miles distant, Yaru- bury Camp, an ancient for- tification.
	321 301	Steeple Langford. Stapleford.	28	
	28	South Newton.	30 <u>‡</u> 33	
M. 9771 1111		St. Peter.	35	1
To Wilton, 11 mile (see	1-0	Fugglestone.	۳	
Wilton House, the cele-			}	
brated seat of the Earl of Pembroke. It was formerly	4			
an abbey for Benedictine	231	SALISBURY (see p. 42.)	874	The College, J. Campbell Wyndham, Esq.
nuns; but at the dissolu- ition the site and buildings	1		}	Laverstock House, now
were granted to Sir W. Her-	1			a hanatic asylum.
bert, afterwardscreated Earl of Pembroke.	1		l	
Moat House.	201	Alderbury.	403	Clarendon Park, Sir F., H. H. Bathurst, Bart., be-
Longford Castle, Earl of Radnor.		•	i	youd which is Norman

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From South.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Alderbury House. Two miles distant, Trafalgar House, Earl	191	Whaddon.	412	Brickworth House.
Nelson. To Southampton by	15}	White Parish.	451	
Shoe Inn, Plaitford, 15; miles. To Lymington		Cowsfield.	464	Cowsfield House, and Sherfield House, beyond
by Cadnam, 244 miles. Melchet Park, Hon.	17	Sherfield English.	49]	which is Mottistont Ho., Lady Mill
and Rev. F. Baring. Broxmore Park, R.				
Bristowe, Esq. Embley Park, W. E. Nightingale, Esq.; Ower	71	ROMSEY (Hants), a large and ancient town, watered by the Test or An-		To Andover, 18 m. To Winehester, 11 m.
Paulton's, Wm. Sloane Stanley, Esq.	i	ton. Sir W. Petty was born here. The church.		10 Wallest, 11 m.
Broadlands, Lady Pal- merston.		formerly attached to a nunnery, is a venerable		
:		edifice, adorned with seve- ral monuments. A large		
Lee Park.		sum has lately been ex- pended in its restoration. Pop. 2116.		Chilworth House, J. Fleming, Esq.
Testwood House.		♣ cr. Andover Canal.		Upton Lodge.
Miss Bourne; Testwood Lodge, Sir H. C. Paulet,	4	Nursling.	57 <u>1</u>	
Bart.; Shirley House, Sir	21	Shirley.	594	
C. H. Rich, Bart. and 1 mile farther, Fre-		Junction of the Road.	61	Bannister Lodge.
mantle, Sir G. H. Hewett, Bart.		SOUTHAMPTON. (See p. 56).	01	Portswood House. Believue.

XLVI. BATH TO POOLE THROUGH WARMINSTER, SHAFTESBURY, BLANDFORD, 56‡ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Poole.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Longiest, Marquis of Bath. Clouds House. To Wincanton, 11 m. To Sherborne, 16 m. Pensbury House. Motcombe Ho., Marquis of Westminster. I werne House, T. B. Bower, Esq. Shroton House, Sif E. B. Baker, Bart. Steepleton House.	36‡ 30‡ 25‡	TO WARMINSTER, Wills. (P. 103). Crockerton. Longbridge Deverill. East Knoyle. SHAFTESBURY, Dorsetskirs. (P. 43). Fontmell Magna. Sutton Waldron. Iwerne Minster. Stourpain.	16] 18] 20 26] 81] 85] 86] 87] 40]	8 miles distant, Font- hill Abbey, Marquis of Westminster. Fyt House, Vere Fane Bennett, Esq. To Salisbury, 20 miles. Hanford House, H. K. Seymer, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	Prom Poole.		Prom Bath	ON LEFT FROM BATE.
Bryanstone House, Lord Portman. Down House, Sir John James Smith, Bart.	14	Blandford, see page 43.	423	To Salisbury, 22 miles. Langton House,
To Dorchester, 16 miles.		SW cr. river Stour.		
1	12	Charlton Marshall	444	
Charborough House, J. S. W. S. E. Drax, Esq.	11	Spetisbury.	45%	
Lower Henbury House. Coombe Almer.	51	Corfe Mullen.	514	2 m. dist. Kingston Hall, Lady Bankes. Merley House.
Higher Henbury House, W. G. Paxton, Esq.				· ·
or a match, may	21	Junction of the road.	54 <u>}</u>	To Wimborne Minster, 31 miles.
On Brownsea Island, Brownsea Castle.		POOLE.	563	- -

Poole derives its name from the pool or bay on the north side of which it is situated. The harbour is reckoned the best and safest in the channel, and will admit vessels of 14 feet draught. Formerly, the principal branch of business was the Newfoundland fishery, but the inhabitants are now largely engaged in the import and export trade to the Baltic, America, Portugal, &c. Poole has an ancient church, several meeting-houses, free and charity schools, besides charitable institutions. It returns 1 member to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 9759. Midway between Poole and Christchurch is the new watering-place of Bournemouth.

XLVIL FROM BATH TO WEYMOUTH THROUGH FROME. 624 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	Prom Weym.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Marston House, Earl of Cork and Orrery.	~	BATH. From Bath to Beekington, see page 103. Cr. river Frome. FROME is a large and populous town, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. One M.P. Pop., 9622.	10	Westcombe House,
2r Sterton Mallet, 7 m.	រន្ធ ១ខ្	Bruton. The objects most worthy of notice are the church, a curious ancient hexagonal eross in the market-place, the market-house, the hospital, and the free school. Pop. of par. 2332	233	To Warminster, 164 m. To Amesbury, 154 m. To Hindon, 134 m. To Wincanton, 44 m., thence to Sherborne, 9 m.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	n in		84	ON LEFT FROM BAT L
	# ¥		- A	
Hadspen House,	371	Pitcombe.	251	At a distance, Redlynch Park, Rarl of Ilchester. To Shaftesbury, 15; m.
Cadbury House.				,,
To Castle Cary, through Sparkford, 111 m., and to Yeovil, 51 m.	261	Sherborne,*(Dortsetch.)	36 <u>1</u>	
, ,		strand cr. river Frome.		
	81	DORCHESTER, p. 44.	54 <u>i</u>	
Maiden Castle, one of	53	Monkton.	57	Came Abbey.
the strongest and most extensive British camps in England. It consists of a hill enclosed by two, and, in some places, three ditches, and the enclosed		MELCOMBE REGIS. Pop. of Pari. bor. of Mel- combe and Weymouth, 1851, 9458.	62 <u>‡</u>	Herringston Lodge, E. W. Williams, Esq.
area contains upwards of 160 acres.		STO cr. riv. Wey. WEYMOUTH,	624	Lulworth Castle, J. Weld, Esq., 16 m. from Weymouth, is frequently
	1	(See p. 44.)	•	visited by strangers.

* Sherborne is situated on a branch of the Yeo, which divides it into two parts, called Sherborne and Castleton. In the latter are the ruins of a castle, the last place that held out for King Charles. The principal object of attention is the church, which was a cathedral till the see was removed to Old Sarum in 1075. It was then converted into an abbey church, and is now one of the finest in the west of England, containing specimens of various styles of architecture, from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII. In the south transept is a splendid monument to the memory of John, Earl of Bristol, who died in 1698. Near this is a tablet with lines by Pope, to the memory of a son and daughter of William Lord Digby. Here also Sir Thomas Wyatt the poet was buried. The abbey is now occupied as a silk manufactory. Pop. 1861, 5523. Adjoining the town is Sherborne Castle, the seat of Lord Digby. The centre was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, whose family were robbed of the estate by James I.

XLVIII. BATH TO BRIDPORT THROUGH SHEPTON MALLET, ILCHESTER, AND CREWKERNE, 544 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Bridp.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Camerton Park, J Jar-		Dunkerton.	4	Combhay.
1014 1	404	Haustock,	1 / 4	٠,

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	Prom Bridge		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Chilcompton, and 2 miles distant, Stone Kaston, Sir J. S. Hippesley, Bart.	43]	Stratton on the Fosse.	104	Down Side,
To Wells, 5; miles to Glastonbury, 9 m.		Oakhill. SHEPTON MALLET carries on an extensive manufactory of knit-stockings, and woodlen goods. Its principal curiosity is the market-cross, erected in 1500. Pop., 4868.	13 <u>1</u> 15 <u>1</u>	Ashwick Grove, B. Strachey, Esq. • To Frome, 12 ns.
Pylle House. 5 miles dist. King's Weston House, F. H. Dickinson, Esq.	36 30 <u>}</u>	Street on the Fosseway.	18 1 23	
To Yeovil, 44 m.	24	STG Cr. river Brue, STG Cr. river Yeo, 1LCHESTER, on the south bank of the Ivel, is a place of considerable anti- quity, having been fortised in the time of the Romana. Pop. 721. (See p. 43).	30 <u>1</u>	
Hinton St George, Earl Poulett. To Crewkerne, 91 m.	13 <u>1</u>	Junction of the road to Crewkerne. CREWKERNE, in a valley watered by the Axe and the Parret. The church is a noble Gothic structure, richly adoread with carved work. Pop.	-	To Chard, 8 m. To Ilminster, 8 m. To Axminster, 13j m. To Lyme Regis, 16 m.
Parnham, Sir H. Oglander, Bart. To Axminster, 14 m.	12 <u>1</u> 10 <u>1</u> 6 <u>1</u>	Misterton. Misterton, Dorretal. BEAMINSTER. a town of considerable antiquity, on the banks of the Brit. It has several manufactories for sail-cloth. Its church is adorned with ourlous carving, and contains several manuments.	42 44 48	To Dorchester, 174 m-
	11		53 54}	

XLIX. BATH TO EXETER THROUGH SHEPTON MALLET, ILMINSTER. AND HONITON, 75 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	7,			Combhay.
Camerton Park.	671	Dunkerton. Radstock.	4 71	Woodbarrow House.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
	63 3 604	Stratton on the Fosse. Oakhill.	11 1 14	Stratton House. Ashwick Grove, R. Strachey, Raq.
	59 <u>1</u>	cross the Mendip Hills. SHEPTON MALLET, (p. 107.) Cannard's Grave Inn.	16 <u>1</u>	Sussey, raq.
East Pennard Park.	571 551 541	Street on the Fosseway. Wraxhall.		
3 m. distant, King's Wes- ton House, F. H. Dickinson, F-q.	50 <u>1</u>	West Lydford.	24#	
	43 3 31 <u>1</u> 16 <u>1</u>	ILMINSTER. HONITON, (p. 48.)	31 43 58 75	

L. BATH TO EXETER THROUGH BRIDGEWATER, AND TAUNTON, $812\ Miles$.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		From Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH.
Camerton Park.	741	Dunkerton.	4	Prior Park. Fielding laid the scene of the early years of Tom Jones at this place; and its former oc-
	73 3	Radstock.	71	cupant, Mr Allan, is the Allworthy of his novel. To Frome, 7½ miles. Woodbarrow House.
2 miles distant, Stone Raston Park, Sir J. S. Hippesley, Bart.	70 3	Chilcompton.	10 <u>1</u>	Ammerdown, J. T. Jol- liffe, Esq., and near it Har- dington Park, Lord Polti- more. Norton Hall. Stratton House.
3 m. distant, Chewton Priory. Haydon Seat.	69‡ 68‡		12 12 <u>1</u>	Masberry Castle.
,		SC cr. Mendip Hills, which command fine		
To Bristol, 21 miles.	63	views. WELLS, (p. 95.)	181	To Shepton Mallet, 5 m.
I m. distant is Wokey Hole, a romantic cavern, the approach to which is remarkably picturesque.	57 <u>1</u>	Glastonbury, (r. 97.)		
famerwent bicontestne.	55 l	Street.	253	To Somerton . 7 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	From Exeter.		Prom Bath.	ON LEFT FROM BATH
Sharpham Park, the	54	Walton.	271	
birthplace of Fielding.	52	Piper's Inn.	281	
Shapwick House.	51		29	
•	45		35 <u>l</u>	
	413	BRIDGEWATER, p. 117.	391	
2 m. dist. Halsewell Ho. C. J. K. Tynte, Esq.	38		424	
o. v. m. 17me, Esq.	36	Thurloxton.	45 1	
Walford House.	35	Walford Bridge.	46]	
Hestercombe House.		1	`	To Bath through Gis tonbury and Wells, 414 1
1 m Met Durland Wall	321		484	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
l m. dist. Pyrland Hall, Sir W. W. Yea, Bart.	20.5	cr. river Tone.	ا.م.ا	Datte Hanna Ot- C .
To Minehead, 23 m. To Wiveliscombe, 12 m.	30	TAUNTON, p. 118.	50₺	Batts House, Sir G. A Robinson, Bart. 2 m. dist
AU TITELECOMIUS, 13 III.	ام	D:3	l	Amberd House.
	29	Bishop's Hull. Rumwell.	521	
Heatherton Park, A.	28 24		534 564	
ldair, Esq. To Milverton, 4 miles.	23	1	_	
TO MENT CE COM, & MINOR	1	W. 2222211 G 2 G 1	57	
	i	(See also p. 118) has manufactories of earthen-		
	1	ware, serges, and druggets. The church, a handsome build-		
	1	ing of Gothic architecture, con- itains the monument of Sir John		
	l	Popham, a liberal patron of this town, whose house was garri- soned for the Parliament army		
	1	soned for the Parliament army in the time of Charles I. It is		
	l	in the time of Charles I. It is from this place that the Duke of Wellington derives his title;	1 1	
		and in his domain is a lofty stone		
	1	looking the town, erected to commemorate his victories.	1	
		. 3689.		
HolcombeCo., P. Bluett,	008	D. J. D.C		
q.			58 <u>1</u>	
		Maiden Down (Devon).	62	
	171	South Appledore.	64	Bridwell House.
_	134	Welland.	67 <u>1</u>	Bradfield, B.B. Walron
To Tiverton, 51 miles.	12	CULLOMPTON,	691	Rsq. To Honiton, 10j miles.
i		(See also p. 118)		
		on the Culme, carries on a con- siderable woollen manufacture.		
		The church is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting		
		a beautiful specimen of Gothia	ŀ	
Ì	i	architecture. Near the font are two curiously carved pieces of	l	
	.	onk. Pop. 2205.		
		Bradninch.	724	

ON RIGHT FROM BATH.	Prom Breter.		Prom Beth	ON LEFT FROM BATE.
Killerton Park, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M. P.	41 21	Broad Clist, Langaton. EXETER.	763 79 813	Poltimore House, Lord Poltimore. Wear House, (Sir J. T. B. Duckworth, Bart.,) near Tonsham

Exeter, the capital of Devonshire, on the banks of the Exe, is a large city, extending about three miles in circumference. It is intersected by four principal streets, which meet in the centre. A handsome bridge has been thrown over the river at an expense of L.20,000. The cathedral of St Peter is a magnificent structure, and contains numerous monuments of its bishops and of the Bohun and Courtenay families. Its western window is much admired, and the Bishop's Throne is remarkable for its height and elaborate carving. The north tower contains a clock curiously ornamented, and an immense bell (the great Tom of Exeter), weighing 12,500 lbs., both the gifts of Bishop Courtenay. Near the cathedral (and south-east) is the Bishop's Palace, a venerable building. On the northeast of the city are the ruins of Rougemont Castle, said to have been erected in the time of Julius Cæsar, and formerly the residence of the West Saxon kings. The guildhall, in High Street, rebuilt in 1464, contains several valuable portraits. A commodious custom-house has been erected on the quay. Northernhay, a public garden, well wooded and beautifully laid out, is the fashionable promenade, and commands a series of fine prospects. Formerly, Exeter was the emporium of thin woollen goods, such as serges, &c., spun and woven in the neighbouring towns, but finished in the city previous to exportation. The invention of machinery has, however, nearly destroyed these branches of trade, with the exception of that to India, which is still considerable. As Exeter is a kind of metropolis for Devon and Cornwall, it receives the produce of these counties in exchange for foreign commodities. The country around Exeter is very fertile, affording good pasture, corn, dairy, and fattening land, and abounding in fruit, especially apples, which yield plenty of the best cider. The river Exe is so far navigable, that by means of locks, vessels of 150 tons burden can come up to the city; those that are larger remain at Topsham, and the largest at Exmouth; the mouth of the river three miles lower. The diocese includes nearly the whole of Devon and Cornwall. In Exeter, there is a considerable number of churches belonging to the Establishment; several chapels of ease, and a few dissenting meeting-houses; numerous charitable institutions. and a neat theatre. The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into six wards. and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-five councillors. It returns two members to Parliament. The markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there is a good fish-market daily. The population in 1841 amounted to 31,312, and in 1861 to 41,749.

From Exeter to Tiverton is 13 miles—Crediton, 73—Chulmleigh, 213—South Molton, 294—Barnstaple, 373—Bideford, 394.

Crediton is an ancient and populous town situated on the Creedy, between two hills. It has twice suffered severely from fire. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, in which is a beautiful altar-piece. Population, 4048. Near Crediton are Downes (J. W. Buller, Esq.), Creedy House (Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, Bart.), and Fulford Park B. Fulford, Esq.)

South Molton is an ancient market and borough-town situated on an eminence near the west side of the river Mole. It has a guildhall, a spacious church containing several monuments and a good altar-piece, a free school, a charity school, &c. Population, 3830. Between South Molton and Barnstaple is Castle Hill, the splendid mansion of Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Barnstaple is an ancient place situated on the Taw, and is one of the neatest towns in Devonshire. Previous to the Conquest, it was a royal demesne, and is said to have been constituted a borough by King Athelstan, who built a castle here, of which nothing now remains except a high artificial mound. The woollen trade, which the town once possessed, has declined, but it still carries on a trade in timber, baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats. It has a spacious church, a guildhall, a theatre, charity, national, and free grammar-schools. The poet Gay was born in the vicinity, and received his education at the grammar-school here. Barnstaple returns two members to Parliament. Population, 10,748. A few miles from Barnstaple is Tawstock Court, the seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. beautifully situated and surrounded by extensive woods and grounds. The church contains a number of handsome monuments. Eight and a half miles from Barnstaple is Bideford, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Torridge, over which is an ancient bridge of twenty-four arches. The view above the bridge is remarkably picturesque. Bideford has greatly increased in importance within a few years, and now carries on an extensive trade. Population 5742. Near the town is Moreton House, L. W. Buck, Esq. Thirteen miles and a half from Bideford is Hartland, a small sea-port town, bleakly situated on a neck of land called Hartland Point. Pop. of par. 1916. The church, a large and handsome structure, forms a landmark to mariners. About 61 miles from Bideford, and 45 from Exeter, is Torrington, a populous and flourishing town, finely situated on the east bank of the Torridge. A bowling-green now occupies the site of the ancient castle. The views from the two bridges in the vicinity of the town are extremely picturesque. Pop. of par. 3298. Ten miles and a half from Torrington, and 28 from Exeter, is Hatherleigh, an ancient but inconsiderable market and borough town, situated on a branch of the Torridge. The manor anciently belonged to the Abbot of Tavistock. Population, 1645. About 21 miles from Hatherleigh, and in Cornwall, is Stratton, famous as the place where the Parliamentary forces under the Earl of Stamford were defeated by the Cornish Royalists under Sir Beville Granville. Two miles from Stratton is Bude, a considerable watering-place. Five miles from Stratton is Kilkhampton, where there is

a fine old church containing several ancient monuments, among others, one to the memory of Sir Beville Granville, who was killed at the battle of Lansdown. The church-vard was the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tomba."

LL EXETER TO TEIGNMOUTH, TORQUAY, AND DARTHOUTH.

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Telgnm.		Prom Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
Staplake House, and, 8 miles distant, Mamhead, Sir L. Newman, Bart.	14 12 9 7	Alphington. Exminster. Kenton. Star-Cross. Cockwood.	2 4 7 9	Powderham Castle (Bark of Devon), a noble mansion, containing numerous paint- ings. The park and plan- tations are about 10 miles in circumference. Cockwood House,
The villas in the immediate vicinity of Teignmouth are very numerous. On the opposite side of the river is the village of Shaldon, much frequented in summer.		Shutton Bridge. Dawlish. Pop. 1851, 2671. TEIGNMOUTH. Another road leads from Exeter to Teignmouth by Haldon Hill; but it is one mile longer than the present route.	16	Dawlish, one of the most fashionable watering-places in the county. Teignmouth is a town of great antiquity, and one of the most fashionable watering places on the coast, the climate being very temperate. There is a public promenade, commanding varied and beautiful views. Pop., 6022

Eight miles from Teignmouth is the much admired and rapidly-increasing watering-place of Torquay, beautifully situated on the north side of Torbay. Kent's Hole, a cavern scarcely a mile from the town, is interesting to geologists on account of its ossiferous remains. Close to the town is Tor Abbey, the seat of R. S. S. Cary, Esq., and in the vicinity is Bishopstowe, a seat of the Bishop of Exeter.

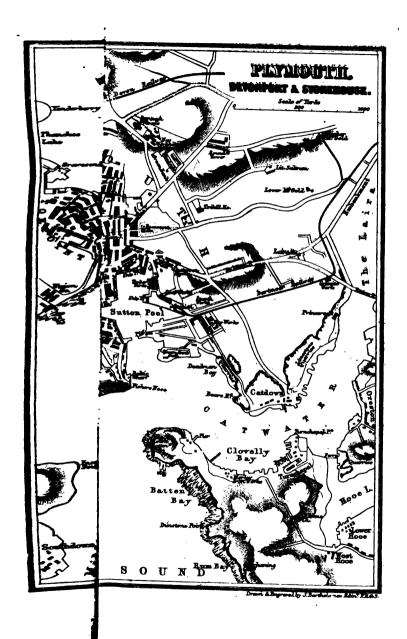
Twelve miles from Torquay is Dartmouth, a considerable sea-port town, situated at the month of the Dart, which here forms a spacious harbour, capable of accommodating 500 sail. The Parish Church, of great antiquity, contains a curiously painted screen and pulpit. One of the doors is remarkably quaint. The bay is one of the most beautiful on this beautiful coast—the banks consisting of lofty wooded hills shelving down to the water. The Dart is navigable from this place to Totness, a distance of 10 miles, and a sail from the one point to the other will charm any lover of fine scenery. The town at one time returned one M.P. Pop. 1861, 4444. In the immediate vicinity of Dartmouth is Mount Boone, the seat of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart.

Five miles from Dartmouth is the busy fishing town of Brixham, remarkable as the landing-place of William III. in 1688. 4; miles from Dartmouth, near Galmpton, is Lupton House, the beautiful seat of Lord Churston.

ON RIGHT FROM EXETER	F		From	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
Peamore, S. T. Keke- wich.	1	Alphington. The church has a curious Norman font and screen.	2	Kenbury.
Ugbrooke House (Lord Clifford), a superb mansion of a quadrangular form, situated in a very beautiful park. It contains a good library and a valuable collection of pictures. Ogwell House, Col. Taylor. Dartington Ho., Henry Champernowne, Esq., prettily situated on the right bank of the river above Totness. In the hall are some good paintings. There is another road leading from Totness to Tymouth by Wonton, 54 m., New Br. 1 m., Venn-Cross, 1½ m., Bittaford Br. 2½ m., Ity Br. 2 m., thence to Plymouth, as on p. 116. Venn	35 32] 30] 28] 24]	Sandy-Gate. Sandy-Gate. See cr. river Teiga. Newton. To Caudleigh, 6 miles. To Ashburton, 71 miles. Two-Mile Oak. Bow-Bridge. TOTNESS, a very ancient town, finely situated. Here are the remains of a castle erected in the time of William the Conqueror. The church is a handsome structure. Pop., 4001. New-Bridge. Cr. river Avon. Venn-Cross.	12 141 161 183 221 29 801	Oxton House. Haldon Hill, 1818 feet above level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Exeter and other places in the neighbourhood, and of Haldon House. (Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.) Here is Castle Lawrence, built in honour of the late Gea, Lawrence. Lyndridge. To Teigumouth, 9 m. To Teigumouth, 6 m. Ford, and beyond, Haccombe House, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The pleturesque raise of Berry Fomeroy Castle, the property of the Duke of Somerest, encircled by wood, and overlooking a beautiful vals. Close to it is Loventor House, Sir Gaster, Bart. The village of Faster, Bart. The village for the Commercy Castle, the Pomeroy and Seymour families. To Dartmouth, 10 miles. Gatcombe House, Foliaton House, Sir Gater, Bart. To Bartmouth, 10 miles. Gatombe House, Foliaton House, 13 miles from Totsess, on the Dart river, Sharpham (famous for its echoes and lisbeauty); R. Durant, Esq. North Hewiston House, Stutterford. Fewelscombe.
Modbury, an ancient town, consisting principally of four streets. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen trade. Pop. 1622	18	Modbury. Another road leads from Totness to Modbury through Ingleburn, Luck- bridge, and Brownstone distance equal.	84	At Modbury may be seen the remains of a priory, and of Modbury House, formerly inhabited by the Champer- nownes, who lived here from the time of Edward II. till the end of the 17th century.
	10 <u>1</u>	Sequers Bridge.	86 <u>}</u>	Fleet House (Lady Eliza- beth Bulteel), a fine old Hall of Elizabeth's time, and may be seen by order of the agent in Plymouth.
Lyncham.	7	Sealmpton.	40	Puslinch, Rev. J. Yonge. Membland House. Kitley, E. R. P. Bastard, Loq

One mile beyond, Saltram House, Earl of Morley. It contains a choice picture Pl.	rixton. burton. mstock. r. Laira Br.	Cofficet. Radford, Col. Harris.

Plymouth, a sea-port town, lies 192 miles in a direct line west-south-west of St. Paul's, London, 216 miles from the General Post Office, London, by the nearest mail road, and 247 miles by railway from Paddington. It derives its name from the river Plym, which here meets the Tamar, forming by their junction an excellent harbour, divided into three parts. The town was incorporated by charter in 1438, in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth a new charter was bestowed on the corporation, on the solicitation of Sir Francis Drake, who also brought water to the town from Dartmouth, by a winding channel 24 miles in length. Plymouth suffered much from the plague in A.D. 1579 and 1581. It again broke out in 1626, and carried off two thousand persons. In the civil wars Plymouth embraced the Parliamentary side, and was several times besieged by the royalists, but without success. The town is ill laid out, and the streets are narrow and inconvenient, except those near the public promenade called the Hoe. The principal buildings are, the noble Ionic structure in George Street, containing the Theatre, Assembly Rooms, and the Royal Hotel; the Athenseum, the Public Library, the Custom-house, the royal baths, the new hospital, the Guildhall, the Freemasons' Hall, the Mechanics' Institute, &c. The church of St. Andrew is spacious, containing, among other monuments, one to the memory of Charles Matthews the comedian. Here are also numerous meeting-houses, and charitable and educational institutions. Plymouth is one of the principal sea-ports in England, and is defended by a citadel and fortifications on the mainland, as well as on Drake's Island, &c. The harbour comprehends the Sound and its various arms. The estuary of the Tamar forms the harbour for the ships of war, and is called Hamoaze. This noble basin is four miles long, has moorings for nearly 100 sail of the line, and is usually studded with ships of war. The estuary of the Plym, called Catwater, forms another harbour, chiefly used for merchant vessels, and is capable of containing 1000 sail. An Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1840, for the erection of a pier in Mill Bay for the accommodation of the largest class of steam-ships at all times of the tide. The breakwater, commenced in 1812, is one of the most stupendous works of modern times. Its base is about a mile long, and the top forms a promenade, at the end of which there is a lighthouse 68 feet above the level of the breakwater. Plymouth carries on a considerable trade with the West Indies, the Baltic. and the Mediterranean, and coastwise with London and other places; and there is an active fishery, especially of whiting and hake. The imports are timber and West India produce; the exports, manganese to Scotland, wool to Hull, and



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lead to London and Bristol. The customs revenue of the port in 1861 was £160,042. The manufactures are sail-cloth, glass, soap, starch, and sugar-refining.

Races are held twice a-year on Chelson Meadow, and there is an annual regatta in the Sound. In August, the scenery on the rivers Tamar, Tavey, St. Germans, and Yealm, is charming beyond description, and several weeks may be most agreeably consumed in excursions from Plymouth. Eddystone Lighthouse is 14 miles from the town, and is visible in clear weather. Plymouth returns two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1861, 62,599. (See also Devonport, p. 116.)

LIII. EXETER TO PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT THROUGH ASHBURTON, 45 Miles.

ASHBURTON, 45 Miles.					
ON RIGHT FROM EXETER.	From Devon.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.	
Haldon Ho., Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. One-half mile distant is Chudleigh Rock, a singular and romantic cliff, in which is a curious cavern. Canonteign (Viscount Exmouth) 2 m. Culver House. Ashton House. Two m. distant, Bagtor House and Sandridge Park, Lord Cranstoun. To Tavistock, 19 m.	48 411 41 86 84 88 80 261	Alphington. Shillingford. Clopton Bridge. Sig cross river Ken. Over Hall-down to Chudleigh. Here was formerly a Benedictine monastery, and a palace of Bishop of Exeter. Knighton. Jews Bridge. Cross river Teign. Hey-Tor-Railroad. Bickington. Love-Lane. ASHBURTON is a neat town, with a handsome church, formerly collegiate. At one time it sent 2 M.P.'s. In the vicinity are tin and copper mines. Pop. 8062	2 81 4 9 11 12 15 18	Peamore, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Kenbury. Chudleigh is a small neat town, surrounded by beautiful soenery. The church contains some monuments of the Courtenay family. Ugbrooke House, Lord Clifford. Stover Lodge, Duke of Somerset. To Newton-Bushel, 8 miles. Ingadon House. To Totness, 8 miles.	
Buckfast Abbey. At a distance Spitchwick. Buckland, E. R. P. Bastard, Leg., and Holne Chase, a beautiful hunting seat of Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. The drive from Ashburton round the chase affords a fine view of sylvan scenery. Stowford, situated at the foot of a hill called the West Beacon, from the summit of which there is an extensive and beautiful prospect.	24 22½ 21 19 18 15¾ 13½	Buckfastleigh. Buckfastleigh. Dean-Prior. Brent, Harberton-ford. South Brent. Coross river Avon. Cherston. Bittaford Bridge. Ivy Bridge, autifully situated in a romanticell, derives its name from a bridge, with one archevered with ivy, which here stretches across the river Erme. Woodland	21 22½ 21 26 27 29¼ 81½	Dean Church. To Modbury, 5 miles.	

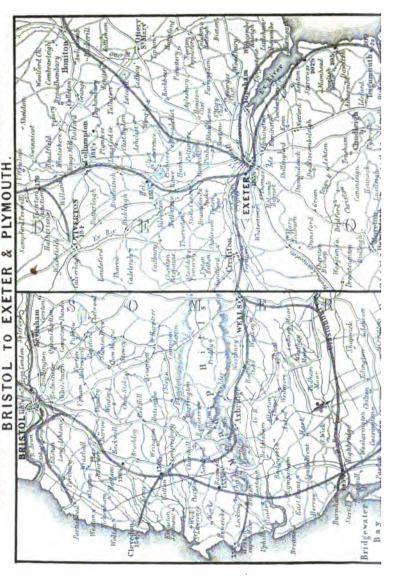
on bight from exerce.	From Devon.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER.
Blachford, Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart. Goodamoor, P. O. Treby, Esq. Beechwood, B. Ros- dew, Esq.	11	Cadleigh. Cr. river Yealm. Lee Mill.	32	·
Hemerdon Hall, G. Woolcombe, Esq. Chaldlewood, Mrs Sy- mons. Newnham Park, G. Strode, Esq.	7	Ridgeway, Or to Plympton-Earle, 381 miles.	88	Four miles distant, at Brixton, Kitley, E. R. P. Bastard, Esq.
Great Efford, E. Clark, Esq.	5 1 2	SC cr. river Plym. PLYMOUTH. To Saltash, by the Ferry, 41 miles.	391 43	Saltram, Earl of Mor- ley. See p. 114.
		DEVONPORT.	45	

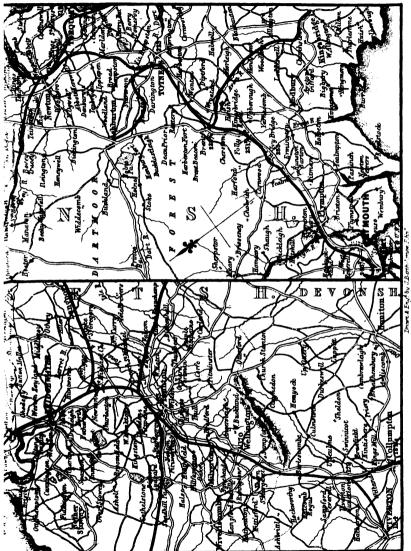
Devonport owes its present importance to a naval arsenal established here in the reign of William III., and called Plymouth Dock till 1824. It was first fortified in the reign of George II.; but the fortifications have since been considerably enlarged and improved. A wall twelve feet high defends the town on the north-east and south-west; and the heavy batteries on Mount Wise protect the entrance from the sea. Devonport is well built, and contains several Episcopal chapels, meeting-houses, and schools, a town-hall, a small theatre, an assembly-room, a large mechanics' institute, a beautiful promenade, called Richmond Walk, &c. The dockyard is one of the finest in the world, and comprises an area of seventy-one acres. It contains many objects of great interest, such as the blacksmith's shop, containing a huge steam hammer, the rigging-house, the boiling-house, the mast-house, the mast-pond, and the ropehouses. Thirty-two telegraphic stations connect this place with the Admiralty in London, but the electric telegraph has almost superseded them. The victualling-vard at Stonehouse, completed in 1885, is on a gigantic scale, and cost a million and a half. The steam-dock yard lately formed by Government at Morricetown, is most capacious, and will repay a visit. Devonport returns 2 M.P. Pop. 64,788.

Beyond the Crimble Passage is Mount Edgeumbe, the seat of the Earl of that name, a magnificent mansion, finely situated, and commanding most beautiful and varied prospects. Every Monday, during the summer months, the grounds attached to this charming place are thrown open to the public, but strangers can obtain admission at any time on application. On the Devonport side most extensive views of the Sound and surrounding country may be obtained from the Blockhouse, an old fortification, or from the top of Devonport column, Looking across the Hamoaze may be seen Thanks (Lord Graves), and Anthony Park (W. H. P. Carew, Esq.) At this point a steam-floating bridge connects the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

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PLYMOUTH. GREAT-WESTER BRISTOL





Dram & Engle by I. Death I man I the" Published by Adam & Charles Black. 6 North Bridge I dibburgh.

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ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Plym.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT PROM BRIST.
Long-Ashton. In the church is a carved screen, and some monuments of the Chokes family. Ash- ton Court, an old house, with a front by Inigo Jones. Has a large por- trait gallery. 2 m. dis-		A mile from Bristol the Bristol and Exeter Rail- way branches off from the Great Western on the right. Pass through a tunnel, 100		Bedminster. Dundry, with its beacon, 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the west of
tant, Leigh Court, W. Miles, Esq., and Coombe House.		yards in length.		England. Barrow Gurney.
Flax - Bourton. The church has a fine door- way.	120]	Nailsea Station.	8	Farley Castle. Chelvey.
	116 <u>1</u>	Yatton Clevedon Junction Station. The line, nearly as far as Bridgewater, lies along the shore of Bristol Channel, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery. Son cr. the river Yeo.	12	Brookley. Opposite Yatton station is Wrington. The church is a fine old building. John Locke was born in a house which adjoins the churchyard. In the churchyard is the tomb of Hannah More.
In Banwell church are some brasses, a stone pulpit, and an octagonal font. It is in the later English. Banwell Court was built in 1834 by Bishop Godwyn, on the site of a monastery of the time of Alfred.	110	Banwell Station. Weston Super Mare Station. A branch, 11 m. on the right, runs off to the wa-	181	Mendip Hills, with the bone caves of Banwell,
Breane. Berrow. Burnham, the scenery of which is much ad-		tering place of Weston-Super-Mare.		Bleadon has remains of a Pictish camp, where coins have been found.
mired. Branch to Glaston- bury and Wells. Wells is 5 m. from Shepton Mallet, to which place there is a branch rall- way, from the Wils. Somerset, and Wey-		Highbridge, near Burn- ham Station. cr. river Brue, running from Glastonbury to the sea.	27	Lympsham, East-Brent, South-Brent,
mouth Railway. Huntspill. Pawlett.	951	7. 1. 2. 1	88	Pariton. Bawdrip. The Dake of Monmouth was proclaimed King at Bridgewater, and lodged some time in the castle. He was defeated by the royal army on Sedgmoor, near Weston, 3 miles distant, where

ON RIGHT FROM BRISTOL	From Plym.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL.
North Petherton, and 2 miles distant, Halswell House, C. J. K. Tynte, Esq. North Newton. St. Michael Church. Durston. West Monkton. Hestercombe. Cheddon Fitzpaine.		The church is a handsome spacious structure, and the spire the loftiest in the county. Pop., 11,320. Cross river Parret. Approach the river Tone, and then ascend its valley to Taunton.		Dunwear. The scenery of the river Tone, which runs on the left of the rall-way for above 8 m., is very interesting, and in some places romantic. North Curry. Rushton.
Staplegrove. Norton Fitzwarren. Hillfarrance. Nynehead.	834	Taunton Station. Taunton, a town of great antiquity, and one of the principal in Somersetshire. There are some remains of a castle, supposed to have been erected about 700 A.D. One of its churches is an edifice of great elegance and splendour, and has a beautifully carved desk and pulpit. The interior of the roof is very curious. Pop. 14,667.		Taunton sends two members to Parliament, and has a weekly market on Wednesday and Sa- turday. It was the scene of many iniquitous executions in the time of James II. under the direction of Kirk and Jefferies. Bishop's Hull. Bradford. Heatherton Park, W. Adair, Esq.
Branch to Tiverson on the right 5 miles. Tiverson is a town of considerable antiquity, pleasantly situated on the alope of a hill. The principal buildings are the castle, church, and free grammar school. The church is an interesting structure in the control of	762		512	
sure, containing several con- try monuments. The view from the church-yard is surfaced in the control of the surfaced in the Lown. Three- factors in the Lown. Three- ton returns two members to Parliament Pop. 10,447 Collumpton is a market- town of great antiquity. It was a demense of the Saxon kings, and bequeathed by the control of the control kings, and bequeathed by Richelward. The town is a large and venerable struc- ture, consisting of three ailes. Near the font are wo curiously carved pieces of oak. The tower is a beau- fuld building, 106 feet high.		ting into the valley of the river Culme. Tiverton Junction Station. Collumpton. The principal trade is the woollen manufacture. (See p. 109).	60 <u>‡</u> 63	We now descend the Culme, famous for its trout and eels. Welland.

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ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From		From	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Bradninch, an old town, formerly of considerable note. Pop. 1796.		The line still continues in the valley of the Culme.		Killerton, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Silverton. Thorverton.	613	Hele Station.	67	Broad Clist, 1} mile beyond, Poltimore, Lord
Alphington has an ancient cross. In the church is a Norman font. Shilkingford Abbot, 2	58	Exeter Station.	75 <u>1</u>	Poltimore. Topsham, on the op- posite bank of the Exe, is situated at the con-
miles, and Kenbury Ho. Exminster, pleasantly situated on the Exe, be-		EXETER (p. 110). Cr. river Exe, and		fluence of the little river Clist. It has a spacious and commodious quay,
fore it swells out into an estuary.		continue along its right bank.		and ship-building is car- ried on to some extent. Pop. 1861, 2772. The
Powderham Castle, Earl of Devon (p. 112).				estuary of the Exe is here above a mile broad. 2 m. from Topsham is
Kenton.				Nutwell Court, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart.
Staplake House.				Courtland, Sir T. H. Roberts, Bart.
Newman, Bart., 2 miles.	442	Starcross Station.	841	Marpool Hall. Exmouth (p. 49). The Sea.
Luscombe, 1½ miles.		Continue along sea- shore to		The Sea.
Cockwood.	404	Dawlish St. (p. 112).		
Haldon Hill, 1818 feet, (see p. 113).		Continue along shore to	871	
Bishopsteignton.	87 <u>‡</u>	TEIGNMOUTH (p. 112).	204	
Lyndridge.		The line throughout from Exeter to Teign- mouth, affords the Tourist an endless variety of ex-		
Ugbrooke House (Ld. Clifford), 2½ m. (see p. 113), and beyond Canon-	- 13	an endless variety of ex- cursions. The peeps of the sea and of the sur- rounding country, are be- yond description fine.		
teign (Viscount Ex- mouth).		After reaching Teignmouth the line continues nearly along the north bank of the river Teign (here from one- half to three-quarters of a mile wide), which it crosses before reaching		Estuary of the Teign, the bridge at the mouth of which is the longest in the kingdom. It is 1671 feet in length, and consists of 84 arches, made partly of wood and partly of iron. A swing
Newton Bushel, a small market town.	322	Newton St.	95	pridge opens in the cen- tre to permit the passage of vessels.

ON RIGHT FROM BRISTOL.	From Plym.		From Bristol,	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL.
Stover Lodge, Duke of Somerset, 24 m. Woolborough.		One mile beyond, on the left, is a branch to Torquay, 5 miles.		
Abbot's Kersewell.	İ	- orquety, o zazou	1	Kingskerswell.
Ipplepen.				Cockington, 2 miles.
Broad Hempston. Staverton. Dartington House, H. Champernowne, Esq.		S cross river Dart.		Berry Pomeroy Castle Duke of Somerset, (p. 118).
cuampernowne, Esq.	24	TOTNESS ST. (p. 118).	104]	Little Hempston. Dartmouth, 8 miles (see p. 112). Foliaton House, G.
Rattery. Dean Prior, 1‡ miles.		The line here turns westward, and approaches the elevated region of Dartmoor Forest.	1	Stanley Cary, Esq. Lisburne.
Butterton Hill, one of	17	Brent St.	1113	 South Brent. Moreleigh.
the highest points of Dartmoor, 1903 feet.	15	Kingsbridge Road St.	118]	distant, is a small mar-
Harford. Stowford House.		The line akirts the south-east extremity of Dartmoor.		ket-town, situated at the head of an estuary, which affords a harbour for boats. Pop., 1585.
_	112	Ivy Bridge St.	116 Į	Ivy Bridge (see p. 115).
Cornwood, and be- yond, Blachford, Sir F. Rogers, Bart. Goodamoor, P. O.		Viaduct across the river Erme. Seen from below, this has a very imposing effect.		Chaddlewood.
Treby, Esq. Newnham Park, G. Strode, Esq.		_ cr. river Yealm.		
Elfordleigh. Boringdon Park, Earl	5	Plympton St.	1281	Dimmeton Pople
of Morley, and beyond, Maristow, Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.		z sympton St.	- POR	Plympton-Earle, one mile distant, is a small market-town, with a well endowed free
Egg Buckland. Whitleigh.				school. Sir Joshua Rey- nolds was a native of this place, and his por-
Manadon House. A portion of the line		🗫 cr. river Plym.		trait, painted by him- self, is contained in the guildhall. Plympton
of railway between Exe- ter and Plymouth was originally worked on the atmospheric sys- tem; but this has for		Cross Dartmoor rail- way.		was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, previous to which it returned 2 members to Parliament. Pop. 900.
some time been aban- doned.		PLYMOUTH (p. 114).	123}	Saltram House (Earl of Morley).

LV. EXETER TO TAVISTOCK, CALLINGTON, LISKEARD, LOSTWITHIEL, AND TRURO, 831 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM EXET.	From Truro.		Exeler	ON LEFT FROM EXET.	
Holcombe Burnell.	81	Pocomb Bridge.	21/2	Perridge.	
Culver House.	791	Longdown-End.	4	Moreton - Hampstead	
Cuiver House.	761	Dunsford.	7	is situated on an emi-	
Dartmoor Forest is an extensive waste, com- prising upwerds of 80,000 acres, part of the Duchy of Cornwall, the property	721 691	Moreton-Hampstead. Wormhill. Entrance of Dartmoor Forest.	11 14	nence; has a handsome church, and the remains of two castles, and in the vicinity are a rocking- stone, a cromlech, and	
of the Prince of Wales.	641	Newhouse.	18	the ruins of a Druidical	
It contains many emi- nences, from 1500 to 1800 feet in height.	0.4	cr. East Dart.		Tor Royal House, and in the distance, Prince Town, and near it Dartmoor Prison. Here, during the war, French	
	591	Two Bridges.	24	prisoners were confined. In 1850, a large convict esta- blishment was placed here, under a military guard. The	
To Okehampton, 17 m.	551	Merrivalle Bridge.	271	convicts are employed in	
Near Tavistock is a tunnel, 14 mile in length, cut through a hard rock, for the passage of a canal. Six miles from Tavistock, near Milton Abbot, is Endsleigh, a charming seat of the Duke of Bedford.		TAVISTOCK is a neat town, pleasantly situated on the Tavy. It had formerly a rich and beautiful abbey, the remains of which are in many places still visible. It was founded in the tenth century by an Earl of Devonshire. The church contains several handsome monuments. The Duke of Bedford takes his title of Tavistock sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 8857.	314	To Plymouth by Harro Bridge, 125 miles, which wi save about 3 miles. To Beer Aiston, 6 m.	
Luscomb.	481	Gulworthy. New Bridge.	071	Harewood House, Sir S. Trelawny, Bart, Near th	
Park Lodge.	401	cr. the riv. Tamar,	201	niture is of the time of Mary and Elizabeth, and was chiefly collected by the late and present Farls. The half	
King Arthur is said to have had a palace, and kept his court at Calling- ton. Whitford House, Sir W. B. Call, Bart.		CALLINGTON OR KELLINGTON, was constituted a borough in the 27th of Elizabeth, when it obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, but is now disfranchised. Pop. 2202. Between Callington and Saltash, on the banks of the Tamar, is the church of Landulph, in which was interred in 1686, Theodore Paleologrus, a descendant		lion of ancient emoor, and the chapel is well fitted up. There is some noble timber. There is some noble timber the control of	
In Launceston, 118 m.		of the last Christian em-		maton Castle, held by the Farl of Cornwall, temp of Wm. Rufus.	

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From Truro.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXEL.
2 miles north of Liskeard is St. Cleer, the church of which has a round Saxon doorway. In the vicinity is St. Cleer's well and a stone cross. At some distance beyond is the Cheese Wring, one of the principal sights of Cornwall, a natural pile of rude rocks, 32 feet in height, the general outline resembling a child's top, the smallest end being at the base. How such mormous masses of granite assumed their present apparently insecure, but really mmovable position, it is difficult to say. On an emisence at some distance is the Cromlech or Trevethy tone. To Bodmin, 7½ m.	385 365	New Bridge. To r. river Lynher or St Germans. St Ive. Cr. river Tidi. Pengover. LISKEARD, ancient and irregularly built town, partly situated on rocky hills, and partly in a vale. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1627. The town formerly returned 2 M. P. but now only 1. It carries on a considerable trade in taming. Fop. 1861, 6585, 4 m. N. W. of Liskeardis St Neot, having one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom. It is of date 1480, and occupies the site of a monastery that stood there in the time of Edward the Confessor.	421 441 47 481	To Devonport by Torpoint, 16½ m. To Saltash, 14 m. To St Germans, 9 m. The church of St Germans was once the cathedral of the bishoprick of Cornwall. It contains the original prebendal stalls and several monuments to members of the Eliot family. In the immediate vicinity, and almost attached to the church, is Port Eliot, the seat of the Earl of St Germans, on the site of an ancient priory. On the coast, 10 miles from Liskeard, are the small towns of East and West Looe, chiefly remarkable for their picturesque appearance. Near the former
To Bodmin, 6 m. 1 m. dist. Penquite, and. the Fowey river, Resormel House, J. Hext, Esq. and the ruins of Resormel Castle, once a royal residence, and one of the brincipal sents of the Earls of Cornwall. The great Lord Erskine was Baron of Restormel, but had no land in the county. Beyond this is Lanhydrock, T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq.	22	an ancient town, on the beautiful river Fowey, has a considerable woollen-trade. The parish church, erected in the fourteenth century, is adorned with a fine spire. It was used as a barrack by the parliament army, and was injured by an explosion of gunpowder. It contains a curious font. To the south of the church are the ruins of a building called the palace, said to have been the residence of the Dukes of Conrwall, but now a Stannary preson. The borough formerly returned 2 M. P., but is now disfranchised. Fop 1017		Pelyn. 5½ m. dist, is the fishing town of Fowey, in a highly romantic situation. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. It was once a place of importance. The contingent to the fleet of Edward II. on the expedition to Calais, from Fowey was greater in ships than that of any other port in the kingdom. Near it is Menabilly (W. Rashleigh, Esq.), containing a most valuable collection of minerals. Prideaux, Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart, 1 m dist.

			_	
ON RIGHT PROM EXET.	Prom Trure.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM BEST.
	18 <u>1</u>	St Blayzey.	65	
Trevarrick.	141		69	Tregerrick.
St Mewan. The church of this parish is very old. Here is a hill called Mewan Beacon, crowned with a singular mass of crags.		stands almost in the entre of the county, and has se- veral tin mines and quarries of porcelain earth in its meighbourhood. The church is a handsome fabric, and its tower is fancifully orna-		9 m. dist. Duporth. Penrice.
Mevagissey is one of the Cornish flahing towns, most noted for the capture of the pilchard.	1	mented. Pop. 8825. To Mevagissey, 7 m.		8 m. dist. Trenarran, J. Hext, Esq. Trewhiddle.
- Promise	1	SW cr. river Vinnick.		Heligan, J. H. Tremayne,
	12	High Sticker.	71 <u>i</u>	Eso.
Garlinnick.	ĺ			To Tregony, 41 miles. Penzance.
	72	Grampound has an old chapel, and an ancient cross of granite. Pop. 573.	753	Trewithan.
Lemellion, and 2½ m. distant, Carines, J. Hosken, Esq.		The tower of the church of Probus is very elegant. 12 mile further a voad leads off to Tregony, 32 m. distant. Here are the remains of an old castel, said to have been erected in the reign of		Trewarthenick, the seat of G. W. F. Gregor, Esq. About 10 m. from Tregony is the disfranchised borough of 8t Mawes. The castle was built by Henry VIII. Opposite St Mawes is Pendennis Castle, of the same period. These two
Tresillian House	34	Richard I. In the church is an ancient font. Tresillian. Here the royal army sur- rendered to Fairfax in 1646.	801	castles occupy very ele- vated and strong positions commanding the entrance to Falmouth Harbour. Pen- dennis contains a small
Trehane E. late W. Pen- darves, Rsq. Penare.	2	Kiggon Mill.	81 <u>2</u>	depot of arms, and is gar- isoned by a company of soldiers
m		1		Pencalenick. Lambeson.
Tregolls, the sem of NT S. T. Spry.	1	TRURO.	8:1	Park.
At a distance, Liskis.	1	Thence to Land's End by	1	3 miles from Truro, on the river Fal is Tregothnan
Cheveyla. Croft West.		route, p. 127.	1	House, Viscount Falmouth.

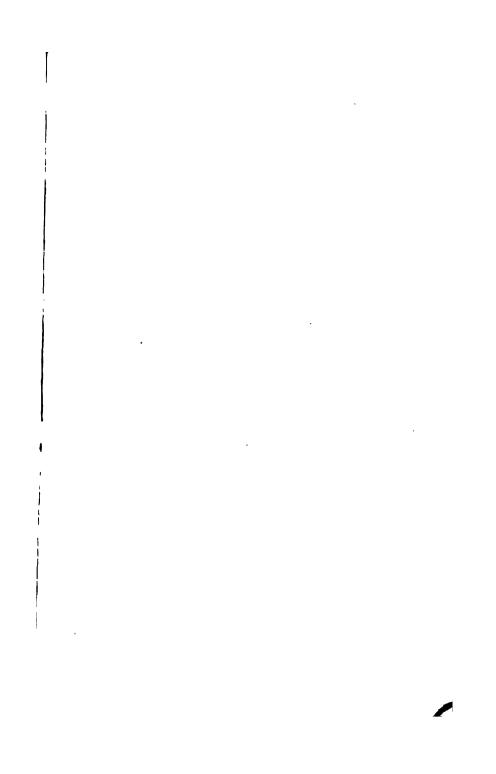
1.U.L EXETER TO LAUNCESTON, BODMIN, TRURO, PENZANCE, AND LAND'S END, 1234 Miles.

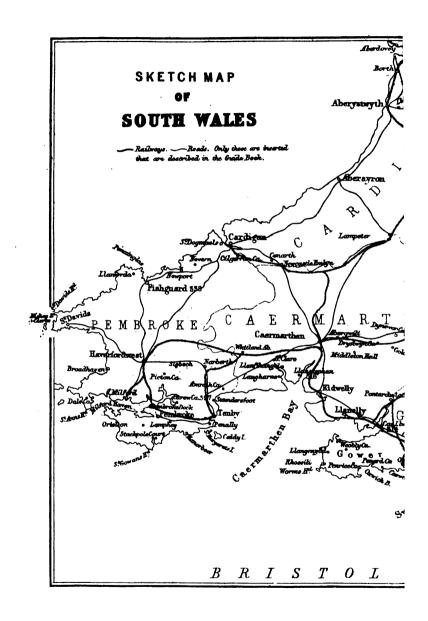
on right from exet	From L Ebd.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM KXET
Cleave House.				Barley House. Willow-Hayes.
Helispend.	121	Adderwater.	21	Hurston

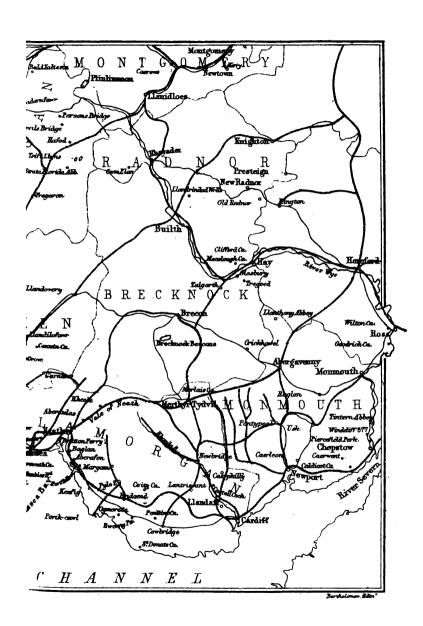
				1
ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. End		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXST.
	117 116	Lilly Bridge, Tap House,	61 71	ford, Esq.) which has been the property of the Fulford
The neighbourhood of Crockernwell is finely wooded, and the banks of the river Teign are pecu-	112	Cheriton Cross. Crockernwell. Here is a moving stone and a cromlech.	11~	Richard I. Hockworthy.
liarly attractive.	108 <u>1</u> 105 <u>1</u>	Merry-Meet. South Zeal.	15 18	Ramsley.
	1041	Sticklepath.	183	
Okclands. About a mile south-west of the town, are the ruins of the castle dismantled by Henry VIII.		Okehampton, a town of considerable an- tiquity. It formerly return- ed S M. P., but is now disfranchised.	221	Okehampton Park.
Place House.		SW cr. the river Oke-	١	Lower Bowden.
efillaton.	95	ment. Over Sourton Down, to Bridestow.	281	Leawood, C. P. Hami lyn, Esq. Great Stadon.
Bidlake.				Lower Stadon.
Leweross.			İ	Down House. Lew Trenchard.
Stowford.			İ	
Hayne, C. ▲. Harris, Esq.				Portgate, and farther of Sydenham, J. H. Tre mayne, Esq
Lifton Down.	86	Lifton.	87 <u>1</u>	Lifton Park. In the distance Lud sleigh, Duke of Bedford.
;	85	Cadron.	381	sicign, Dake of Deniora.
		♣% cr. the river Tamar, and enter Cornwali.	;	
One mile from Launces- ton is Werrington House, Duke of Northumberland, is the mansion, peautifully situated on the river Tamar. 14} miles distant is Ca- melford, which, before the Reform Act, returned two M. P. Here, according to tradition, King Arthur was mortally wounded in bat- tle, with his nephew, Mo-		is situated on an eminence, on the summit of which are the ruins of its eastle, an ameient fortress, supposed to have been erected by the Britons. The church is a handsome building, ornamented with some curious carving. The town returns one member to Parliament. Pop.	403	Launceston is 11§ mile from Tavistock, and 10 miles from Callington. Almost adjoining Laun ceston is the distranchise borough of Newport. The whole village is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	From L. Brid.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT PROM EXET.
a precipitous and rugged headland, are the ruins of Tintagel, King Arthur's castle; and near it the small fishing town of Bos-				
small fishing town of Bos- sinney, which, before the Reform Bill, returned two M. P. Three miles from				
Tintagel is the singularly romantic little town of Boscastle.				
To Stratton, 18 miles. Tregadillick.		Trebursey.		Trebursey House, W.
Trefamilier.	76 <u>1</u>	Trerithick Bridge.	467	A. H. Arundell, Esq. At a dist. Trebarths
		Cr. Penpont Water.	401	Hall, F. Rodd, Esq.
	74 1 73 1		481 49	
	713	Trewint. Palmer's Bridge.	511	
		Jamaica Inn.		
This cross, which has		Four Holes Cross.		The road now crosses
been ornamented with scrolls, is now much de- faced by age.				Bodmin moor.
The manor here once belonged to the Knights Hospitaliers.	671	SC cr. the river Fowey. Temple.	55%	
3 miles distant is Pen- carrow, seat of Rev. Sir H. H. Molesworth, Bart.	61 <u>1</u>	BODMIN was formerly a place of con- siderable importance, and	61#	bourhood are some monu- mental stones, supposed to
Colquite, D. Hoblyn Petre, Esq. Boscarne. To Cameiford, 12 m. To Wadebridge, 8 m.		contained a priory, cathe- dral, and 13 churches. Of these only one remains, a very handsome building, containing a curious antique		be the remains of a Druidi cal temple. Lanhydroc, T. J. Aga Robartes, Esq. To Lestwithiel, 6 miles
(Near it are nine enor- mous stones called the Sisters.) In the vicinity of Ca-		font. The principal trade of Bodmin is in wool. It returns I M.P. Pop. 1851, 6337.		
melford two battles were fought, one between the Saxons and the Britons, the other between King				
Arthur and Mordred, his nephew. 14 miles distant is the	591	Lanivet Ford.	633	At Lanivet are the re mains of an ancient mo
seaport town of Padstow, at the mouth of the Ca-	534	Junction of the road. St Columb, Major.	693	nastic building. St Columb derives it
mel. It has a consider- able trade in herrings, pilchards, and slates, and		31 miles to the right. St Columb is 246 miles		name from its church, 8 Columba. At a distance Treken
manufactures serges. Dr Prideaux was a native of	521		703	ning.
this town. St Ezoder.	49 <u>i</u>	Summer Court.	734	
	447	Trespen.	78 <u>1</u>	St Michael, an inconst derable, disfranchised bo rough. Though consisting

				
on right from exeter.	From L End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXETER
Penmount.	442	St. Erme.	79	of only four farms, i
Rose Dale.	42	Buckshead.	813	once had the privilege o
To Redruth, 81 miles.			1 -	recurring two mr.r.
Redruth is situated on	41	TRURO	82	
a bleak and exposed spot in the very bosom of the	l	is considered the capital of Cornwall. It is situated at	9	To Grampound, 71 m.
mining district. It is of	l	the conflux of the Kenwin		To Tregoney, 7 miles. Bosvigo House.
very remote origin, but		and the St. Allen. It car-	1	Comprigny.
did not rise to any im-		ries on a considerable trade	ı	Foote the comedian
portance till the dis-		in tin and copper ore, and	1	and Lord Vivian, were
overy and working of the copper mines, which		has works for converting tin into bars and ingots. It		natives of Truro; and Henry Martyn, Sir H. Davy, Admiral Viscount
ave been the means of		returns 2 M.P. Pop. 1861	1	Dayy, Admiral Viscount
ncreasing its population	!	11,337 The Parliament of	1	Exmouth, Polwhele, &c.,
six-fold during the last century.		the Lord Warden of the	1	were educated here.
3 miles north-west of Red-		Stanneries, and the Vice- Warden's Courts, are held	1	8 m. distant is Tregoth- nan, the seat of Viscount
uth is Tchidy Park, the seat		here. At a short distance	1	Falmouth, standing on
serly of her father, the late		is the church of St. Mi-	1	an eminence, and com-
ord De Dunstanville, who		chael Penkivel, in which	1	manding some fine views.
s miles north-west of Red- uth is Tchidy Park, the seat f late Baroneas Basset, for- nerly of her father, the late ord De Dunstanvilla, who rganized and headed the almers of Cornwall to relieve "Pyrmouth when threatened	l	the gallant Admiral Bos- cawen is interred. Lord		At a distance Killiga-
y the combined French and		Truro takes his title from		noon, late Admiral Spry; Trelissick, R. A. Daniell,
panish fleets in 1779.		this town.	l	Esq.
Killiow.	39 ‡	Calenick.	831	At a little distance
	٠.,	012021022	003	Carclew, the seat of Colonel Tremayne, one
			1	of the finest mansions
			1	in Cornwall
M	36	· Perranwell.	071	Beyond Carclew is
Tregolls, Sir 8. T.	~]	I GITALIWEIL	871	
Higher Pollean	1			and 8 miles from it is
Trethcage.	32	Tregolls.	917	Penryn, on an eminence, formerly defended by a
Arconcago.	- 1	_	•	castle. It unites with Fal-
	ا , , ,	D		mouth in returning 2 M .P
Helston is a populous wn on the east side of	291	Buttris.	934	
e river Cober, in the	Į.			distant, is a considerable
mediate vicinity of the	281	Polgreen.	944	sea-port, having a com- modious harbour. The
uning districts. It was				entrance to the harbour
rst incorporated by		·		is defended by the Castles
ichard Cœur de Lion. curious festival, called	27	Menehy.	961	of Pendennis and St. Mawes. Pendennis Cas-
e Fury or Flora Dance,	ı	i		tle endured a siege of six
held on the 8th of May.	26	Trevennen,	971	months, in the Royal
op. 1861, 8497. Helston				cause, during the civil
ce possessed an hospi- l of St. John. A bowl-	(***********		wars. It joins with Pen- ryn in returning 2 M.P.
g-green is kept on the	24	HELSTON,	991	Pon of Penren and Rel.
te of the ancient castle.		∰ cr. river Loe.	- 1	
returns one M.P.		•	- 1	mues S.E. of Helston are
1				Mawgan and Trelowar-
In Breage is the cele-	21	St. Breage.	102}	ren, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bt. Penrose, Rev. J. Rogers.
ated copper and tin ine of Huel Vor. In	1	ĭ		In the ground is a large
INA Of Hual Von Tu	- 1	1	ı	sheet of water, called
is novieh to-				
is parish, too, are the mains of Pengerswick		ļ	1	Looe Pool, surrounded by beautiful scenery. 2 m.







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ON RIGHT FROM EXET.	Prom L. End.		From Exeter.	ON LEFT FROM EXET.
Godolphin Park, Duke of Leeds. Beyond, at some dis- tance, is Crowan, the church of which contains many me-	18	Germoe. Chywoon.	1054	Mawgan, is Trelowarren, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Hart.
mortals of the ancient family of 8t Aubyn. Their ancient seat, Clowance, was unfortu- astely bursed by accident, but is now rebuilt.		Perran.		Acton Castle.
Marazion enjoys a pe- culiar degree of salubrity from its situation at the foot of a hill on Mount's Bay, by which it is com-	171	Marazion, or Market- Jew,		
Bay, by which it is conspletely sheltered from cold winds. At a short distance is St Michael's Mount, an isolated rocky promontory, which, together with the tower of the chapel erected on its summit, rises to the height of 350 feet above the level of the eas. The view from the top is inexpressibly grand. St. Michael's Mount was the property of the late Sir J. St Aubyn, Bart, whose family made improvements on it. Itnow belongs to J. St Aubyn, Eaq. Here Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perfuge; and many families thin Warbeck, took refuge; and many families eccured themselves during the rebellion of the Cornish men in the reign of Edward VI. Population, 1646.	111	is supposed to be the oldest town in the county, being situated near the great marfor tin, the ancient Ictis, at St Michael's Mount. It is said to have flourished most during the pilgrimages to Mount St Michael. PENZANCE. PENZANCE. Here you may proceed to Sennen, 33 miles; thence to Newlyn, 14 miles; or to Newlyn, 14 miles; or to Newlyn, 15 miles; Trevescan, 23 miles; thence to the Land's End, 2 mile: making altogether, from Penzance, 11 miles.	1113	Penzance is the most westerly town in England, it enjoys a very mild atmosphere, and the soil around is extremely fertile. It carries on a considerable trade in the exportation of tin and pilchards. The new market house, the geological museum. and St. Paul's church, are its most handsome edifices. In its vicinity are several natural curiosities, such as Logan Rock, Lamorne Gove, and Lanyon Quoit. At the distance of five miles is a Druidical circle, called the Merry Maidens. Pop of Penzance 1861, 9414. The town stands in the parish of Madron, of
2 miles from Penzance, Trengwainton, Sir C. D. Price, Bart.		LAND'S END,	123 <u>‡</u>	which the late Sir Hum- phry Davy was a native.

a promontory at the western extremity of the English coast. About a mile from the promontory are a number of rocks, called the Long Shipa. On the largest of these is erected a light-house, 112 feet above the level of the sea.

WALES.

LVII. TOUB FROM BRISTOL ALONG THE COAST OF WALES THROUGH NEW-PORT, CARDIFF, SWANSEA, CAERMARTHEN, PEMBROKE, HAVERFORD-WEST, ST DAVID'S, CARDIGAN, ABERYSTWITH, &c.

The tourist having crossed the Severn by the new passsage will find no place

* Bight miles from Penzance is the populous fishing town of St. Ives. Its harbour is defended by a pier, erected by the celebrated engineer Smeaton, and is capable of accommodating 200 vessels. The town depends chiefly on the coast trade and pilchard fishery. One M.P. Pop. 10,858. Tregenna Castle, the seat of H. L. Stephens, Esq., eccupies a lofty eminence not far from the town, and commands a noble prospect.

worthy of notice till his arrival at Caerwent. Its ruins indicate its former extent and magnificence under the Romans, but it has now dwindled into a village. On the left is Llanwern, the mansion of the Rev. Sir C. J. Salusbury, Bart., commanding an extensive view. Near the 13th mile-stone is the neat village of Christchurch, with its white-washed cottages. At a short distance to the right is Caerleon, a town of great antiquity, situated on the river Usk. The walls are in some places 14 feet high and 12 feet broad, and the shape of the town seems to have been that of an oblong square, three sides straight and the fourth curved. There is here ample scope for the researches of the antiquary, and numerous coins found near it have enriched the cabinets of the curious. In this neighbourhood there are many Roman encampments. Two miles from Caerleon is Llantarnam House, once a seat of a considerable branch of the Morgan family. The site of this structure was a rich Cistertian Abbey of six monks. Some traces of the ancient fabric still remain. Between Caerleon and Newport is St Julian's, once the residence of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Part of it has been converted into a farm-house, but other parts remain in their original state. Near it is an old barn which once formed part of St Julian's Abbey. Further on is Newport Castle, built apparently for the defence of the river, which is commanded by three strong towers. Close to Newport a stone bridge, consisting of five arches, has been thrown over the Usk, at an expense of £10,165. The town itself presents little that is interesting to the traveller, excepting a church exhibiting architecture of various ages. The churchyard commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—the Severn and Bristol Channel. It is a seaport and a place of considerable trade, chiefly in iron and coal. Its prosperity has greatly increased of late years. By means of canals and railways, Newport communicates with various parts of South Wales, while boats and sloops, besides two steam packets, daily sail between that town and Bristol. The road from Newport passes Tredegar House, with its extensive and well-planned grounds and noble trees, the property of Sir C. M. R. G. Morgan, Bart., and next the village St. Mellons, where the upper and lower roads from Newport to Cardiff unite. Here there is a small encampment surrounded by a deep trench. Three miles from St. Mellons is Rhymney Church, an edifice not less than 180 feet from the chancel to the tower, which is ornamented with battlements and Gothic pinnacles. Having crossed the river Rhymney, which separates England from Wales, the tourist enters CARDIFF, the capital of Glamorganshire. It is a wellbuilt sea-port and borough town, at the mouth of the river Taff, over which there is a bridge consisting of five arches. The castle was founded by Robert Fitz-Hamon, a Norman Baron, towards the end of the eleventh century, but the modern improvements seem incongruous with the appearance of the ruins. The keep, which is still very perfect, is of an octagonal shape. From the mound enclosed by it, and also from the ramparts, charming views of the surrounding country are obtained. In the castle are several excellent portraits. Robert Duke of Normandy was confined twenty-six years in Cardiff Castle after he bad been deprived of his sight and inheritance by his younger brother, Henry I The place of his confinement is still pointed out. The castle belongs to the Marquess of Bute, and gives him the title of Baron Cardiff, as heir general of Sir Wm. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., brother-in-law of Henry VIII. The tower of the church is extremely elegant, but there is nothing in the inside worthy of notice. In this town, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, founded a priory of White Friars and another of Black. By means of railway and canal, iron is brought from the works at Merthyr Tydvil, and sent to English and foreign markets. The numerous improvements on the town and its neighbourhood, particularly the docks commenced by the second Marquess, and opened in 1889, and the railways connecting it with London, have already wonderfully increased the prosperity of Cardiff. Upwards of 750,000 tons of coals were shipped at Cardiff in 1853. Pop. (1851) 18,351; (1861) 32,954.

About two miles from Cardiff is Llandaff, now only an inconsiderable vallage. The object most deserving attention is the ancient cathedral, the remains of which are very beautiful. The Bishop's palace was destroyed by Owen Glendower in the reign of Henry IV. Resuming the route-6 miles from Cardiff are the village and church of St. Nicholas; here a road on the left leads to Duffryn House (J. B. Pryce, Esq.) About half-way between these two places are some ancient monuments, supposed to be Druidic. The largest of these is supported by five stones, forming a room 16 feet long, 15 feet wide, and from 41 to 6 feet high, and open toward the south. At the east side are three stones closely set together. The contents of the largest are 824 square feet. Near Duffryn House there is another cromlech, but of dimensions inferior to the former. It is supposed to have received its present name from the Christians having in contempt converted it into a dog kennel. Between Duffryn House and the sea is Wenvoe Castle (R. F. Jenner, Esq.) On regaining the turnpike the beautiful and picturesque grounds of Cottrell (Admiral Sir G. Tyler) next attract attention. Near the gate grows a magnificent Wych-elm, one of the largest in the kingdom. Liantrithyd Park, the beautiful domain of Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart., abounds in romantic spots. The house is supposed to have been built in the time of Henry VI. The windows are very large, one of them being twelve feet square. The road now enters a down, and a fine prospect opens to view. The town of Cowbridge-at the bottom Llanblethian, with its hill, church, and castle beyond, and the boldly situated Castle Penline (John Homfray, Esq.) form a scene of grandeur much admired by travellers. Cowbridge, or Port-vaen, is a neat borough and market-town, divided by the river Ddau. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which one gate, a bold Gothic structure, alone remains. The free grammar school, partly endowed by Sir Leoline Jenkins, a Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II., is in considerable repute. Pop. 1861, 1094. The chapel. which contains several handsome monuments, is singularly constructed, and at a distance appears like an embattled fortress. In a field near it are a large tumulus, and the remains of a Druidic temple. Cowbridge unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in returning a member to Parliament. At a short distance north-east from Cowbridge is Aberthin, a neat rural village, and near it a large elm-tree, which measures 28 feet in circumference. It is hollow, with an entrance like a Gothic doorway, and capable of containing thirty-six full-grown persons. The route from Cowbridge to Neath frequently passes through rich pastures and meadows, adorned with plantations and villas, hamlets and villages, none of which deserve particular notice. About 6 miles from Cowbridge is Bridgend, a small irregular town on the river Ogmore. The hamlet of Oldcastle stands on one side of the town, and Newcastle on the other. One of the bridges over the river is an elegant structure. The church-yard affords a fine prospect of the surrounding country. Five miles to the south is Ewenny Abbey, (R. T. Turbervill, Esq.) one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient monastery now extant. Its embattled walls and towers seem to have been intended for defence rather than for devotion. The church is of a cruciform shape, very massive, and in the Norman style of architecture. Onwards the well-wooded hill of Margam presents a fine appearance. It is 1099 feet high, and covered from base to summit with magnificent oak trees, the value of which has been estimated at £60,000. It is the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park. Here is a remarkably fine orangery, which, it is said, had this singular origin. A vessel, conveying from Portugal, to Mary, Queen of William III., a present of orange and lemon trees, was stranded, and the cargo became the property of Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel. The late T. Mansel Talbot, Esq., in 1787, built for their reception a superb green-house, 327 feet in length, with a handsome palladian front, adorned with statues, vases, and other antique curiosities. In the pleasure ground adjoining is a bay tree, upwards of 60 feet high, and supposed to be the largest in the world. A little farther is the village of Margam, delightfully situated at the verge of the above-mentioned forest, and abounding in monastic antiquities. Here are some very interesting ruins of an abbey, founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1147. At the dissolution it was purchased by one of the Mansel family, and is now the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. his representative. While repairing the parish church in 1310 several curious remains were discovered. On the wall of one of the houses, in the village, is a curious ancient cross, and in the adjoining grounds are various monumental stones with inscriptions. On a hill in the neighbourhood, are a large rude stone, 14 feet high, and an entrenched Roman camp. About a mile from Margam was a convent, called Eglwys Nunyd, or Nun's Church, now a farm-house, and near it is a Roman monument 4 feet high. This neighbourhood abounds in coal, iron ore, and limestone. At Aberavon very extensive copper works are carried on. Pop. 7754. The climate in this part of Wales is very mild. Briton Ferry, on the bank of the river Neath, is surrounded by scenery of remarkable beauty. Near it is Baglan House (H. Gwyn, Esq.) Baglan Hall, the property of Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., commands varied and extensive views of the river and the adjacent surrounding country. The tourist may either cross the ferry, and proceed to Swansea (5 miles), or continue the pleasing route along the bank of the Neath to the town of that name. There is a broad-gauge railway from Neath to Merthyr Tydvil. The Neath canal, 14 miles in extent, terminates at Giant's Grave, where 60,000 tons of coal are shipped annually. Further on there is a single stone monument, called Maen Llythyrog, reckoned one of the remotest relics of antiquity. Gnoll, situated on the summit of a hill, commands a very extensive prospect. Its hanging woods, shady walks, and picturesque cascades,

are much admired. NEATH or Nedd, the Nidum of Antoninus, is seated on the eastern bank of the river Neath. It is one of five contributary boroughs which returns a member to Parliament. The population in 1851 amounted to 5841. It possesses some trade, as a sea-port, in coals, iron, and copper, for which it is considerably indebted to its canal, which communicates between Aberdare and Briton Ferry. Neath Castle is now an inconsiderable ruin. About one mile west of the town are the ruins of the abbey. The site of the refectory, the chapel, the hall, and several other rooms may still be traced. It was established for monks of the Cistertian order by Richard de Granville, an ancestor of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. In this abbey Edward II, sheltered himself after his escape from Caerphilly Castle, and was recaptured. Near the ruins are some very extensive works for the manufacture of iron and copper. Here are two immense blast furnaces, an iron foundry, and an engine manufactory. From Neath to Brecon is 27 miles, to Merthyr Tydvil about 25. The direct road from Neath to Swansea is 81 miles in length, and by railway they are but 8 miles apart, but there is a very pleasant bridle-road by Briton Ferry.

SWANSEA.

(anciently Aber-tawy), is situated at the confluence of the river Tawe with the Bristol Channel, and near the centre of a beautiful bay. The population is Swansea is a favourite resort in the summer for bathing. A very flourishing pottery has long been carried on here; also, an iron foundry, roperies, extensive breweries, and much shipbuilding. One mile and a half distant are extensive copper works. At one of them, it is said that not less than 40,000 tons of coal are consumed annually. Swansea is, with the exception of Cardiff, the most considerable sea-port in Wales, and employs much shipping, but has no foreign trade. It is accessible from London by the Great Western Railway to Bristol or Gloucester, and thence by the South Wales Railway. Packets vail regularly to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork; twice or thrice a-week to Ilfracombe; and to Bristol, four times a-week. Swansea Castle, the property of the Duke of Beaufort, was erected A.D. 1099 by Henry de Beaumont, who conquered Gowerland from the Welsh. The habitable parts are now converted into a poor-house and gaol. St. Mary's Church contains some very ancient monuments. St. John's Church was formerly a chapel belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem. As a watering-place this town has the advantage of a fine level sandy shore, and the vicinity affords a great number of agreeable walks and rides. There is a mineral spring here. A large tract of country north of Swansea abounds with coal, and copper-works. From Swansea, an excursion may be made to the district of Gower or Gwyr, the south-west of which is inhabited by a colony of Flemings who settled there in the reign of Henry I. They do not understand the Welsh language, are distinguished by their dialect and provincial dress, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh. The most interesting objects in this district are Oystermouth Castle, five miles from Swansea, a majestic ruin, commanding a delightful prospect, with the Mumbles Point close at hand-the rocky scenery of Caswell Bay-a huge cromlech called King Arthur's Stone, upon a mountain called Cwm Bryn, near Llanrhidian—the ploturesque ruins of Penrice Castle, so called after the family of Penrice, who settled here in the reign of Edward I.—a modern villa, of the same name, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.—Oxwich Bay—the neat village of Cheriton—the bold promontory of Wormshead, &c. Boating excursions to Oxwich, Penrice, Wormshead, and other places on the shores of the promontory of Gower, are sometimes undertaken by parties of pleasure from Swansea during the summer months.

From Swansea to Pont-ar-Dulais is 9 miles—Neath, 8—Briton Ferry, 5—Cardiff, 89—Caermarthen, 26.

The upper road from Swansea to Caermarthen then leads by Melin Cadleg, 8½ miles; Corseinon, with its elegant and beautiful churches, 5 miles; (on the right to Neath, 10 miles); Pont-ar-Dulais, 8½; Cenbrenlwyd, (Caermarthenshire). 10½; Bryn-y-Maen, 11; Llannon, 18½; Pontyferem, 17; Llangyndeyrn, 21, The lower road lies through Llanwelly and Kidwelly, 9 miles from Caermarthen. The castle of Kidwelly was formerly of great extent, and to it King John retired when at war with the barons. It is said to have been built soon after the Conquest by William de Londres, a Norman adventurer, (A. D. 1094,) who conquered Glamorganshire. The gateway is very fine, and the whole a magnificent remain. It is now the property of the Earl of Cawdor.

CAERMARTHEN

is one of the most wealthy towns in Wales, elevated above the navigable river Towy. It commands a view of one of the most beautiful vales in the principality. This town was the site of the Roman station Maridunum. Here the Welsh held their parliaments, and established their chancery and exchequer. In the 38th of Henry VIII. it was created a borough. Caermarthen carries on a foreign and considerable coasting trade. The Towy is famed for its salmon. It conveys ships of 250 tons up to the bridge. Here are established the Cambrian and a Cwmreigyddion society. Here also are a handsome town-hall, markethouse, free grammar-school, an institution called the Presbyterian college, several meeting-houses, national, Lancastrian, and Sunday schools. The remains of the castle have been converted into the county gaol. At the west end of the town there is a column to the memory of General Sir T. Picton, who represented the borough in Parliament. The Ivy Bush Inn was once the property of Sir Richard Steele, who was interred in St Peter's Church. In the neighbourhood of this town he wrote the comedy of the Conscious Lovers. The famous magician, Ambrose Merlin, was a native of Caermarthen. Here also was born Lewis Bailey. Bishop of Bangor, and author of the Practice of Piety. Pop. 1861, 9993. joins with Llanelly in returning one M.P. About two miles from Caermarthen is an eminence called Merlin's Hill, near the brow of which is Merlin's Chair, where superstition says the famous prophet used to sit when he uttered his prophecies.

A number of interesting objects are to be seen on the road from Caermarthen to Llandilo Vawr about 15 miles distant. The first object of notice is Abergwin Palace, the noble mansion of the Bishop of St David's, with its highly ornamented grounds; then Grongaer Hill, the spot to which the poet Dyer has

given so much celebrity. At some distance to the right is Middleton Hall, (E. H. Adams, Eeq.), a very splendid mansion. Nearly opposite Rhiw-yr-Adar is Golden Grove, the property of the Earl of Cawdor, inherited from his maternal ancestors the Vaughans. Beyond this is Dynevor Castle, seated upon a lofty hill clothed with venerable caks, once the regal seat of the ancient Cambrian monarchs. The last prince who inhabited it was Rhys ap Tew Dwr Mawr, an ancestor of its present possessor, Lord Dynevor. The forces of Henry I. besieged it in 1226, but were defeated with the loss of 2000 men, by Llywelyn Prince of North Wales. Newton Park (Lord Dynevor), the view from the summit of Golwg-y-byd, the British fortress on the rugged eminence of Careg Cennen, and the ruins of Dryalwyn Castle will also be found well worthy of attention.

About 12 or 13 miles from Caermarthen are the ruins of Laugharne Castle, built or rebuilt by Sir Guido de Brian in the reign of Henry III. The town of Laugharne is one of the cleanest and best built towns in South Wales. Dear Tucker was a native of this place. The neighbouring heights command grand and extensive sea views. One mile distant is another ruin called Roohe's Castle, but supposed to have been a monastery. A few miles from Laugharne is the village of Llanddowror, on the south bank of the Taff; the scenery is highly beautiful. Five miles distant from Laugharne is a place called Green Bridge, consisting of a natural excavation through which runs a small rivulet, and there disappears till it mingles its waters with the ocean.

About 27 miles from Caermarthen is Tenby, a fashionable sea-bathing place, delightfully situated on a rock facing Caermarthen Bay. The shore is well adapted for bathing, and the sands afford delightful promenades. Here are all the usual conveniences and amusements of a watering place. The trade of Tenby consists of coal and culm, and the oyster and trawl fisheries. Here are some remains of a castle supposed to have been erected by the Flemings. The ancient walls of the town are still sufficiently perfect to show its former strength and extent. The religious establishments of the town and suburbs have been numerous. The church is a spacious structure, with a spire 152 feet high; the interior contains some fine old monuments. Many pleasant excursions may be made from Tenby; among others, to the Isle of Caldy, 3 miles from the shore. The tower of its ancient priory is still standing.

About 4 or 5 miles from Tenby are the ruins of Manorbeer Castle, once the property of the Barri family, supposed to have been erected about the time of William Rufus. It was the birth-place of Giraldus de Barri, commonly surnamed Cambrensis, the celebrated historian of Wales. It has evidently been a place of great strength and importance. A little farther on are the ivy-mantled walls of Carew Castle, and about 3 miles from Pembroke the ruins of Lamphey, once the residence of the bishops of St David's, afterwards a seat of the great Lord Essex. Ten miles from Tenby is

PEMBROKE,

the capital of Pembrokeshire, pleasantly situated on a navigable creek of Mil-

ford Haven. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which are still visible. It carries on but little trade, and owes its chief importance to its Royal dockyard. In 1861, the town contained 15,071 inhabitants. It unites with Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, in returning one M. P. On an eminence west of the town are the remains of a castle which ranks among the most splendid monuments of antiquity in South Wales. It was the birth-place of Henry VII., and is famous for the brave defence made by its garrison in favour of Charles I. The natural cavern called the Wogan lies immediately under the chapel, and opens with a wide mouth toward the sea. Pembroke gives the title of Earl to the senior branch of the Herbert family—Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery.

To the south of Pembroke is Orielton, the seat of Sir John Owen, Bart., and beyond it Stackpole Court, the baronial mansion of the Earl of Cawdor, placed on the west side of the pool on a fine eminence at the edge of a bold declivity. It bore originally a castellated form, and during the civil wars was garrisoned for the king. It came into the possession of Sir A. Campbell, ancestor of the Earl of Cawdor, by his marriage with Miss Lort, the heiress of this extensive domain. In the vicinity is Bosherston Mere, a remarkable cleft through which, during heavy gales from the south-west, the sea is forced up from beneath in a column 30 feet in height. A short distance east of Bosherston Mere is a curious hermitage called St Govan's chapel. Carew Castle (T. G. W. Carew, Esq.), 4 miles from Pembroke, is well worthy of a visit. The road lies through rich and picturesque scenery. A fittle to the north a fine view of Milford may be obtained. A great part of Carew Castle is in a state of excellent preservation, and it ranks among the most beautiful and interesting ruins in the principality. It was one of the royal demesnes of the princes of South Wales, and with seven others, was given as a dowry with Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tew Dwr, to Gerald de Windsor, an ancestor of the Carew family. Henry VII. is said to have been entertained here in his progress to Bosworth Field. In 1644, it was garrisoned for the king, and held out a long siege. Half-a-mile to the south-east of the castle is the church of St John the Baptist, a large and venerable structure. Within this parish are Freestone Hall, J. Allen, Esq.; and Wilsdon, on the site of which Cromwell took up his quarters when besieging Pembroke Castle.

The tourist is usually conveyed from Pembroke to Milford Haven in a boat. The entrance to the haven is remarkably fine, and the extent and smoothness of the water give it the appearance of a lake. The harbour is said to be one of the best in Europe, and is capable of holding all the navy of England in perfect security. At the upper end of the haven is Milford, a remarkable neat well built town. Its trade is small and has decreased since the dockyard was removed to Pembroke. Steam-packets sail daily to Waterford. The church is a very elegant building, with stained glass windows and a lofty tower at the west end. The custom-house, quay, observatory, and hotel, also deserve notice. The scenery around Milford is very picturesque. On a fork of land, formed by the confluence of the two rivers Cleddy and Cleddeu, stands Rose Castle, an ancient seat of the Owens, and higher up on the estuary of the Cleddeu is Picton Castle, the seat of the late Lord Milford, and now the residence of J. H Philipps. Esq

The ancient style of grandeur in which the mansion was built is somewhat incongruous with the modern alterations made on it. The castle commands a fine view towards Landshipping, where the two rivers meet, and jointly form Milford Haven. Close to Picton Castle is Slebech, once an ancient commandery of the Knights of Jerusalem.

About 8 miles from Milford Haven is Haverfordwest. On the road is Steynton, where Sir William Jones was a scholar.

HAVERFORDWEST,

a sea-port, market, and borough-town, is beautifully situated on an eminence above the navigable river Cleddy. It was the capital of the possessions of the Flemings, granted to them in the time of William Rufus and his son Henry. Its public buildings are three churches, a handsome guildhall, and the gaol, originally the keep of an ancient castle, an extensive fortress erected by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke. In the civil wars, this castle was garrisoned for the King. Haverfordwest unites with Fishguard and Narberth in returning one M.P. Population, 7019. From Haverfordwest to Pembroke by water is 15 miles, by the road, 10, to Cardigan, 28½. About 10½ miles from Haverfordwest is Narberth, a small neat town, with the picturesque ruins of a castle. Population of borough, 1209. On the road to St. David's, at the distance of about 6 miles, are the ruins of Roche Castle, commanding a most extensive view by sea and land. It sustained a siege against the Parliamentary forces during the civil wars.

ST DAVID'S,

sixteen miles from Haverfordwest, is an ancient but almost deserted city though still exhibiting indications of past splendour in its ecclesiastical remains. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic structure, displaying much ornamental architecture. It contains a variety of ancient monuments, and the bishop's throne is of exquisite workmanship. Near the cathedral are the ruins of the Episcopal palace, formerly a magnificent building, founded by Bishop Gower in the fourteenth century, and a chapel, the only relic of St Mary's College, which was founded by John of Gaunt and Blanche, his wife. David, the national saint of Wales, with the consent of his nephew, King Arthur, is said to have removed the metropolitan see from Caerleon to Menevia, afterwards named St David's. He was the first of 26 Archbishops of Menevia, and died here about the year 1544, after he had filled the metropolitan chair of Wales for sixty years, and was interred in his own cathedral. About 500 years after his death, he was canonized by Pope Calixtus II. His successors exercised the archiepiscopal power down to the time of Bishop Bernard, (consecrated in 1115,) who, by command of Henry I. resigned this power to the see of Canterbury. St David's had once seven suffragans included within its metropolitan pale, vis. Worcester, Hereford, Llandaff, Bangor, St Asaph, Llanbadarn, and Margam. It has had a greater number of prelates than any other see in the kingdom, and has numbered among its bishops Bull, Lowth, Horsley, Burgess, &c. At present Bishop Thirlwall, the historian of Greece, presides over this see. The shrine of St David's, in ancient times, acquired the highest celebrity, and in the list of monarchs who resorted to it are to be included the names of William the Conqueror, Henry II., Edward I., Eleanor, his queen, &c. Population of parish, 2199. One mile west from St. David's is the shell of St. Stephen's Chapel, commanding an extensive view of Whitsand Bay, in which stand six dangerous rocks called the Bishop and his Clerka.

About 16 miles from St. David's is Fishguard, situated on a bay of St. George's Channel, forming an excellent harbour. In this and the adjoining parish are extensive quarries of excellent slate. Population of borough, 1598. About 6½ miles from Fishguard is Newport, where are the ruins of a castle. In the vicinity are several Druidical remains. About 10 miles from Newport is the town of Cardigan, one mile before which are the ruins of St. Dogmell's Priory. The village of St. Dogmell's is a remarkably picturesque object.

CARDIGAN.

the county-town of Cardiganshire, is situated near the mouth of the Teifi. It carries on a considerable coasting trade. The principal buildings are, the church, a venerable structure; the town hall; the gaol; and an ancient bridge of seven arches. On a low cliff, at the foot of the bridge, are the ruins of the castle, once a strong fortress, but destroyed in the civil wars. A mansion has been erected, by Mr. Bowen, on the site of the keep, the dungeons of which serve for cellars. Cardigan joins with Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter, in returning one M.P., and gives the title of Earl to the family of Brudenell. Population in 1861, 3543. The Teifi is celebrated for the richness of its scenery, particularly between Cardigan and Kilgerran Castle.

From Cardigan to Haverfordwest is twenty-six miles, Narberth, twenty-six, Newcastle Emlyn, ten.

About twenty-two miles from Cardigan is Aberaeron, a neat little sea-port, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Aeron, a stream celebrated for its trout and salmon. The scenery of this vale is particularly beautiful. Sixteen miles from Aberaeron is Aberystwith, whence the tourist may proceed by Machynlleth, Dolgelly, &c. See p. 189.

TAIII	. A T	OUR TE	IROUG	H WA	TES.
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1				
ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley		From Bristol.	ON LEFT PROM BRIST.
1 1	850} 855}	From Bristol, Glouces- tershire, to St. Ar- van's, Monmouthsh. Llanfihangel Tor-y-	19 23	

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
		23 m. farther a road leads on the right to Monmouth 83 m., and on the left to Usk, 4 m. Ragland, famous for the ruins of the ancient castle of the 80- mersets, Earls of Worces- ter, now Dukes of Beau- fort. It was almost en- tirely destroyed during the civil wars, after a siege of ten weeks, when garrisoned	28 .	antiquity, situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Olna and Uak. It has an ancient church, and the ruins of a priory. But the chief object of attention it the ruins of its castle. The
To Monmouth, 74 m. Clytha, W. Jones, Esq. Coldbrook House, F.	347	for the royal cause. Lord Ragian takes his title from this place. Clytha House, Junction of the road.	313	Usk abounds with salmon. Pop of par. 2112. To Usk. & m. Clytha Castle, situated on an eminence, is a mau- soleum that was erected to the memory of the heiress of the house of Tredegar.
H. Williams, Esq.	3414	ABERGAVENNY,	37	l

an ancient town situated at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk. The ruins of the castle, which is in a very dilapidated state, form a very picturesque object. The church of St Mary was the chapel belonging to the priory, and contains many ancient monuments. The free grammar-school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The trade of the place has greatly declined, but during summer it is much frequented by visitors. Near Abergavonny is the sugar-loaf mountain, 1852 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent is easy, and the summit commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. This place gives the title of Earl to the Neville family. Pop. 4631.

To Hereford, 24 m. Hill Ho. Gwernvale, J. Gwynne, E40. More Park.	a si	Crickhowell, mall but pretty town on by Usk. To the east of town are the ruins of	- 1	Glan Usk Park, Sir J. Bailey, Bart. To Merthyx Tydvil, 14 miles.
Here are the picturesque	333 161	Tretower.	46	Buckland, J. P. Gwynne-
ruins of Tretower Castle.	321 <u>}</u>		573	Holford, Esq.

is delightfully situated at the confluence of the Honddu with the Usk; hence the British name of the town Aberhonddu. The objects chiefly deserving of attention are the rains of the castle, consisting of some remains of the "Keep" called "Ely-Tower," so named from Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who was confined here by Richard III., and the scene of the conference of the bishop with Stafford Duke of Buckingham: the scanty remains of the priory founded in the reign of Henry I.: the Church of St John, at the end of which is a beautiful Saxon stone font: St Mary's Church, with a steeple 90 feet in height: St David's Church, on the north bank of the Usk; and Christchurch College, once a Dominican

priory, attached to which is a free grammar-school. There are also several meeting-houses and charitable institutions. The ancient mansion called Brocknock Priory, is the property of the Marquis Camden. Mrs Siddons was a nativo of Brecon. One M.P. Pop. 5639.

	<u> </u>			
ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachley		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
4 m. dist. is Aberedwy, one of the most pictures que villages in Wales.		BUILTH, a small town, delightfully situated on the Wye. At the east end of the town are the vestiges of a castle of great strength. About a mile distant are the Park Wells, much frequented.	733	
Welfield, E. D. Thomas, Esq.		∰G cr. river Wye. Keep the river Wye on the left.		
	291 	SC cr. river Ithon. Rhayader.	873	Noyadd.
Dderw.				
	2893	Cwm. Ystwith (Cardiganshire.) SC cr. the Ystwith.	99	Hafod, late Duke of New- castle. The grounds are remarkably beautiful. Nearthisspot are extensive lead mines.
	286	Fountain Inn.	102	
	2723	Devil's Bridge, a singularly romantic spot, where a deep cleft in the rocks is crossed by two arches, one is crossed by two arches, one the spot of the second seco	106	
	269	Eskynald.	109	Crosswood, Earl of Lisburne.
ĺ	2614	ABERYSTWITH,	1174	Caermarthen, 46½, Car- digan, 37½.

a sea-port, borough, and market-town, situated at the mouths of the Rheidol and the Ystwith. It is the largest town in the county. It was once fortified with walls, a portion of which still remains on the shore. The castle, situated west of the town on a rock projecting into the sea, was founded in 1109 by Gilbert De Strongbow. It was afterwards destroyed, but was rebuilt in 1277 by Edward I. It was a fortress of great strength, and once the residence of Cadwallader.

It was finally destroyed by Cromwell. The ruin was the property of the late Duke of Newcastle. The town contains two churches and several meeting-huuses, assembly rooms, a chalybeate spring, a library, baths, a theatre, &c. The castle house was built by the late Sir Uvedale Price of Foxley, Bart., after designs by Nash. Aberystwith has a considerable coasting trade in corn, lead, oak, bark, and butter. It is much frequented for sea-bathing. Extensive walks have been formed in the vicinity. There are several lead mines in this neighbourhood, so rich in silver that the district is called by the Welch Potosi From the Gogerddan mines, at present unworked and little known, Sir Hugh Middleton accumulated the wealth which he expended in his great undertaking of bringing the New River to London. Aberystwith unites with Cardigan, Adpar, and Lampeter, in returning one M.P. Pop. 1861, 5641. About 3 miles distant is Nanteos, W. E. Powell, Esq., and Gogerddan, Pryse Loveden, Ren.

mad.				
on right from Brist.	From Beachley		From Bristol	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Prom Machynlleth you may cross to Shrewsbury through Welsh-Pool.		Machynlleth (Mont- gomeryshire,) a very ancient market-town and borough, beautifully situated at the confluence of	1354	
Porward to Dinas Mowd-		the Dulas and Dyfi. It forms the centre of the woollen trade in this part of the country. Here is an ancient structure to which Owen Glyndwr is said to havesummoned the nobility and gentry of Wales in 1403. Pop. 1640.		
dwy, 13 miles.	242} 239}	So cr. the river Dyfi. Junction of the road. Esgairgeiliog. Enter Merionethsh.	1361 1391	To Towyn, 11 miles.
To Dinas Mowddwy, 6½ miles.	235 231 228 228	Junction of the road. Dinas Mowddwy road. DOLGELLY,	143 147 150 150	

situated in a fertile valley on the river Wnion, surrounded by mountains, and greatly celebrated for its beautiful scenery. It is much frequented by persons making excursions of pleasure, and there is perhaps no place in the principality whence so many excursions may be advantageously made. Those mostly taken are to Machynlleth, the waterfalls, Barmouth, Cader Idris, Dinas Mowddwy, thence to Bala, over the mountains, and back through the vale in which the Dee rises. Owen Glyndwr assembled his Parliament at Dolgelly in 1404. Some Roman coins have been found in this vicinity, bearing this inscription, IMP. CESAR TRAIAN. A considerable trade in coarse cloth is carried on at Dolgelly. Pop. 1861, 2217. Near Dolgelly is Cader Idris, ir height the second mountain in Wales. The summit is 2850 feet above the town.

Its ascent is much easier than that of Snowdon, and its summit, in a clear day commands a view more than 400 miles in circumference. Two miles from Dolgelly is Nannau, once the residence of Hawel Lele, an inveterate enemy of Owen Glyndwr. It was the ancient seat of the family Nanney of Nannau, but now through marriage, is that of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. In the upper part of the park are the remains of a British fort. Ten miles distant from Dolgelly is Barmouth, one of the most frequented watering-places in Wales. The intervening scenery is remarkably grand. From Dolgelly to Bala, 18 miles; to Harlech, 18 miles.

mnes.				
on right from Brist.	From Beachley		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Llwyn. Tynycoed.	2263	SC cr. river Wnion. Llanelltyd.	152	To Barmouth, 10 miles. To Harlech, 17 miles.
2 miles distant is the vil- lage of Festiniog, situated in a most enchanting vale. Near it are the falls of the Cynfael, and between them a singular rock called Hugh Lovd's pulpit.		Trawsfynydd. Maentwrog, remarkable for the pictu- resque scenery by which it is surrounded.	163 <u>1</u> 168 <u>1</u>	
and a pulpic	2091	Tan-y-Bwich Inn.	169 <u>1</u>	Plas-Tan-y-Bwlch. W. G. Oakeley, Esq. The grounds are extensive and interesting. To Criccieth, 112 m., to Carmarvon by Lianllyfai 33 niles.
	2023	Pont-Aberglaslyn is a single stone arch built over a rapid mountain tor- rent that divides the coun- ties of Merioneth and Caer- naryon.		The surrounding scenery is remarkably sublime and picturesque.
The summit of Snowdon is 3671 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 5 or 6 yards in diameter, and is surrounded by a low wall. In a clear day, part of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man may		Beddgelert (Caernar- vonshire.) Here guides may be procur- ed to ascend Snowdon, the summit of which is 6 miles distant,		Persons wishing to as- cend Snowdon from Caer- naryon should proceed to the village of Dol Bedam, and there procure a guide.
Re distinctly seen. Plas-y-Mant, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart, Lord-Lieutemant of the County.	1891	1	18 41 1891	To Pwilheli, 22 miles, to Nevin, 21 miles. Coed Helen.

Some fragments of the walls of the ancient city still remain. Near the Sciont was a strong fort, long the residence of the British princes. The principal object of interest is the castle erected by Edward I. The external walls are nearly entire, and are from 8 to 10 feet thick. This castle was the birth-place of Edward II. The room in which he was born is still shown. It was taken and re-

taken during the civil wars. It was held by the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey as constable. On the outside of the town walls, a spacious terrace extends from the quay to the north end of the town. There is a fine view from the summit of the rock behind the Caernarvon Hotel. In the vicinity are numerous Druidical circles and ancient monumental stones. It is surrounded by the wildest of Snowdonian scenery. Caernarvon gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Herbert family. Pop. (1861) 8512. It joins with Conway, Criccieth, Pwilheli, Bangor, and Nevin, in returning 1 M.P.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	Posecure)	From Bristol.	ON LEFT PROM BRIST.
186	Llanfair.	1921	Plas Llanfair. Bryntyrion.
181		1971 200	Vaynol House. Treborth.

From Bangor you may proceed by Pen Maen Mawr to Aberconway, and return through the vale of Llanrwst to Cerniogau Mawr, and thence to Capel Curig (see pp. 180-181), or proceed through St Asaph and Holywell to Chester. The tourist may return to Bristol by Chirk, Oswestry, Welsh-Pool, Montgomery, Weobley, Hereford, and Monmouth. For a description of the road from Bangor to Oswestry, see pp. 180-181.

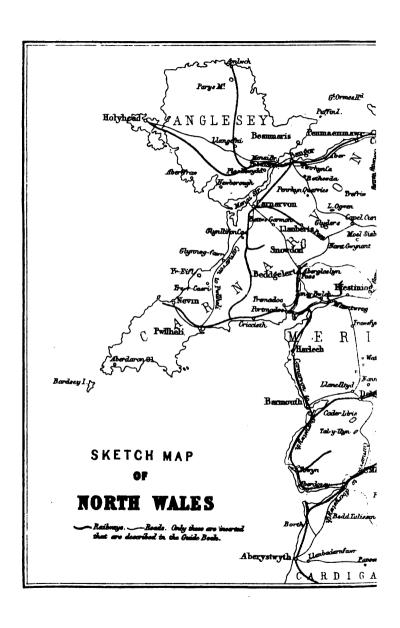
Porkington, W. Orms-	1181	Oswestry.	265}	To Shrewsbury, 171 m.
by Gore, Esq. Broom Hall.	110	Llynclys.	2681	To Ellesmere, 71 m.
To Bala, 26 miles.	107	Llanymynech.	271	To Shrewsbury, 16 m.
To Llanfyllin, 8 miles.		AX cr. riv. Vyrnwy, &		To Shrewsbury, 151 m.
		enter Montgomeryshire.		ì
1	104		274}	
1		About a mile farther, a road leads off on the right		
1		to Weish-Pool by Guils-		
One mile distant is		field, 7 miles.		1 m. distant, on the
Powis Castle, the seat of		New Quay.	278}	opposite side of the Se-
the Earl of Powis. Leighton Hall.	972	WELSH-POOL	281	vern, is Buttington,
		is one of the chief marts for Welsh flannel. Pop. 1851, 4434.		where, in 894, the Danes were routed by the
# N		To the north of the town, on Moel-y-Golfa, is an obeliak	1	generals of King Alfred.
To Newtown, 9 m., to Llanfair, 12 m.		erected in commemoration of		Liwynderw.
Gunley, Rev. R. H.		Lord Rodney's victory over the French feet in 1783.	'	
M. Pryce.	1			
Nantcribba, Viscount Hereford.	951	_ cr. the Severn.	283	
To Newtown, 81 miles.	931	Forden.	285	
Llanfair, 12 miles.	891	MONTGOMERY.	2891	1

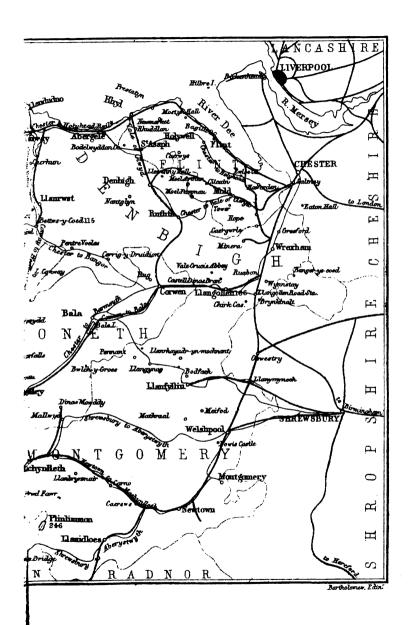
The church is a venerable cruciform structure, containing an exquisitely carved screen and rood-loft, removed from the priory of Cherbury at the dissolution of that establishment. In the south transept is a sumptuous monument to the memory of the father of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The latter was born at Eyton in Shropshire in 1581. Montgomery was formerly surrounded by walls, and possessed a castle supposed to have been founded by Baldwin,

lieutenant of the marches, to William the Conqueror. This fortress seems to have been held by the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and was the principal residence of that family, and a branch of the Herbert family, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, derives the latter title from this place. During the civil wars, it was garrisoned for the King by Lord Herbert, who surrendered on the approach of the Parliamentary army. The Royalists attempted to take it, but were completely defeated. Only a few fragments of the building now remain. Not far from the castle, situated on a hill, is a very extensive British fort. Montgomery unites with Llanidloes, Welsh-Pool, Llanfyllin, Newtown, and Machynlleth, in returning one M.P. Pop. of Montgomery borough 1861, 1276. About two miles south-west stood Blackhall, once the hospitable residence of the Herbert family. It was consumed by fire. At a short distance is Lymore Park, one of the seats of the Earl of Powis. At the distance of 21 miles, on the Shrewsbury road, stands the priory of Cherbury, founded in the reign of King John. About 5 miles from Montgomery is the long mountain or Cefn Digol, celebrated as the spot where, in 1294, the last battle took place between the Welsh and the English.

	₽.		. 1	
ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Beachle		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Mellington.	851	Red-Court House.	29G}	To Bishop's Castle
	821	Bishop's Moat.	296}	through Churchstoke, 7 m.
Three m. distant, Walcot Hall, Earl of Powis,	80 <u>3</u>	BISHOP'S CASTLE	298}	
and near it are the re- mains of several encamp- ments.		(Salop.) The Bishops of Hereford had formerly a castle here, which, however, has long		Oakley House, and be- yond Linley Hall.
		since been destroyed. The town prior to the Reform Act, which disfranchised it, returned two M.P. Pop. of par. 2083.		To Ludlow by Onibury, 18 m., by Barford Gate, 17 m.
	75	cr. river Clun.		
	178	Clun.	303	To Ludlow, 17 m.
Knighton unites with		KNIGHTON (Radnorsh.)		10 Daniow, 11 112
New Radnor, Presteign, Rhayader, Cefn Llys, and Knuclas in returning one M.P.	l	or in Welch Tref-y-Clawdd, derives its name from its situation on the earthen rampart raised by Offa as a separation between the British and Saxons. A castle formerly stood here, but no traces of it are now		Two miles distant Stanage Pa., E. Rogers, Esq.
		visible. Pop. 1655.	318	
To New Radnor 71 m.	65	Norton.	0101	Three m. dist. Bramp- ton Park.
	682		815	Boultibrook.
		situated partiy in Badanor and party in Hereford. It has a church, a town-hall, where the assizes are held, and a free school. To the north of the town there is a circular hill, ornamented with plantations and delightful walks. Pop. of Par. 2383.		To Ludlow, 16 m., Hereford, 28 m., Ten- bury, 18 m., Leominster, 141 m.

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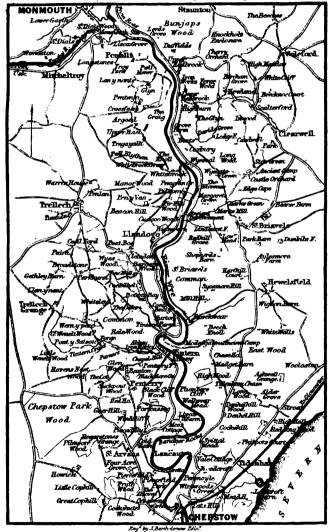
ON RIGHT PROM BRIST.	From Beach.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
To New Radnor, 72 m. Eywood. At a distance Harpton Court, Rt. Hoa. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.	60		317 318 3 322 3	Staunton Park, (J. K. King, Esq.) and beyond Shobdon, (Lord Bateman.) Titley Co.
		trade in iron and nails. Mrs Siddons first acted in a barn in this town		Whittern,
	541	Lyonshall (<i>Herefordsh.</i>)	324 <u>}</u>	Moor Court.
Newport House.	511	Woonton.	327 <u>1</u>	
Two m. distant is Lady Lift, an eminence com- manding an extensive pro-	497	Sarnesfield.	329	Sarnesfield House.
spect. Garnstone, S. Peploe,	474	WEOBLEY. a small town, noted for its malt liquor. Here stood an	331	
Esq.		ancient castle, which was taken from the Empress Maud by King Stephen.		
Foxley.	441	Wormesley.	334 ₄	
In the distance Gar- nons, Sir G. H. Cotterell, Bart., and beyond Moccas	42 <u>1</u> 41 <u>1</u>	Brinsop Court. Tillington.	336 <u>1</u> 337 <u>i</u>	Tillington Co Burghill Co.
Court, Sir V. Cornewall, Bart.	381 371 361 181	Cross Elms. White Cross. HEREFORD (see p 145.) MONMOUTH (see p. 144.)	3401 3411 3421 3601	nugiui co.
	•	Beachley.	378	

LIX. BRISTOL.—CHEPSTOW.—MONMOUTH.—HEREFORD.—LUDLOW.—SHREWSBURY.—CHESTER.—LIVERPOOL.—1881 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		Prom Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Rediand House.	1513 1513 140 §	Westbury. Compton Green-Field. Aust or Old Passaga. SC: cr. river Severn. The old passage has now been greatly improved. Beachley.	61 112	Stokehouse and Leigh Court, W. Miles, Esq. Cole House, 2 m. dist. King's Wes- ton, P. W. S. Miles, Esq. Holly House.

on right from brist.	Prom Liverp.		From Bristol	ON LEFT FROM BRIST
On the other side of the Wye, Hardwicke House. St Lawrence.		SW2 cr. river Wye.		
About a mile from Chepstow is Piercefield, a noble mansion, celebrated for the views obtained from its walks, which extend along the banks of the Wye for 8 miles.	1413	CHEPSTOW, Monmouth. Chepstow carries on a con- siderable trade in timber, coals, grindstones, fron, and cider. The most interesting object is the ruins of the cas- tle, situated on the edge of a lofty precipice overhanging the Wye. The ruins are	17	
Abbey, 4 miles from Chep- stow, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, form a remarkably beautiful and picturesque object. The monastery was founded in the year 1131 by Walter de Clare. At the dissolution,		covered with ivy, and pre- sent a very picturesque ap- pearance. Here Henry Martin, one of the regicides, was confined for more than twenty years. The oldest portions of the building were erected about 800 years ago		
the site was granted to Henry second Earlof Wor- cester, ancestor of its pre- sent possessor. The ruins are seen to great advantage from a spot about half a mile down the river.		by William Fitzosborne, Karl of Hreford. The church, which was formerly the chapel of a Benedictine Priory, centains the monu- ment of Henry second Ran of Worcester, and the grave- stone of Henry Martin. Pop. 3364.		The tide rises here to a great height (on some occasions over 50 feet), and very suddenly.
	1391	St Arvans.	19	To Monmouth by the eld road through Trelleck, 14 miles.
Clearwell Castle, Earl of	138 <u>1</u> 135 <u>1</u> 133 <u>1</u>	Wyndcliff. Tintern. Llandogo. Bigswear, Iron Bridge.	20 23 25	The view from the summit of Wyndeliff extends into nine counties, and is considered one of the most beautiful in England.
Danraven and Mountearl.	1283	SC cr. river Wye, and enter Gloucestershire. Redbrook. Enter Monmouthshire.	90 1	·
		Monmouth, the capital of the county, is pleasantly si- tuated at the confluence of the Monnow and the Wya. The principal objects are the town hall, the county gaol, the free school, St Mary's	32	
The rides and walks in the vicinity of the town are peculiarly romantic. From the summit of Kymin hill, where a monment to Nelson has been erected, there is a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty. To Mitchel Dean by Coleford, 18 m. To Ross, 10 g m.		church, St Thomas's church, the ruins of the once cele- brated castle, the remains of the ancient walls, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and tim works in the neighbourhood. Monmouth, together with Usk and Newport, returns one M. P. to Parliament. Pop. of borough 1861, 5783. Henry V. and Geourzey of Monmouth, the historian or chronicler, were naives!		One mile and a half from Monmouth is Troy House, (Duke of Beaufort,) once famous for its gardens, which have been converted into exchards. Here are shown the cradle of Henry V., and the sword which he bore at Agincourt. To Abergavenny by Dingestow and Tregare, 164 m., by Ragland, 17 m. To Usk by Ragland, 13 m.

THE LOWER WYE. (MONMOUTH TO CHEPSTOW.)



Published by A.& C. Black Eduburgh

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ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Liverp.		Frem Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
	1231	Welsh Newton, (Here-	35	
Harewood, Sir H. Hos- kyns, Bart. Lyston House, Henry Whittaker, Esq.	119 <u>1</u> 115 <u>1</u>	fordshire.) St Weonards. Wormelow Tump.	39 42 <u>1</u>	Treago, P. R. Mynors, Esq. Bryngwyn, J. Phillips,
Near Callow are the remains of Roman Camps. In the distance Holme Lacy, Sir E. F. Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.	 113 1	Callow.	45	Esq., and I m. distant, Mynde Park, T. G. Sy- mons, Esq. Allensmore Park, E. B. Pateshall, Esq.
2 m. dist. Rotherwas Park, C. Bodenham, Esq.		HEREFORD.	49	

The principal building is the cathedral, refounded in the time of William L It contains numerous sepulchral monuments as far back as the eleventh century. The library contains a great number of MSS., among which is Wycliffe's Bible. The cathedral was much injured by the fall of the west front in the year 1786, which has been since rebuilt, though with little regard to consistency of architecture. Two of the five churches of the city were destroyed during a siege in 1645. The other buildings worthy of notice are the court-house, the Bishop's Palace, the College inhabited by the vicars choral, the county gaol, the Theatre, of which the Kemble family had for many years the direction, the ruins of a monastery of Blackfriars, &c. The principal manufactures are those of gloves, leather, and flannels. The county has long been celebrated for cider. A triennial meeting is held here of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, for the performance of oratorios, and the profits are appropriated to charitable purposes. Guillim the Herald, Nell Gwynne, and Garrick, were natives of Hereford. It affords the title of Viscount to the Devereux family The borough returns two M.P. Pop. 15,585.

To Ledbury, 151 m. To Worcester, 254 m. Bromyard, 14 m.				To Hay, 191 m. To Kington by Yazor, 281, hy Weobley, 292 m.
Race Course.	1071	Holmer.	503	
	1064	Pipe.	513	
Moreton House,	-	•		1
l	1051	Moreton.	524	1
1	104	Wellington.	54	1
Hampton Court, (J. Arkwright, Esq.) said to have been built by Henry	1004	Hope under Dinmore.	573	Winsley, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.
IV. It belonged at one time to Baron Coningsby, the General of William III.	99	Wharton.	59]	
	1			Ryelands, R. Lane, Esq.
Leominster has various meeting-houses, free and national schools, and cha-	1 -	Leominster. This town carries on a considerable trade in hats,	615	The river Lugg flows on the east and north sides of Leominster, and two

L

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	Prom Liverp.	·	Prom Bristol.	ON LEFT PROM BRIST.
ritable institutions. Races are held in August. It returns one M.P. Pop. 5658. To Tenbury, 11 m. To Ludlow, 193 m. To Bromyard, 113 m.		wheat, wool, cider, hops, &c. The principal objects are the church, rebuilt at the commencement of last century,—the Butter cross, a singular building of timber and plaster, erected about the year 1633,—the markethouse, the gaol, and the House of Industry, which was part of a priory. This town gives the title of Racont to the Earls of Pomfet. SNG Cr. river Lugg. Two roads lead from Leominster to Ludlow, the one by Stockton Cross 1; m. Ashton 2; Brimfield 2; Ashford Bowdler 14, Ludlow 2; ha all 10 m., or by		smaller streams pass through the town. It is of ancient date, and many of the timber and plaster houses are ornamented with curious and grotesque carvings. To Kington, 21 m. To Prestrign, 14; m. Eyton Hall, R. Evans, Eq.
Berrington, Lord Rod- ney.	94	Luston.	641	Highwood House.
Moor Park, J. Salwey, Esq., and beyond Ash- ford Hall.	91 89 3 88	Orleton. Richard's Castle. Overton, (Shropshire.)	671 681 701	
The Sheet. 24 m. distant, Henley Court. To Cleobury Mortimer, 111 m. To Bridgnorth, 191.	861	LUDLOW		Ludford Park, E. L. Charlton, Esq. To Presteign, 164.

is a populous and very ancient town, situated on an eminence at the junction of the rivers Corve and Teme. Here are the ruins of a castle which was long the residence of royalty, and afterwards of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh marches. Prince Arthur, the brother of Henry VIII., held his court, and died in this castle, and Milton's Mask of Comus was first performed here under the direction of the Earl of Bridgewater. In one of the towers, Butler wrote a part of Hudibras. The church contains a number of curious antique monuments and inscriptions. One M. P. Pop. 6033.

To Much Wenlock, 18	844	Race Course.	734	Oakley Windsor.	Park,	Lady
In the distance Stanton Lacy, and beyond Down- ton Hall, Sir C. H. R. Boughton, Bart.	833 811 791	Bromfield Church. Onibury.	74½ 77	Stone Ho	. Earl of	Powis.
Boughton, Bart.	134	Stokeny.	79	Sibdon C	astle an	id at a

on might from erist.	Prom Liverp.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Acton Scott Hall.	78 761 751 721 702	Halford. Stretford. Felhampton. Little Stretton. Church Stretton.	801 817 83 86 871	little distance, Walcot Pa. Earl of Powis. To Bishop's Castle, by Lydbury North, 9½ miles. Wistanston.
To Much Wenlock, 122 miles. 1½ mile distant is Caer Caradoc or Cradock, at the	69 <u>1</u>	All Stretton.	882	Here are the traces of Watling Street, one of the finest specimens of a Ro-
top of which the remains of an old British camp are still visible.		Lee Botwood.	911	man road in the kingdom. It is formed of largestakes, with wattles woven be- tween them. It commences at Dover, and terminates
Longnor Hall. To Wellington, 17 miles. Three miles distant Acton	65%	Longnor.	921	at Cardigan.
Burnell Castle, Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart. To Wellington, 14 miles. Condover, R. W. S.	641	Dorrington.	94	Lyth Hill.
Owen, Esq.	60¥	Baiston Hill.	98	
Longner Hall, and be- yond Attingham Hall Lord Berwick.	57-	SHREWSBURY.	1001	

Shrewsbury is situated on two eminences, and surrounded on three sides by the Severn. The streets are narrow and steep. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, defended by several towers, of which scarcely any vestige now remains. Its castle has now become private property, and part of it has been formed into a mansion. Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood have been the scene of various interesting events. The town itself has sustained many severe sieges; and, four miles distant, at Battlefield Church, is the spot where the famous battle took place, in 1408, between Henry IV. and Hotspur. Shrewsbury has on various occasions, for short periods, been the residence of royalty, and Parliaments have also been held within its walls. The town contains many public buildings worthy of notice, among which may be mentioned the different churches, the town-hall, the market-house, the county-hall, the infirmary, the gaol, the free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and raised into great repute by Bishop Butler; the theatre, said to have formed part of an ancient palace, &c. There are two handsome bridges over the Severn, and a delightful promenade on its banks, called St Chad's Walk, or the Quarry. Shrewsbury is the chief mart for Welsh webs, which are made in Montgomery,

and dressed here. This town is also famous for its brawn and cakes. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 22,163. Four miles from the town are the interesting ruins of Haughmond Abbey, founded in the year 1100, by William Fitzallan. Of the abbey church the nave only remains, having a roof of fine oak. Speaker Onslow, Dr Burney, and many other eminent men, were natives of this town. From Shrewsbury to Newport is 18 miles; to Wellington, 11 miles; to Drayton, 18 miles; Oswestry, 18 miles; Bishop's Castle, 20 miles; Montgomery, 21½ miles; Welsh-Pool, 19 miles. Shrewsbury is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

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ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	Profit Liver		Prost Brieto	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
About one mile from Shrewsbury is a column, surmounted by a status of General Viscount Hill, erected in 1816.				2 miles beyond Shrews- bury is Shelton, celebrated
At a distance Sundorne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq. To Wem, 44 miles.	54]	Albrighton.	104	for an immense oak, 44 feet 3 inches in circumference.
1	52 501 481	Harmer Hill. Middle. Burlton.	106 <u>‡</u> 108 109 <u>‡</u>	Petton Hall
To Whitehurch, 11½ m.	46 42₫	Cockshut. Cross Ellesmere canal.	112 <u>1</u> 115 2	
To Wern, 93 miles. Oteley Park, and beyond Bettisfield Park. Sir J. Hattierer, Bart. and Gredington Hall, 1.3rd Ke-	413	Ellesmere. Pop. 3643	1162	Hardwicke House, Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart. To Oswestry, 74 miles. To Llangollen, 15 miles.
nyon. Ellesmere has a con- siderable trade in malting and tanning. The site of	36 <u>1</u>	Overton, (Flintshire.)	1213	Overton Lodge. Rose Hill.
the castle, now a bowling green, commands a de lightful prospect. # m. beyond Overton is Bryn-v-Pys, F. R. Price, Esq.; and Maesgwaylod		Eyton, (<i>Denbighshire</i> .)		In the distance Wynnstay, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart, and beyond Ruabon.
Lodge, near which is Gwernhayled, and, three miles distant, Emral Park, Sir R. Pulestone, Bart. To Whitchurch, 18 m. Cefn Hall. To Whitchurch, 152 m. To Holt, 6 miles; thence	31 <u>4</u> 29 <u>1</u>	Marchwiel. WREXHAM is a populous and well-built town, noted for its fairs. The church is a splendud building, of the fifteenth century. The interior is		
to Chester, 8 miles. Acton Park, (Sir R. H.) Cunliffe, Bart.) the birth- place of Judge Jeftreys.		richly adorned, and contains a superb altar-piece, besides a number of beautiful monuments. Pop. 7562.		Gwersyllt Hall, and Gwersyllt Hill.

on right from Brist.	From Liverp.		Prom Bristol.	on left from brist.
Horseley Hall. Netherleigh House.		Greaford Road.	133	Greeford Lodge, Sir H. A. Johnson, Bart.
Trefalen. Raton Hall, Marquis of Westminster. Eccleston.	23	Pulford, (Cheshire.)	135}	
	171	CHESTER.	1401	

Chester is an ancient and populous city situated on an eminence. The old houses are singularly constructed. They have porticoes running along the front, affording a covered walk to pedestrians, and beneath these are shops and warehouses on a level with the street. The castle is said to have been erected in the reign of William the Conqueror. A part of the original building has been repaired, and part of it was demolished, and a range of magnificent buildings has been erected on its site. They consist chiefly of an armoury containing nearly 80,000 stand of arms, barracks, court of justice, county gaol, the shire hall, the offices of the palatinate, and a curious ancient chapel. The cathedral was the church of the dissolved abbey of St Werburgh. It contains curious monuments, and a neat choir. The bishop's throne was formerly the shrine of St Werburgh. The chapter-house, a beautiful edifice on the east side of the cloisters, appears to have been erected in the time of Randle, the first Earl of Chester, whose remains, together with those of his uncle and several of his successors, were deposited here. St John's Church, on the east side of the city, without the walls, is supposed to have been founded by Ethelred in 689. In Trinity Church lie the remains of Matthew Henry the commentator, and of Parnell the poet. Sir J. Vanbrugh was a native of Chester. Chester contains vavious other churches, several meeting-houses, charitable institutions, public libraries, &c. Chester was formerly a Roman station, and abounds with antiquities. Its ancient walls, which are still standing, are about two miles in cirsumference, and form a delightful promenade, commanding fine views. There are four gates in the city walls. Races are held in spring and autumn on a fine course called the Roodes. Here Edward of Caernarvon received the submission of the Welsh in 1300. It was besieged and taken by the Parliamentary forces It returns two M.P. Pop. 1861, 81,110. Eaton Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Westminster, situated on the banks of the Dee, about 34 miles from Chester, is a superb mansion, rebuilt in the Gothic style, from designs by Mr Porden in 1813, and is fitted up with great splendour. It contains West's two fine paintings of Cromwell dissolving the Parliament, and the landing of Charles II. From Chester to Holywell is 184 miles; to Great Neston, 104; to Parkgate, 12: to Frodsham. 11: to Tarporley, 10%.

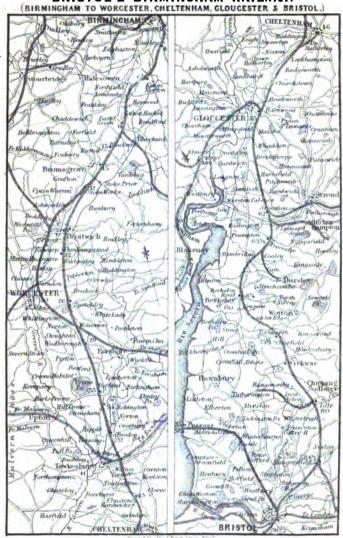
ON RIGHT PROM BRIST.	From		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Hoole House.	_		Г	
Chorlton.		ST cr. Ellesmere canal.		Moston Hall.
Backford Hall, B. Glegg, Esq.	141	Backford.	144	Mollington Hall.
Hooton Hall.	103	Great Sutton.	1471	Three miles distant Puddington Hall, and Burton Hall.
	8	Eastham.	150}	Thornton Hall. Sutton Hall.
Bromborough Hall	463 43 2		1511 1531 1561	Poulton Hall.
Birkenhead Priory, a fine picturesque ruin. It was founded about 1150.	ī		257± 158±	Birkenhead (see p. 246.)

LE. BRISTOL TO GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, AND KIDDERMINSTER, 804 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST	From Kidder.		Prom Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
Stoke Gifford Park, Duk of Beaufort.	78 761 741		2; 3; 6	
	731	Almondsbury.	7	Knole Park, W. C. Mas- ter, Esq. Tockington.
Alveston Lodge.	71	Alveston.	91	
	701	Ship Inn.		1 mile dist. is Thornbury, an ancient town, with az elegant church, and the ruins of a castle, erected by the Duke of Buckingham who was beheaded by Richard
Cromball Park, Earl of Ducie. Tortworth Court, Earl of Ducie.		Junction of the road. Falfield. Stone. Newport.	13 143 16	Hill Court House, H. Jenner Fust, Esq.
To Dursley, 8 miles, near which is the village of Nibley, where William Tindale was born.	611	Berkeley Heath.	١	la mile dist. is Berkeley, the birth place of Dr Jenner, the discoverer of vaccina- tion. Here is Berkeley Castle, the ancient baronial

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BRISTOL & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.



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ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Kidder		From Bristol	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
l mile distant the Leaze, Mrs P. Hickes. Alkerton, H. Purnel Hickes, Esq. In the distance, Spring Park, Earl of Ducle.	-	Cambridge Inn.		residence of the Berkeley family, and now the seat of Admiral Sir M. Berkeley. It was founded oon after the Conquest and has been the scene of various historical events, among others of the murler of Edward II. The astellated form of the mansion is still preserved, und it contains a large collection of portraits. Gossington Hall. Frampton Court, H. C. Clifiord, Esq. 3 miles distant Fretherne Lodge.
		and the Thames and		
		Severn Canal.	~	1
In the distance, Stand- ish Park.	531	Moreton Valence.	27	
	51 <u>}</u>	Hardwicke.	29	Hardwicke Court, T. J. L. Baker, Esq. Quedgeley House, J. C.
To Painswick 61 miles. Circnesster, 17 miles. To Chelt enham, 7 miles.	463	GLOUCESTER. (See p. 156.)	33f	Hayward, Esq. Hempstead Court, Rev. S. Lysons.
To Tewkesbury, 10 m. Chambers' Court.	1	cr. riv. Severn, and the Gloucester Canal.		
Pull Court, W. Dowdes- well, Esq. Ham Court.				To Ledbury 10 miles, Great Malvern, 8 miles,
To Pershore, 84 miles.	25 <u>}</u>	Upton.	543	New Ho. Earl Coventry. 5 miles from Upton is Madresfield Court, the seat
3 miles distant Croome Jourt, Earl Coventry. The Rhyd, Sir R. H. Lechmere, Bart. Severn End.	24 <u>1</u>		55 3	of Earl Beauchamp. Blackmore Park, T. C. Hornyold, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Kidder		From Bristol.	on left from erist.
	164	Powick.	63 <u>‡</u>	Powiek Court,
Spetchley, R. Berkeley, Esq.	142	St John's. St Severn.	65 <u>1</u>	Boughton House, and, beyond, Crow's Nest.
To Tewkesbury, 15½ m. To Pershore, 9 To Evesham, 16 To Alcester, 16 To Drottwich, 62	141	Worcester.	66	

Worcester, the capital of the county of that name, is nearly in the centre of England. It is finely situated on a gradual ascent from the left bank of the Severn, over which there is an elegant stone bridge. The circumference of the city is four miles, and on the east side it is sheltered by a range of hills. The streets are in general well built, and the chief one, the Foregate, is very handsome. The cathedral is an elegant fabric, of the 18th and 14th centuries, restored in 1830. It is 394 feet in length, 78 feet in breadth, and 162 in height. A new peal of bells has been set up in the tower at a cost of £3000. The interior of the cathedral is a splendid specimen of Architecture. is magnificent, the pulpit is octagonal, and consists of stone. The monumenta are numerous; that of King John is the most ancient royal monument extant in England. The statues of Bishops Wulstan, Oswald, and Hough, and the tomb of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., a curious piece of antique workmanship, in the Gothic style, claim attention. The cloisters where the monks formerly resided are now occupied by the dignitaries of the cathedral Adjoining is the chapter-house, appropriated to the King's school, but used also at the triennial meetings of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester. The other public buildings worthy of notice are the Episcopal palace. close to the Severn, the residence of George III. and his Queen during their stay at Worcester in 1788; Edgar's Tower, a curious specimen of antiquity; the guildhall, a handsome edifice (in the Foregate); the town-hall, county gaol, the market-house, and infirmary. There are numerous churches and chapels in Worcester, and several places of worship for Dissenters. There are also many hospitals and charitable institutions, a library, theatre, raceground, &c. Formerly Worcester carried on a considerable trade in woollen cloths and carpets, but that has given place to the manufacture of gloves and porcelain, the latter more remarkable for the beauty of the work than for the extent to which it is carried on. The trade by the river is very considerable consisting partly in colonial produce, supplied by Bristol and Liverpool, and partly in culinary salt brought from the brine springs of Droitwich, six miles distant, and carried to some of the western counties of England, and some parts of South Wales. The hop market of Worcester is one of the largest in the

kingdom. The country around the city is highly fertile, and the markets held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, are well supplied. The Severn affords abundance of fresh-water fish. Here Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell in 1651. Worcester gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Beaufort. It returns two members to Parliament, and is divided for municipal purposes into six wards. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. It is connected by railway with Bristol and Birmingham, and thus with all parts of the kingdom.

on right from Bristol	From Kidder.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRISTOL.
Perdiswell, Sir O. P. Wakeman, Bart.	10	Droitwich Canal.	69 <u>1</u>	
Westwood Park, Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington,		sw cr. river Salwarpe.		
Bart. To Droitwich, 4½ miles.	8}	Ombersley.	712	Ombersley Court, Lord Sandys. In the distance, Witley Court (Lord Ward), and beyond, Stanford Court, Sir T. E.
Hill Grove. Oakland, H. Talbot, Esg.	4	Hartlebury.	76	Winnington, Bart. To Stourport, 2 miles, Bewdley, 6 miles. Hartlebury Castle (Bi- shop of Worcester).
Greenhill, G. Talbot, Esq.		Kidderminster.	801	Blakebrook House, J. Best, Esq. Les Castle.
				Broomfield House.

Kidderminster is a large and populous town on the Stour, famous for the mamufacture of carpets. The old church is a noble Gothic pile, containing numerous monuments. The walks in the churchyard command fine views of the town and its vicinity. The town possesses several charitable institutions. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 15,399. The Staffordshire and Worcester canal, which passes through Kidderminster, opens a communication with Hull, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, &c. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient castle, the vestiges of an encampment at Warsal Hill, and a chalybeate well at Sandburn. Richard Baxter was for many years vicar at Kidderminster, and Baskerville the printer was born in the vicinity.

From Kidderminster to Bewdley is 3 miles, to Stourport 4 miles, to Tenbury 16 miles, to Leominster 27 miles, to Ludlow 24 miles, to Bridgenorth 184 miles, to Stourbridge 64 miles. Bewdley on the Severn is chiefly supported by its navigation, and has a considerable trade in tanning leather. Pop. 7084. It unites with Stourport in returning one M.P. Stourbridge is a handsome town, noted for the manufacture of glass. The canal, which passes the town, communicates with the adjacent counties and contributes greatly to its prosperity. Pop. 8166.

Two miles and a quarter from the town is Hagley, the famous mansion erected by the first Lord Lyttelton. It contains a valuable library and a numerous collection of paintings. The grounds command varied and extensive views. In Hagley church is the mausoleum of the Lyttelton family. Near Stourbridge also, but in Staffordshire, are Himley Hall, the seat of Lord Ward, and Enville Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the latter a spacious and elegant mausion, with grounds laid out by the poet Shenstone, to whose memory a small chapel is dedicated. Ten miles from Kidderminster is Hales Owen, a neat town, formerly celebrated for its monastery, some remains of which still exist. The church, which is admired for its beautiful spire, contains several interesting monuments, one in memory of the poet Shenstone, who was educated in the free grammar-school, and buried in the adjacent cemetery. In the vicinity is the Leasowes (M. Attwood, Esq.,) a beautiful seat, indebted for much of its elegance to the taste of the poet Shenstone, who was born here. Hales Owen is 7½ miles from Birmingham. Hagley is 11 m. from Birmingham and 2½ from Stourbridge.

LXI. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM (by Railway), 121 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cheltm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Rodborne-Cheney. Moredon. Little Blunsdon. Cricklade, 2 miles. It is a borough by prescription, and has returned members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. The Town-Hall was built in 1669. Pop. 86,893. Leigh.	44 892	From London to Swindon St. (Wiltshire). P. 101. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the three counties of Wilts, Berks, and Gloucester. Pop. 4167. Purton Station. Enter Gloucestershire.	77	Wootton Bassett, at a considerable distance. Pop. 1896. Lediard Tregaze, Vis- count Bolingbroke. Lediard Mellicent. Purton.
Somerford Keynes. Oaksey. Poole Keynes. Kemble.	85 <u>‡</u>	Minety Station. Re-enter Wiltshire.	85]	Charlton Park (Ear) of Suffolk and Berk- shire). Ewen.
South Cerney, on the banks of the Churn. Here is the famous spire of All Saints Church, an ancient and curious building. Behind it is Ampney Down, with a manor-house built in the time of Henry VIII. by the Hungerford family. Branch to Circucester 18 miles. Circucester las returned 2 M.P.'s since the 18th of Elizabeth. The church is a landsome Gothic build.		Enter Gloucestershire.		Cirencester, an ancient borough markettown, derives its name from the river Churn, on which it is situated. Canute the Great held a Parliament here. Here was formerly a castle and a Saxon monastery for prebendaries. Pop. 1861, 6336. A new Corn Exchange was erected in 1862. Oakley Grove, the seat of Earl Balhurst adjoins the

	-			
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cheltm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
ing, one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains numerous sepultural brass- es and monuments.	- 30	Tetbury Road Station.	91	lown. Many antiqui- ties, both Roman and Saxon, have at diffe- rent times been dis- covered in this town
Coates. Oakley Grove, Earl Bathurst. Rodmarton, supposed to		SW2 cr. the Roman Way.		and neighbourhood. Returns one M.P.
have been a Roman station, because here, in 1436, were found a number of Roman coins. Samuel Lysons, joint author of Magna Britannia, was born here. Sapperton. Its church contains several ancient monuments, and here in 1759, a great quantity of gilver and brass coins was		Me cr. river Frome, and pass through a tunnel of considerable length.		
discovered. Chalford. The seenery in its neighbourhood is extremely beautiful. Bisley village.				Minchin - Hampton, plessantly situated on the
	212	Brimscomb Station.	002	Frome, is supposed to be the place where Alfred the Great defeated tho Danes in 879. In the church-yard is interred James Bradley, who dis- severed the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis. Pop.
Lyppiatt Park. Misserden Court (late Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.)	19}	Stroud Station.	1011	4800. Hyde Court. Bownham House. Hill House. Rodborough, and, a lit-
Stratfords House.		Stroud is situated near the confluence of the Frome and the Slade. It is a market and borough town, and may be considered the centre of		tleto the left, King Stanley, said to have been the re- sidence of one of the Mer- cian Kings, and where there are some remains of
Standish Ho. Lord Sher- borne. Pitchcomb.		the clothing manufacture of this part of the country. It returns 2 M. P., and is polling place of the country. Canton, the natural philo- sopher, and White, Arabic Professor at Oxford, were natives of Stroud. Pop. 85,517.		a Roman camp. Leonard Stanley was much destroyed by fire in 1686, and has not since re- covered its former import- ance. The church is an ancient building, in form of a cross. The priory kitchen of a monastery for
Painswick, a market- town, irregularly built on the banks of the Slade Wa- ter. It is chiefly inhabited by clothiers. The spire of 8t Mary's church is 174 fact				Benedictines still remains. Frocester is a pretty vilage, and commands a fine prospect. The Earl of Du- cic has a seat here, where Elizabeth passed a night, in 1874, on her progress through this county.

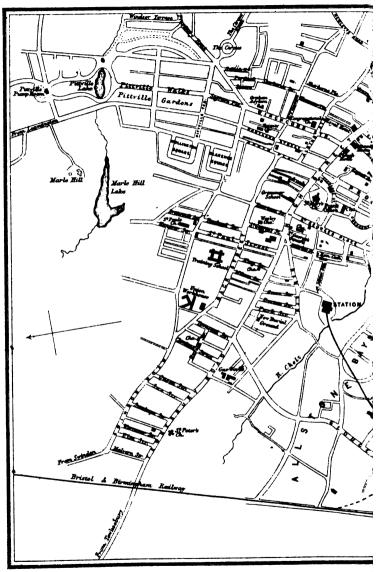
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Cheltm.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
in height, and contains a fine peal of bells. Painswick House, W. H. Hyett, Esq. Lower Haresfield. Harescomb. Its church contains some curious old monuments. Brockthrop. Whaddon. Matson. Here is a delightful eminence called Robin's Wood Hill, in the shape of a cone, and covered with almost continual verdure. Churchdown. Badgeworth possesses a	7	Stonehouse Station.	108	Haresfield Court, D. J. Niblett, Esq. Hardwicke Court, T. J. L. Baker, Esq. Quedgeley House, J. Curtis Hayward, Esq. Tuffley. Hempstead Court, Rev. S. Lysons.
mineral spring of the same qualities as those of Chel-tenham and Gloucester. Lechampton. Its course monuments particularly the efficie of a kinght, cross-legged, and his lady. The manor is upposed to be as old as the time of Henry VII. 2 m. dist. Southam Ho.				Down Hatherley. Norton. Staverton. Boddington.
(Earl of Ellenborough.)		Cheltenham.	121	

Gloucester, the capital of the county from which it derives its name, gave his title to H. R. H. the late Duke of Gloucester. It is situated in a beautiful valley on the bank of the Severn, and is sheltered on the east by a range of hills. The city is intersected by four principal streets which meet in the centre. They are broad, clean, well-paved, and lighted. The principal building is the cathedral, begun in 1047, and enlarged at subsequent periods. It is 420 feet in length 144 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a tower 129 feet in height. The interior is impressive, the stalls are said to be scarcely inferior to those at Windsor; the choir is richly ornamented, and there is a whispering gallery. The eastern window is the largest in England. The Cathedral is adorned by several monuments, of which those of Robert Duke of Normandy, Edward II., Bishop Warburton, and Dr Jenner, chiefly claim attention. The bishopric of Gloucester was first constituted by Henry VIII., and was joined to Bristol in 1836, so that the Bishop takes his seat in Parliament under the title of Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There are various parochial churches, several meetinghouses, a gaol, constructed on the plan of Howard, a town-hall, custom-house, assembly rooms, theatre, &c. The new bridge over the Severn is a handsome structure, 87 feet span. The principal trade of Gloucester consists in the manufacture of pins, iron, flax, and hemp. A considerable inland trade is carried on with the counties through which the Severn flows. There is also a small quantity of wine, spirits, and West Indian produce imported. The river admits sloops and brigs up to the city, but for larger vessels, s

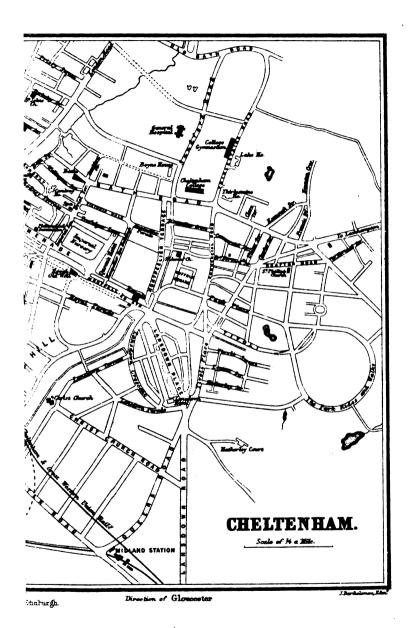
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canal and basins have been recently formed with depth of water sufficient to admit vessels of 500 tons burden. For municipal purposes, the city is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. It has returned two members to Parliament since temp. Edward I. Gloucester was the birth-place of Robert of Gloucester the chronicler, John Taylor the water poet, George Whitfield the famous Methodiat, and R. Raikes the founder of Sunday schools. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the supply is abundant. Pop. 1861, 16,512. About 8 miles beyond Gloucester is Highnam Court, erected from a design by Inigo Jones. Gloucester is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

Cheltenham is situated on the River Chelt, which flows into the Severn. Its situation is healthy and picturesque, and it is sheltered on the north by the Cotswold hills. It owes its celebrity to its mineral waters, which were first discovered in 1716. The waters are cathartic and chalybeate, resembling those of Harrowgate. Every accommodation has been provided for those who use them. The well walk is a magnificent promenade, shaded by ancient elms. St. Mary's Church is a large elegant building in the form of a cross with a lofty octagonal spire. It contains a curious font, and near it is an ancient stone cross. Besides this there are Trinity Church, numerous new churches, and a few places of worship for Dissenters. There are also some charitable establishments, assembly rooms, good hotels, billiard rooms, and a theatre. Cheltenham returns 1 M.P. Pop. 1861, 39,698. Two miles distant is Southam House (Earl of Ellenborough.)

LXII. BIRMINGHAM AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY, 521 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM GLO'ST.	From Birmin.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
Montpeller Lodge (Lord De Saumarez). Prestbury. Southam House (Earl of Ellenborough). Bishop's Cleve, and at a distance Winchcomb, near which are the ruins of Sudely Castle; and beyond is Tod- dingtom House, Lord Sudelay.		From Gloyter Station. GLOUCESTER. CHELTENHAM. Cleeve Station.	7	Staverton. Boddington. Elmstone Hardwick. Stoke Orchard. Tredington. Walton Cardiff. Walton House.
Oxenton. In the meadows near Tewkesbury, a dreadful conflict took place in 1471 between the adhe- rents of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter were totally defeated. The spot still retains the name of the Bloody Field.		Ashchurch. Tewkeebury Branch, 2 Miles. TEWKESBURY is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Severn and the Avon. Here was formerly an abbey founded by the Saxons, the church of which still remains, and is a stately structure in the form		Tewkesbury has a considerable trade in malting, and manufactures cotton stockings and mails. It returns one M.P. 10, 1861, 5876 it affords the title of Baron to the Eurl of Munster.

ON RIGHT FROM GLO'ST.	From Birm.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
		of a cathedral. It contains the monuments of many distinguished persons. From the summit of the tower there is a delightful prospect. The gateway, which once formed the entrance to the abbey, still remains, and behind the church are vestiges of the cloisters.		Across the Severn, Pull Co., J. E. Dowdes- well, Esq.
Kemerton and Kemerton	87	Bredon Station.	16	1
Court.			1	
Overbury Park.				Across the Avon, Strensham Court, J. Taylor, Esq.
Elmley Pa., T. H. H. Davies, Esq. Wooller's Hill, C. E. Hanford, Esq.		Eckington Station.	19	Strensham, the birth- place of Butler the poet. At a distance, Upton. Line to Worcester,
	88	Defford Station.	20	Droitwich, Stourbridge, &c., branches off here. At a distance, Upton. Severnstoke.
Line to Pershore, Eves- ham, &c., branches off here.		Wadborough Station. Abbots Wood Junction.	24 25	Besford Court, Sir T. G. Saunders Sebright, Bart. Croome Park (Earl
At a short distance is Pershore, a handsome well- built town. Here are the ruins of the Abbey House.				Coventry,) and beyond the Rhyd, Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bart.
The scenery of the vicinity is picturesque. Pop. 2905.		SPETCHLEY Station.	27	Spetcheley Park, R. Berkeley, Esq.
Stoulton. Peopleton. Crowle and Crowle House.	22	Dunhampstead Station.	81	
Huddington. Himbleton. Bradley. Hanbury Hall, a spactous mansion, erected about 1710. The hall and staircases are painted with allegorical subjects by St. Godfrey Kneller. The church contains several monuments of the Vernon lamily.		DROITWICH Road Station. Droitwich is a place of very considerable antiquity, famous for its salt springs. It was a very populous place in the time of William the Conqueror Its salt, produced from brine springs, is esteemed the best in Europe. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 7096.		Whittington. Warndon. Tibberton, and beyond Hinlip Hall, Viscount Southwell. Oddingley. Hadzor House, J. H. Galton, Esq. Westwood Park, Right Hon. Sir J. S. Paking- ton, Bart. M.P., and be- yond Ombersley Court, Lord Sandys. Upton Warren.
	17	Stoke Works Station.	86	Grafton House (Earl
	15	BROMSGROVE Station.	88	of Shrewsbury) in ruins. Bromagrove, on the Sal-

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ON BIGHT PRON GLO'ST.	From Birri.		From Glo'st.	ON LEFT FROM GLO'ST.
At Barnet Green are a chalybeate spring and a		Blackwell Station.	40	warpe, consists principally of one street, in which are many old houses curiously
Hewell Grange, Lady Windsor. This seat has	11	BARNET GREEN Station.	82	ornamented. The inhabi- tants are employed in the manufacture of nails, needles.
belonged to the family of the Earls of Ply- mouth and their repre- sentatives since 1341. Bordesley Park, and				and linens. The church con- tains a number of handsome monuments, particularly of the Taibots, Earls of Shrews- bury, and has a lighly orna- mented tower and spire. Pop. 822.
beyond Beoley Hall.				Chaddesley Corbett.
Coston Hackett. Coston Hall.				Bell Broughton. Frankley.
Northfield. King's Norton.	6}	King's norton.	461	•
	4	MOSELEY Station.	49	
Moseley Hall, J. A. Taylor, Esq.	2	Camphill. Birmingham, (see p. 203).	51 58	Harborne. Edgbaston, Lord Cal- thorpe.

LXIII. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THROUGH MAIDENHEAD, FARINGDON, AND CIRENCESTER, 1072 Miles.

on right from Lond.	From Glo'st.		From Land.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cliefden, Duke of Sutherland. To Great Marlow, 7½ m. Fawley Court, W. P. W. Freeman, Esq., and beyond, Stonor Park, Lord Camoys.	791	Junction of the road. Scientific cr. river Thames and enter Oxfordshire.	26 28	To Reading, 11 miles. Park Place, Henerton House. To Reading, 8 miles. Bolney Court. Grey's Court, Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton,
About 3 miles distant is Chairrove Field, where Hampden Fell, on the 18th of June 1843. A monument in commemoration of this event was creted in 1843, and its completion celebrated on the two-hundredth anniversary of the day. Nussham Courtenay, G. G. Verson Harcourt, Esq.	67½ 61½ 58½	Nettlebed. Bensington or Benson. Dorchester was formerly a Roman sta- tion. The windows of the church present some curi- ous paintings. The font is very ancient and curious. Burcott.	40 46 49	Bart., and beyond, Crows- ley Park. Near Wallingford, Mongewell House.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Glo'ster.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		son river Isis, and	_	Milton House.
To Oxford, 61 miles.	51 <u>4</u>	enter Berks. ABINGDON,	553	To East Hsley, 11 m. Newbury, 21 miles.
2 miles distant. Radley House. Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. Oakley House.		an ancient town, communi- cating by a cut with the Thames. It has two ancient churches, several meeting- houses, and charitable in-		Wantage, 10 miles. Hungerford, 24 miles.
		stitutions, a handsome market-house, a gaol, corn- mills, and manufactories of sull-cloth. One M.P. Pop. 5680.		
Buckland House, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart.	50 d 44 d	·	563 624	Pusey House, P. Pusey,
Farringdon House, W. Bennett, Esq.	36₹	FARRINGDON. The church contains several curious monuments. Near this town are the remains of a camp supposed to be of Danish origin. Ppc. 2848.		Esq. Buscot Park, late P. Loveden, Esq.
		enter Gloucestershire.		
Fairford Park, J. R. R. Barker, Esq., and 2 miles distant Williamstrip Park, Sir M. E. Hicks Beach, Bart.		LECHLADE. FAIRFORD. The church, erected towards the close of the fifteenth century, by John Tame, a merchant, for the reception	4	
		of some painted glass which he had captured at sea, is a very interesting building, and contains a number of curious monuments, amongst which is that of the founder and his son,		
Ampney Park, and be- yond Barnsley Park, Sh J. Musgrave, Bart. The Abbey was granted to the family of Matter by Queen Elizabeth in 1564.	18	Sir E. Tame. CIRCENCESTER, p. 184. in Trewsbury Mead, about 2 miles distant, is a spring called Thames Head, the	89]	Bathurst,) formed by Lord Bathurst, the friend of
		primary source of that river.		To Cricklade, 62 miles. Malmesbury, 111 miles.
Cerney House. Cotswold House. Rencombe Park, Sir J. W. Guise, Bart.		Along the Roman road to Birdlip.	100	Charlton Park, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Minchinhampton, 10 m. Stroud, 11 m. Misserden Castle, (late
Birdlip Hill commands a				Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.) Whitcomb Park.
				Prinknash Park, T. J. Howell, Esq. This place formerly belonged to the Abbots of Gloucester.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Glo'ster.		From Lond.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Cheltenham, 5 m.	43	Division of the road.	1021	Bowden Hall.
				Barnwood Court, and Barnwood Ho.
		GLOUCESTER, see p. 156.	1071	

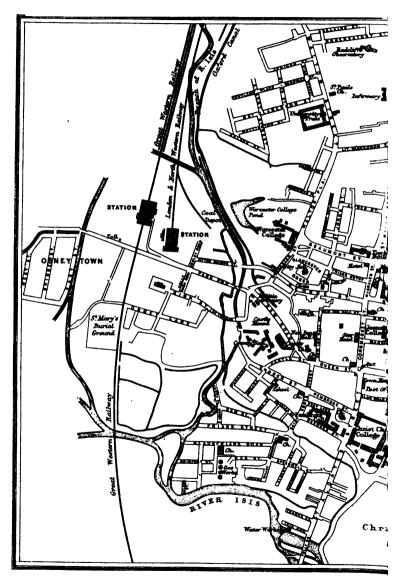
LXIV. LONDON TO OXFORD THROUGH MAIDENHEAD AND HENLEY, $58~\mathrm{Miles}.$

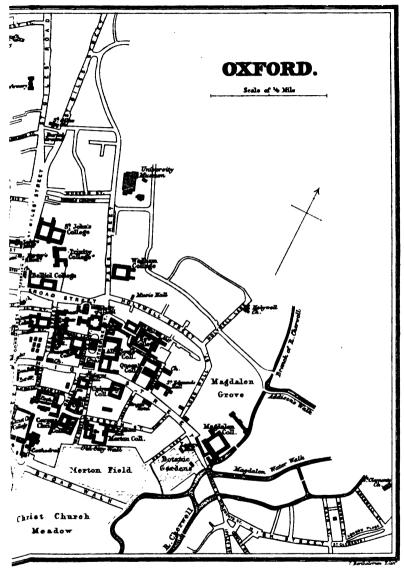
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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford		Prom Lond,	on left from lond.
Cliefden (Duke of Suther- land). Pinkneys. Temple House, T. P. Williams, Eaq., and beyond Bisham Abbey, A. A. Van- sittart, Eaq.	3 2	From London to Maid- enhead (see pp. 91-92).	26	Hall Place, Sir Gilbert East, Bart.
Culiam Court. Remenham. Fawley Court, W.P. Williams Freeman, Esq. This place suffered much in the civil wars, from a troop of horse in the interests of Charles I. who torethe books in the ilbrary to pleces, and burned many valuable manuscripts and title-deeds of		and enter Oxfordshire. HENLEY UPONTHAMES. The scenery around is extremely beautiful. The town carries on a considerable trade in corn, flour, and malt. In one of the inns (Red Lion) of this place Shenstone wrote his poem, "On an Inn." Pop. of Parish, 8419.		Park Place, a noble man- ston, beautifully situated, containing a good library, and a choice collection of pictures. 8 miles distant Crows- ley. The park is well stocked with deer, and contains a quantity of fine timber. Rotherfield Grays. Blounts Court.
the estate. Henley Pa. Bixbrand, and beyond Stonor Park, Lord Camoys.	21 20	Assington Cross. Bix Turnpike.	37 38	Grey's Court, Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart.
•	18	Nettlebed.	40	Joyce Grove,
2 m. distant, Swincombe House, and beyond Wat- lington Park.	161	Nuffield Heath.	41 <u>}</u>	Braziers House, J. S. Manley, Esq.
At a distance Watling- ton, a small town, carrying on but little traffic of any nature. Isco-making forms the principal em- ployment of the females. A weekly market has been held here since the time of Richard I. Beyond Watlington is				Ipeden Ho. J. Reade, Esq Crownarsh.
Sherbourne Castle (Earl of Macelesfield).	1		-	
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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Oxford.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Brightwell House, W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq. Chalgrove, where Hamp- den fell. Warborough.		Bensington. Shillingford.	46 48	Castle Priory, W. 8. Blackstone, Esq. Wallingford, formerly of great importance, is situated on the Thames, over which there is a bridge of 19 arches. It returns 1 M.P.
Drayton. Chiselhampton.	8	cross the Thames. Dorchester.	50	Pop. of par. bor. 1851, 8064. Little Wittenham. Clifton Hampden.
March Baldon, and Baldon House, Sir. H. P. Willough- by, Bart. Balden Toot, and beyond Cuddesden Palace, Bishop	5 <u>1</u> 3 <u>1</u>	Sandford.	543	Nuneham Park, G. G. V. Harcourt, Esq. The house is handsome, and contains a choice collection of pic- tures. Radley House, Sir G.
of Oxford. Horsepath.	21	-	55↓ 58	Bowyer, Bart. South Hinksey.

Oxford, the capital of the county to which it gives its name, and the seat of one of the most celebrated universities of Europe, is pleasantly situate upon a gentle eminence in a valley at the confluence of two small rivers, the Isis and Cherwell. It is a place of very remote antiquity, but the first fact connected with it that is known with certainty is, that in the reign of Alfred, who at one time resided at Oxford with his three sons, the place was noted for a monastery which was founded in the year 727. Oxford was twice set on fire, and otherwise suffered severely from the Danes. Edmund Ironside was murdered there. Canute frequently resided at Oxford, and Harold Harefoot, his son and successor. was crowned and died there. In the year 1067, the town was stormed by William the Conqueror, and a castle was built by him, now partly occupied by the county gaol and the house of correction. During her contest with Stephen, the Empress Maude was closely besieged in Oxford Castle by her rival, but escaped in the night with only three attendants; and the castle surrendered next morning. In the reign of Richard II. the lectures of Dr John Wycliffe, the warden of Canterbury College, occasioned a great excitement, and afterwards produced very important results. Henry II. resided at Oxford during the greater part of his reign, and here his valiant son Richard Cour de Lion was born. In the reign of Edward III. the university and town suffered much from a pestilence which carried off a fourth part of the students. In the martyrdoms of Mary's reign, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer were burnt at Oxford in front of Balliol College. During the civil wars. Oxford, after once or twice changing masters, became the head-quarters of the King. After the battle of Naseby, it surrendered to the parliamentary army under Fairfax. During the reign of James II. the university firmly resisted an illegal command of that prince to elect a Roman Catholic to the presidency of Magdalon College. James proceeded thither in person and expelled the contuma-

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cious members, whom, however, when alarmed by the preparations of the Prince of Orange, he afterwards restored. The origin of the University of Oxford, like that of the town, is involved in obscurity. The first places of education here appear to have been schools for the instruction of youth. The earliest charter of privileges to the University as a corporate body is of the 28th Henry III. In 1603, the University obtained from James I. the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament. Oxford University contains nineteen colleges and five halls.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is said to have been founded by Alfred; but this is believed on good grounds to be a mistake. The college, as such, was erected from funds bequeathed by William of Durham, Rector of Wearmouth, who died in 1249. The funds of this college have been augmented by different benefactors—and especially by Dr. Radcliffe. The chapel contains a fine monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir W. Jones, the distinguished Orientalist, a curious altar-piece after Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, &c. The common room contains Wilton's fine bust of King Alfred.

Balliol College received its foundation about the year 1263 from Sir John Balliol of Barnard Castle (father of John Balliol, King of Scotland), and his wife Devorgilla. The library was formerly considered one of the best in the University, and previously to the Reformation was particularly rich in manuscripts. Wycliffe was of this College.

MERTON COLLEGE was founded about the year 1264 by Walter de Merton Lord Chancellor, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. Its chapel, rebuilt about the beginning of the fifteenth century, is a remarkably fine specimen of Gothic workmanship, and contains an altar-piece of the Crucifixion, supposed to be by Tintoretto, and monuments to Sir Thomas Bodley and Sir Henry Saville. The Library is the oldest in the kingdom.

EXETER COLLEGE was founded in 1814 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. It has a handsome hall and chapel, and a good library.

ORIEL COLLEGE was founded about the year 1326, nominally by Edward II. but really by Adam de Brome, his almoner. The architectural beauty of the library is striking. Among the plate are two cups, one given by Edward II. and the other by Bishop Carpenter.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE derived its name from Philippa, Queen of Edward III. by whose confessor, Robert de Eglesfield, it was founded in 1340. This college has been particularly patronized by the Queens of England. The existing buildings, with the exception of the library, were chiefly erected during the last century. The chapel has a painted ceiling of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill, and for an altar-piece a copy by Cranke of Correggio's "Night." The library contains about 20,000 volumes, and, among other curiosities, a very ancient portrait on glass of Henry V., and another of Cardinal Beaufort.

NEW COLLEGE owes its establishment in 1380, to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III. The buildings were completed in 1387, the same year in which Wykeham began his collegiate establishment at Winchester. This is one of the wealthiest col-

leges in Oxford, and possesses the most beautiful chapel in the university. Among the curiosities preserved in this chapel is the superb and costly crosier of the founder.

LINCOLN COLLEGE was founded about the year 1427, by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln. John Wesley, founder of the Methodists, was of this college.

ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chichelé, Archbishop of Canterbury. The library of this college, the foundation stone of which was laid by Dr. Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," was erected by Colonel Codrington, and contains perhaps the largest room appropriated to the purpose in England. In the chapel is a fine statue of Judge Blackstone by Bacon, and the college hall contains numerous paintings; among others, one of the Finding of the Law. by Sir J. Thornhill.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1457. It is bound by its statutes to entertain the Kings of England, and their sons, when at Oxford. The chapel contains a picture of Christ bearing the cross, said to be by Guido, the Last Judgment painted on glass, &cc.

Brazen Nose College was founded in the year 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in conjunction with his friend, Sir Richard Sutton, Knight. Its singular name is said to have arisen from the circumstance of its having been erected on the site of two ancient halls, one of which was called Brazen Nose Hall, on account of an iron ring fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate. The chapel is fine, and the hall is embellished with portraits.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. The library, which is particularly rich in printed books and manuscripts, contains a statue of the founder in his pontifical robes. In the hall are a few portraits, and in the chapel an altar-piece by Rubens.

Christ Church College, the largest and most magnificent foundation at Oxford, owes its origin in 1524 to Cardinal Wolsey. Its chapel is the cathedral church of the bishopric of Oxford. The hall is one of the finest in the kingdom, and boasts a very extensive collection of portraits. The library is very rich in manuscripts, prints, and coins. In Peckwater Quadrangle there is a collection of pictures bequeathed to the college by General Guise in 1765, and since enlarged. The bell called Great Tom weighs nearly 17,000 lbs.

TRINITY COLLEGE was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the priors and bishops of Durham. Being classed with religious houses at the Reformation, it was suppressed, and Sir Thomas Pope, having purchased the site and buildings, endowed a new foundation in 1554.

St. John's College was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Lord Mayor of London. Its gardens are much admired; the library is one of the largest and best furnished in the university, and possesses a curious piece of tapestry representing our Saviour and disciples at Emmaus.

JERUS COLLEGE was founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth at the suggestion of Hugh ap Rics. D.C.L., for the more especial benefit of his countrymen, the

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astives of Wales. This was the first college founded by a Protestant. The library has a good collection of books and some curiosities, among which is a silver bowl capable of containing tem gallons, a metal watch, given by Charles I., and a huge stirrup said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth. In the hall there is a portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke, and in the chapel a copy of Guido's "Michael triumphing over Satan."

WADHAM COLLEGE, founded in 1613, by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, is remarkable as having given rise to the Royal Society, the first meeting of which was held in a room over the gateway. The chapel and hall are fine.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, originally Broadgate Hall, was in 1624 converted into a college by the joint munificence of Thomas Tesdale and the Rev. Richard Wightwick. Dr. Samuel Johnson was of this college, and in the hall there is a bust of him by Bacon, a portrait of Charles I., and other paintings.

WORCESTER COLLEGE was founded in 1714, from funds bequeathed by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. It possesses handsome gardens, chapel, and a library containing a valuable collection of architectural books and manuscripts.

Besides the colleges, there are five halls at Oxford—that is, establishments not endowed with estates, but simply under the government of a principal for the education and residence of students. These are, St Alban Hall, which derived its name from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, in the reign of King John; St Edmund Hall, said to be so called from St Edmund, Archbishop ot Canterbury, in the reign of Henry III.; New Inn Hall, founded by William of Wykeham; St Mary Hall, founded by Edward II.; and St Mary Magdalen Hall, the most considerable of the whole number, originally founded as a grammar school in 1480, by William Waynfiete, the founder of Magdalen College.

The chief public establishments connected with the University are—

THE SCHOOLS containing the Pomfret statues and the Arundelian marbles.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley at the close of the sixteenth century, on the remains of one established by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. This library contains, perhaps, the most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Europe.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

THE THEATRE, built by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University in 1664-1669, at the expense of L.15,000. It was designed and completed by Sir Christopher Wren.

CLARENDON ROOMS, erected in 1711, with the profits of the sale of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was presented to the University by his Lordship's son. They are used for offices and lecture rooms.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, built at the charge of the University in 1682, by Sir C. Wren, for the reception of the collections of Ashmole, the antiquary.

RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY, one of the most imposing architectural ornaments of Oxford, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, who, besides other sums, bequeathed L.40,000 for the erection of the building. The building was designed and executed between 1737 and 1749 by Gibbs of Aberdeen.

THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, erected out of the funds of Dr Radcliffe, by the trustees of his will, at an expense of L.30,000. Besides these buildings there is a botanic garden, containing about five acres.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY PRINTING OFFICE erected 1826-7.

The total number of electors (doctors and masters of arts) upon the books of the different colleges and halls of Oxford is above 3450.

Oxford contains fifteen parish churches. The other buildings most worthy of notice are, the town-hall, the city bridewell, where is preserved the door of the prison in which Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined, the county gaol, the Radcliffe Infirmary, &c. There are several meeting houses belonging to dissenting bodies. Races are held annually in Port Meadow, a short distance from the city. Oxford returns two M.P. Pop. 27,560.

At Stanton Harcourt, 4½ miles distant, are some remains of a mansion that belonged to the Earls Harcourt, now extinct. In one of the rooms, Pope passed a portion of two summers in translating Homer. The church contains several monuments of the Harcourt family. In the vicinity are three large monumental stones called the Devil's Quoits.

LXV. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER THROUGH OXFORD AND CHELTEN-HAM, 103 Miles.

		HAM, 103 Miles.		
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	Prom Glo'ster		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	49	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Oxford, (see p. 188.)		
Wytham Abbey, Earl of Abingdon	471	So cross river Isis.	557	Cumper.
Ensham Hall (Earl of Macclesfield), and beyond Blenheim (Duke of Mari-		Ensham, (Oxon).	593	
borough), see p. 189.	381	WITNEY. famous for its blankets and other thick woollens. The principal buildings are, the	647	Cockthorpe Park.
		church, a spacious Gothic structure, with several an- cient monuments; the town- hall, and the Staple or		
The Priory, W J. Len- thall, Esq. To Chipping Norton, 10 m. To Stow on the Wold, 10 miles.	31	BURFORD formerly carried on a large manufacture of linen cloths and mait. The		2½ miles distant, Broad- well Grove, and near it is Filkins Hull.
Barrington Grove, C. Greenaway, Esq. Barrington Park, Lord	ŀ	church contains a monu- ment to the memory of Chief Baron Sir L. Tan- field.		To Faringdon, 10 miles.
Dynevor. Sherborne Castle, Lord Sherborne.		Enter Gloucestershire.		Eastington Park

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Glo'ster.	Northleach,	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	213	formerly remarkable for its clothing trade, which has now declined. It has a free grammar school. The church is a handsome structure, and contains nu- merous brasses and other monuments.	81 <u>‡</u>	
Salperton Park, J. Browne, Esq. Sandywell Park, W. L. Lawrence, Esq.				Compton Abdale. To Gloucester by Seven Wells, 14½ miles.
	9	CHELTENHAM, (p. 157.)	94	Charlton Ph
		GLOUCESTER, (p. 156.)	103	Hempstead House.

LXVI. LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND LEDBURY 136 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Heref.	London	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	33	to Gloucester.	103	To Ross, 15) miles; to Mitcheldean, 11 miles; to Newnham, 11 miles.
	,	enter Aldney Island. Cross river Severn.		
Massemore Lodge. Maisemore Court.		=ye cross river severit.		Highnam Court, Sir J W. Guise, Bart. Hartpury Court. R.
To Upton, 10 miles.	26	Junction of the road.		Canning, Esq.
Down House, G. Dow- deswell, Esq.	231		1124	
Bromesberrow Place, O.	16	Enter Herefordshire. LEDBURY	120	Haffield House.
Ricardo, Esq. 1 mile distant Rastnor Castle, the magnificent seat of Earl Somers. Hope End.		the tanneries here do a considerable amount of business, and large quan- tities of cider are made in the vicinity. The church		To Ross, 134 miles.
To Malvern by Little Malvern and Malvern Wells, 8 miles; thence to Worcester, 8 miles.		is of Saxon origin, and contains several monu- ments. Formerly elected two M.P.'s. Pop. 8268.		
Mainstone Court, J. Johnstone, Esq.; and, 4 miles distant, Herefordshire Bescon an immense fort-	12	Trumpet. This spot commands a fine view of the Herefordshire beacon	124	!
tress, of British origin	94	Tarrington.	1271	Stoke Edith Par Lady Emily Foley.

on right from Lond.	From Herefo.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	6	Dormington.	130	About 4 miles from Dor- mingtonis Holme Lacy, the
		S cross river Frome.	1	ancient seat of the Scuda- more family, where Pope wrote the "Man of Ross."
New Court.	3	Lugwardine.	133	The mansion and grounds are very interesting. The present possessor is Sir R. P. Scudamore Stanhope.
		. Store Siver Lugg.		Bart.
		HEREFORD, (see p. 145.)	136	

LXVIL LONDON TO HEREFORD THROUGH GLOUCESTER AND ROSS, 134 Miles.

		134 Miles.		
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Herefo.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Highnam Court (Sir J. W. Guise, Bart.), erected from a design by Inigo Jones, and containing, among other original portraits, those of Cromwell and Algernon Sidney. About 5 miles from Ross are the massy ivy-covered ruins of Goodrich Castle. There was a castle here before the Conquest. The keep, which is the most ancient part, is in the Saxon style. During the keep, which is the most ancient part, is in the Saxon style. During the civil war it was a scene of desperate contention, being repeatedly taken and retaken. It was the last castle in England, except the Endemins, that held out for the King. It was afterwards destroyed by order of the Parliament. There is a remarkably fine view from the battlements of one of the te wers.		Lond. to Glo'st. (p. 167.) Lond. to Glo'ster Canal. Huntley. Longhope. Enter Herefordshire. Weston. BOSS, situated on a rock elevated above the east bank of the Wys. Here the celebrated "Man of Ross" Mr. J. Kyrle lived, and was interred in Ross church, where a monument has been erected to his memory. The church also contains several monuments of the Rudhall family, one of whom defended Hereford against Cromwell. The churchyard and the contiguous prospect ground laid out by Mr Kyrle are celebrated for their beautiful users. Ross is a favourite resort for summer parties visiting the Wys. Pop. 8716.	1102 114 118 120	High Grove, Huntly Court, and beyond Flaxley Abbey, Sir M. H. C. Boevey, Bart. To Mitchel Dean, 2 m. A little below the town, on the right bank of the river, stand the ruins of Wilton Castle, which, at one time, belonged to Thomas Guy, the found- er of Guy's Hospital in London. The estate of Wilton was left by him to that establishment. Near Ross is Goodrich Court, the seat of the late Sir S. R. Meyrick, contain- sing a celebrated collection of armour. It is freely shown on application.
To Hereford through little Dew Church, 12 m. Pengethly. Harewood, Sir H. Hosyns, Bart. In the distance Holme Lacy, Sir E. F. Sardamore Stanbope, Bart.	13 11 4	Cr. river Wve.	30	To Monmouth, 10; m. Bryagwyn, J. Phillipps, 5eq. Mynde Park, T. G. Sy- ann, Esq. Allensmore, E. B. Pates- sall, Eso.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From St David's.		From London.	on left from Lond.
Dolau Cothi, J. Johnes,	801 701	From Hyde Park Corner to LLANDOVERY (Caer- marthenshire, p. 171.) Pumsant.	187 <u>‡</u> 197‡	Two m. distant Hoallys
Esq. To Aberystwith through Aberaeron, 29 miles, Tre- garon, 11 miles.		LAMPETER (Cardigan- shire,) a small town on the west	2043 2054	To Caermarthen, 22 m. Lampeter forms one of
		bank of the Teivy, which is noted for its salmon. The church is an ancient build- ing, with a square tower. Here is a college founded by Bishop Burgess for the edu-		the Cardigan district of burghs, returning one M.P. Pop. of Lampeter 889.
		cation of Welsh clergymen. Allt Yr Odyn Arms.	213 3	Allt Yr Odyn.
		Rhydowen. NEWCASTLE RMLYN (Caermarthenshire), delightfully situated on the banks of the Teivy. The ruins of a sastle, occupied by the Royalists during the civil war, stand on an emi- nence commanding a fine prospect.		
	33¥		234	Llangoedmore Place. Castle Maelgwn.
To Aberystwith, 301 m.	321	CARDIGAN, (p. 186.)	235}	To Haverfordwest, 26
	31	St Dogmell's Pem- brokeshire.	236 l	Here are the remains or an abbey, standing in a beautiful situation.
	213 143	NEWPORT, (p. 136.)	245 2 252	J
	83	Mathry. Penlan.	258	
Cryglas.	7 2	Hendra.	$260\frac{1}{2}$	
Trevacwm.	_	ST DAVID'S, (p. 185.)	267 l	

LXIX. LONDON TO HAVERFORDWEST AND MILFORD, BY OXFORD, GLOUCESTER, ROSS, MONMOUTH, BRECON, AND CAERMARTHEN, 2551 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Milford		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Hereford, 124 miles.	1341	From Hyde Pa. Corner to Wilton, <i>Herefordsh</i> . (p. 168.)	121	Goodrich Court (seat of the late Sir S. Meyrick)
Goodrich is remarkable for the ruins of its castle, one of the most picturesque objects on the banks of the		Goodrich.	125	is an admirable imitation of the antique, and by far the most perfect thing of
Wye It was alternately	1291	Whitchurch.	1261	its kind in England. Near Whitchurch is Sy-

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
possessed by the Parliament forces and the Royalists during the civil wars. To Hereford, 18 miles; Abergavenny by Rockfield	124	MONMOUTH, (p. 144.)	1303	mond's Yate, a lofty rock, surmounted by an encamp- ment, and commanding a fine prospect.
and Llanvapley, 15 m.	122 121	Wonastow. Dingestow.	183 134	To Gloucester by Mit- chel Denn, 27 m., Chep- stow, 15½ miles Troy House, Duke of Beaufort. Dingestow Court, S. Bosanquet, Esq.
	118 <u>‡</u>	Tregare.	1371	To Usk, 7 miles. At a distance the ruins of Ragland Castle.
	117	Bryngwyn.	1381	Clytha, W. Jones, Esq.
Coeu Morgan.	113 <u>1</u> 112 <u>1</u>	Llanvihangel. Llangattock.	142 <u>1</u> 143 <u>1</u>	Llanover House, Sir B. Hall, Bart.
Coldbrook House, F. H. Williams, Esq.	1084	ABERGAVENNY, (p. 137.)	1471	To Pontypool, 9 miles; Newport, 17; Usk, 10.
Hill House.		_		Near Abergavenny is the Sugar Loaf mountain, 1850 feet high.
Pentre Ho.	106	Pentre.	148	
	106	Llanwenarth. 13 miles farther enter South Wales.	1	
Gwernvale, J. Gwynne, Raq. More Park. Penmyarth.	104 102	Ever. river Grwyney. Enter Brecknockshire. CRICKHOWELL,(p. 137.)	TOIS	To Merthyr Tydvil, 11 miles. Dany Park. Glanusk, Sir J. Bailey Bart.
Here are the picturesque	993	Tretower.	1553	
ruins of Tretower Castle. To Hay, 15 miles.	96₫	Bwlch.		Buckland House, J. P. Gwynne Holford, Esq.
Skethiog House. Peterstone Court, and	94‡ 92 ‡	Llansaintfraed. Skethiog.	161‡ 162‡	
in the distance Tregoyd, Viscount Hereford. To Hay, 15; miles;	914 884	Llanhamlach. BRECON,* (p. 137.)	164 167‡	Neath, 27 miles.
Builth, 64 miles.	86 83	•	169 <u>1</u> 172 <u>1</u>	
	79 1 77 <u>i</u>	Rhyd Brue. Trecastle. Here is a good inn.	175 3 178	
•	76 <u>4</u>		179	

^{*} About 18 miles from Brecon is the market-town and borough of Merthyr Tyavil, stuared

Lampeter, 18 miles. Ten miles from Liandovery are the chalybeate springs of Lianwitz are the chalybeate springs of Lianwitz are much frequented in summer. Maesilydan. Blanoes, D. Jones, Esq., 3 miles distant Liwynywormwood, Rev. Sir E. H. G. Williams, Bart. Liwvnybrain. Fallaris LLANDILOFAWB, a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. Pop. of parish 5440. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq., 511 Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq., 512 Cross Inn. Cross Inn. LANDILOFAWB, a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. Pop. of parish 5440. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq., 511 Cross Inn. Cross Inn. Another road leads from Llandiorery to Llandior fawr, through Llandeorery to Clandio fawr, through Llangadock fawr, through Llandiorery to Clandio fawr, through Llandiorery to Clandio fawr, through Llandovery to Llandiorery					
Lampeter, 18 miles : Lampeter, 18 miles of the chalybeate springs of Liamytyd, similar to those of Harrowgate. They are much frequented in summer. Macallydam. Blances, D. Jones, Esq. 5 miles distant Liwyny-wornwood, Rev. Sir E. H. G. Williams, Bart. Liwvnybrain. Faikaris Liwvnybrain. Balanoca D. Jones, Esq. Liwvnybrain. Liwvnybrain. Liwvnybrain. Liwvnybrain. Balanoca D. Jones, Esq. Liwvnybrain. Balanoca Castle. A costle. A costle. All advery to Liandilofawr, through Liangdock wev, blanding fawr, through Liangdock wev, blanding fawr, through Liandilofawr, t	ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From		From London,	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Smiles distant Liwyny-wormwood, Rev. Sir E. H. G. Williams, Bart. 67 Llandingat. 1884	Lampeter, 18 miles. Ten miles from Llandovery are the chalybeate springs of Llanwrtyd, similar to those of Harrowgate. They are much frequented in sum- mer.	•	a small town on the Bran, on the west bank of which are the ruins of a castle. A considerable quantity of woollen stockings are made here. Pop. of Borough	1874	Another road leads from Llandovery to Llandilo- fawr, through Llangadock.
Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Near Abergwili is Merline accessed to the magician's incantations; and, at a short distance is the apot where he is said to have been buried. LLANDILOFAWB, a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and eels. Pop. of parish 5440. Beyond Llandilofawr & Tregib. Beyond Llandilofawr & Beyond Cawdor. Cawdor. Cawdor. Carogar Hill, celebrated by Dyer, and the ruins of Cawdor. White Mill. Abergwili. Abergwili. CAERMARTHEN, (212) NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.)	3 miles distant Llwyny. wormwood, Rev. Sir E. H.	67	Llandingat.	1881	
LLANDILOFAWB, a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with salmon, trout, and sels. Pop. of parish 5440. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Cross Inn. Cross Inn. Cross Inn. 204 Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Cothy Bridge. White Mill. Abergwili. Abergwili. Abergwili. Abergwili. Abergwili. Abergwili. Abergwili. Alamidleton Hall, E. H. Adams, Esq. Abergwili part of the vale of Towey. 138.	Llwenybrain.		∰ cross river Towey.	~	
Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Cross Inn. Cross Inn. Cothy Bridge. White Mill. Abergwili is Merline and said to have been buried. NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. Tregib. Beyond Liandilofawr is Beyond Liandilofawr is Code in ruins and Newton Park, one of the finest seats in Wales the property of Lord Dynevor, p. 138. Golden Grove, Earl of Cawdor. Grongar Hill, celebrated by Dyer, and the ruins of the vale of Towey. White Mill. Abergwili. Abergwili. CAERMARTHEN, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.)	Talkaris				
Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq. 512 473 474 Cothy Bridge. White Mill. Near Abergwili is Merlin's Cave, shown as the scene of the magician's incantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried. NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.)		1	a neat well built town, on the west bank of the Towey. The river abounds with sal- mon, trout, and eals. Pop.	1994	Tregib. Beyond Llandilofawr is Dynevor Castle, in ruins, and Newton Park, one of the finest seats in Wales, the property of Lord Dynevor, p. 138. Golden Grove, Earl of Cawdor. Grongar Hill, celebrated
Near Abergwili is Mer- lin's Cave, shown as the seene of the magician's in- cantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried. 181 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 182 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 183 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 184 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 185 NARBERTH, (p. 135.)	Pantglas, D. Jones, Esq.	511	Cross Inn.	204	Dryslyn Castle, on an emi- nence, commanding a fine view of the vale of Towey,
Near Abergwili is Mer- lar's Cave, shown as the scene of the magician's in- cantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried. 45 White Mill. Abergwili. Abergwili. CAERMARTHEN, (p. 138) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 181 71 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 183 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 2371 74 Abergwili Palace, (Bish pof St David's) rebuili in 1830. 224 183 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 2371 74 (p. 136.)		473	Cothy Bridge.	2074	
Near Abergwili is Mer- libr's Cave, shown as the secene of the magician's in- cantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried. NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 181 72 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 183 184 75 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 185 185 186 NARBERTH, (p. 135.) 2371 (p. 136.)		45			Adams, Esq.
cantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been buried. NARBERTH, (p. 132) NARBERTH, (p. 135.) NARBERTHEN, (p. 135.) 184 72 NARBERTHEN, (p. 135.) 224 (p. 135.)	lin's Cave, shown as the	43 <u>1</u>	Abergwili.		Abergwili Palace, (Bish- op of St David's) rebuilt
181 NARBERTH, (p. 130.) 2371 71 HAVERFORDWEST, 248 (p. 135.)	cantations; and, at a short distance is the spot where he is said to have been	411		224	
7½ HAVERFORDWEST, 248 (p. 185.)	punea.	181	NARBERTH, (p. 135.)	2371	
		- 7	HAVERFORDWEST,	248	
	· i			255 i	

in Glamorganshire, at the head of the vale of Taff, celebrated for its rich and thick veins of soal, as well as for its romantic heauty. Merthyr Tydvil is famous for the number and extent of its iron works, the most remarkable of which are those of Dowlais and Cyfartha, the former belonging to Sir John Guest and Co., the latter to the Messrs Crawahay. Near Merthyr Tydvil is Dowlais House, the seat of Sir I. B. Guest, Bart. The trade of this town has been greatly benefited by the construction of both a canal and a railway to the seaport of Cardiff, distant about 24 miles. The Vale of Neath Railway connects Merthyr with Swansea. Two M.P. Population of parish 49,794.

About 3 miles north of Merthyr Tydvil are the scanty remains of the ancient castle of Moriais, said to have been the seat of the kings of Brecon. It was demolished by the parliamentary army during the civil wars.

172 I.XX. LONDON TO ADBRYSTWITH THROUGH OXFORD, GLOUCESTKK.
AND HEREFORD, 2108 Miles.

		TENEFORD, NO ALK		
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Aberyst.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	713	Prom Tyburn Turnpike to HEREFORD, (p. 145.) Creden Hill.	1 34 139	Two miles distant the
Mansell Lacy House. Foxley House.	6 93	Mansell Lacy.	141	of Kenchester.
Garnstone. To Weobley, 2½ miles. To Leominster, 10 miles. 2 miles distant is Lady Lift, an eminence com- manding a splendid pro-	681 661 632	Yazor. Norton Canon. Sarnesfield.	142 <u>1</u> 144 147	To Hay, 12½ miles.
spect.	614	Woonton.	149	_3 miles distant Newport
;	58 <u>1</u>	Lyonshall.	1524	House. The Court.
Whittern, and 2 miles distant, Eywood Park, late Earl of Oxford, and Mortimer, and Titley Court. To Presteign, 6 miles.	571 56	Penrhôs. NG cr. the river Arrow. KINGTON, p. 148.	153 <u>‡</u> 154 3	
Downton Hall.	483	NEW RADNOR (Radnor-	161	,
	462	Melan.	164 169	About a mile from this place is a celebrated water-fall called Water-break-
	412			its-neck. Pen-y-bont Hall, J. C.
Pen-y-bont Court.	394	Pen-y-bont.	1/1	Severn, Esq. 5 miles to the left are the mineral springs of Llandrindod, much fre-
Dderw	35 29		175 181	quented in summer. Llwynbaried.
į l		∰@ cr. river Wye.		
	184	CWM YSTWITH (Cardiganshire.) SC cr. river Ystwith.		
	151	i i	1951	To Tregarron, 15 miles. Lampeter, 26 miles.
	81	Devil's Bridge, (p. 138.) Eskynald. ABERYSTWITH, (p. 138.)	2 02‡	-

LXXI. LONDON TO WORCESTER THROUGH HIGH-WYCOMBE, OXFORD, AND PERSHORE, 111 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Worces.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Glympton Park. Kiddington House, Cord Vaux.)	49 42	From London to Woodstock, see p. 189. Enstone.	~~	Blenheim, Duke of Marl- borough. Ditchley Park, Viscount Dillon, and beyond Coru- bury Park, Lord Churchill

,	— <u> </u>			
on right from Lond.	Prom Worces		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Heythrop Park, Earl of Shrewabury, and 1½ m. to the right Great Tew Park.	37 <u>1</u>	CHIPPING NORTON, an ancient town, with a free grammar school and an old church rebuilt, and rich in mon brasses. There is a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth here. This borough sent members to Parliament in time of Edward I. and III., but has not since possessed that privilege. Pop. 5137.	73 <u>1</u>	Sarsden House, J. H. Langston, Esq.
The four shires contiguous are Worcester, Warwick, Glos'ter, and Oxford. A battle was fought here between the English and the Danes, in which the	81	Four Shire Stone.	80	Cornwell. Daylesford House. Adlestrop, Lord Leigh.
atter, under Canute, were totally defeated. Batsford Park, Lord Redesdale. Northwick Park, Lord Northwick. Farncombe Abbey.	291	Moreton in the Marsh, Gloucestershire.	813	Toddenham, Sir P. Pole, Bart. Serincote Park, Sir C. R. Rushout, Bart. Springhill, General Earl Beauchamp. Middlehill, Sir T. Phil- lipps, Bart.
Evesham was formerly noted for its abbey, the tower of which still remains. One of its churches is adorned with a besutiful. Gothic window. Evesham	21 153 101	Broadway, Worcesterah. Bengeworth. EVESHAM. SC cr. river Avon.	951	In the distance Somer- ville Aston, Lord Somer- ville. Great Hampton. 24 miles distant, Elmley Park, T. H. Davies, Esq. Avon Bank, T. B. Mar- riott, Esq.
is connected with Wor- cester by railway, the line between these two places forming the first instalment of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolver- hampton. 1 M.P. Poo- 4680. An obelisk com- memorates the battle fought here.		PERSHORE. The principal trade of this town is the manufacture of stockings. The transept and chancel of the fine Abbey Church, constitute the present Church of the parish of 1 Holy Cross. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque, particularly at Aylesborough, 1 mile from		Wyck Hill House, C. Pole, Esq. 2 m. dist Beaford Court, Sir T. G. Saunders So- bright, Bart. Birlingham Court, and 8 m. dist., Croome Park, Earl Coventry.
White Ladies. Here Charles II. sought shelten after his defeat at Wor- erster.	41 21	the town. Pop. 2905. Stoulton. Whittington. SC cr. Worcester and Birmingham Canal. WORCESTER, see p. 152.	1061 1081	Caldwell House. Spetchley Park, R. Berkeley, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Aberyst		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Droitwich 7 miles	963	From Tyburn Turnpike to WORCESTER, (p. 172.)	111	To Tewkesbury, 16} m.
To Droitwich, 7 miles, Kidderminster, 142 miles.	<i>8</i> 04			To Evesham by railway,
		- 45% cr. river Severn. ∣		Crow's Nost.
i i	92	Cotheridge.	115	Cotheridge House.
	903	Broadwas.	117	
Whitbourne Court,	892	Doddenham Lane.	118	
To Tenbury, 15 miles.	88	Knightsford Bridge.	119	Gaines, J. Freeman, Req.
1		⊈ cr. river Teme, and	_	
Brockhampton House,		enter Herefordshire.	1	
J. Barneby, Esq.				
To Kidderminster, 229 miles, Tenbury, 10 miles.	823	BROMYARD, a small town, with a church of Saxon architecture. Pop.	125	To Ledbury, 13} miles,
Buckenhill.		of Saxon architecture. Pon.		Hereford, 14 miles.
1		of parish, 2927.	1	1
Bredenbury House.	79l	Bredenbury.	128 ₄	
1	78	New Inn.	$129\frac{1}{4}$	
1	774	Batchley Green.	130	i i
	76	Docklow.	1314	Buckland, W. G. Cherry,
Henner House	743	Steens Bridge.	133	3 miles distant Hampton Court, the magnificent seat
	734	Twompet	134	of J. Arkwright, Esq.
1	, 0	Trumpet.	104	Henry IV. One of the
	712	Eaton Bridge.	136	apartments is in the same state as when occupied by
1				William III., who here visited Baron Coningsby.
ł i		∰2 cr. river Lug.		In the library is preserved
1		· ·		the handkerchief applied
1			l 	to the wound he received at the Battle of the Boyne.
To Tenbury, 11 miles, Ludlow, 12; miles.	703	LEOMINSTER, (p. 146.)	137	To Hereford, 13 miles.
At a distance Berrington. At a distance Eyton	68 1	Cholstry.	1391	To Visite he Bee
Hall, E. Evans, Esq.	•	•		To Kington by Pem- bridge, 13 miles.
	671	Cobden Ash.	1401	
Francisco A.	664	Kingsland.	141	l
Two miles distant Croft Castle. Near the N. W.	641	Mortimer's Cross. On this spot is a pedestal	143	
extremity of the park there		erected in commemoration		1
is a British camp, with a double ditch and rampart.		of the battle which took place here, and settled Ed-		
Four miles from Morti-		ward IV. on the throne	i	
mer's Cross are the ruins of Wigmore Castle.		Cr. Kingston Canal.		
Shobden Court, Lord	624	Shobden.	145	At a dist. Stanton Pa.
Bateman. To Tenbury, 15 miles.	603		147	To Hereford by Pem-
Kinsham Court.	58		149	bridge, 184 miles.
		cr. river Endwell.	1	
1		and enter Radnorshire.		i
At a distance, Bramp-	561	PRESTEIGN,	151±	Eywood (late Earl of
ton Park, late Earl of Ox-	•	a neat town on the small		Oxford and Mortimer).
Hard and Mortimer.				Titley Court.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ludlow, 161 miles, Knighton,7 miles, thence to Shrewsbury, 33 miles.	ł	river Lug. Near it is a circular hill, much visited, called the Warden, with plantations and delightful walks. Pop. of par. 2383.		To Kington, 7 miles.
Grove Hall.	541 51	(See p. 142.) Beggar's Bush. Kinnerton.	#53 <u>}</u> 156 <u>}</u>	Newcastle. Downton, and beyond Harpton Court. Rt. Hon Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.
	48}	NEW RADNOR. ABERYSTWITH,(p 138.)	159 207	

LXXIII. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH AYLESBURY, KIDDER-MINSTER, AND MUCH-WENLOCK, 160] Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From London.	ON LAST FROM LOND.
Chalfont House, J. N. Hibbert, Esq. Newlands. Newplace.	145}	From Tyburn Turnpike to Uxbridge. Middlesex (see p. 188.) My cross river Coln, and enter Bucks. Chalfont, St Giles's, remarkable as having been the residence of Milton	15	In the distance, Bulstrade Park (Duke of Portland.)
The Vache, G. Palliser, Eaq.	194}	while the plague raged in London, in 1655. Here he finished Paradise Lost. AMERSHAM. is an ancient town, which manufactures large quantities of black lace and cotton. It has a spacious church, containing several monuments, and a town-	26	Shardeloes, T. T Drake, Esq. Little Missenden Ab- bey. 3 m. distant is Hamp-
Great Missenden Abbey, G. Carrington, Esq. Haiton House, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart. and beyond Aston-Clinton.		hall, bullt, in 1642, by Sir W. Drake. Pop. 3550. Great Missenden was the seat of a rich Ab- bey. Part of the cloisters still remain.	81	den House (Earl of Buckinghamshire), for- merly the seat of the celebrated John Hamp- den, and the place where he is interred. The spot of land on which the ship-money was levied is situated a short dis-
2 miles from Aylesbury is Hartwell House (John Lee, Esq.), which was for many years the asy- lum of Louis XVIII.	1217	WENDOVER. The inhabitants are sup- ported by lace making. It formerly returned 2 M.P. The Chiltern Hills pass by Wendover. Pop. of parish 1932.	85]	is situated a snort dis- tance south of the avenue to the house. Chequers, Lady Frank- land Russell. 3 m. dist Great Kimble, Sir F. B. Moriand, Bart.
I.i'lles, late Lord Nu- gent. Creslow Pastures (Lord Clifford), tenanted by R. Rowland, Esq.	11 9] 116	AYLESBURY. (see p. 191.) SC cr. river Thame. WHITCHURCH.	40] 41]	To Thame 9½ miles; to Bicester, 16½ miles. Oving House.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrews.		From Loudon.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
4 miles distant Whaddon Hall (W. Selby Lowndes, Esq.)	109}	WINSLOW. 6 miles distant is Stukeley, the church of which is one of the most perfect Saxon buildings in the kingdom. Pop. of parish, 1890. AND or . river Ouse.	51	8 miles distant, Claydon House, Sir H. Verney, Bart. Addington House.
To Brackley, 71 miles, thence to Banbury, 81 miles.	1021	BUCKINGHAM (see p. 192).	57 2	
Morton House. Stowe, Duke of Buck-	98 <u>}</u>	Finmore (Oxon).	612	Shelswell, J. Harrison, Esq., and beyond Tus
ingham (see p. 192). Evenley Hall, Hon. P.	947	Enter Northampton-	65 <u>}</u>	more House.
S. Pierrepont.	91}		69	Aynho Hall, and be- yond, North Aston, Earl
Astrop Hall, W. Willes, Esq.	88 <u>1</u>	Adderbury. The church is a Gothic building, containing several monuments.	72	Adderbury House, W. Chamberlin, Eag. At a short distance atood the rest dence of the notorious John Wilmot, second Earl of Robustines,
To Warwick through Southam, 221 m., to Da- ventry, 171 m.	84]	BANBURY (see p. 192).	75 <u>}</u>	To Chipping Norton, 12 m Broug ton Castle, Lord Saye and Sele. Wroxton Abbey, Earl of
1½ m. beyond, Banbury; to Warwick through Gay- don, 17½ m.	82 1 81 1	Drayton. Wroxton.	771 781	Guilford. Upton House, Captain J. Russell. Radway, E. S. Miller, Esq. Lower Eatington Hall, F
, -	771	Upton (Warwickshire).	823	J. Shirley, Esq.
At a distance, Walton		Edgehill (see p. 192).		
Hall, Sir C. Mordaunt, Burt. Charlecote, G. Lucy,	65 <u>1</u>	STRATFORD ON AVON (see p. 190).	95	
Esq. 1 Auty, Esq. 1 To Warwick, 8 m. Alveston House, Sir T. G Skipwith, Bart. Clopton House. Kinwarton. Coughton Court, Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart.	57}	ALCESTER, at the confluence of the Alne and Arrow, he posed to have been a Roman station. It has a nest church, a market hall, and a free grammar school. About 600 persons are employed in the manufacture of needles. Pop.	103	Ragley Park (Marquis of Hertford), built by Lord Conway about the middle of last century, but since improved un- der the direction of Wyatt. The grounds
	50 <u>3</u>	Enter Worcestershire.	1091	Wyatt. The grounds are extensive and beau- ful, and abound in fine
2 m. dist. Bordesley Pa.	471	Tardebigg.	118	trees. Grafton House (Ear)
Hewell Grange (Robt. Clive, Esq.) a noble mansion, which has be-	44	Canal. BROMSGROVE	116}	of Shrewsbury).
ionged to the same family since 1541.		contains many old houses, curiously ornamented. The inhabitants are chiefly em-	-	

on right from Lond.	From		Prom.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	F- 2		4.0	
Park Hall. Sion Hill.		(see p. 153.) C. river Stour and the Stafford and Worcester Canal.	125‡	On the road to Bewdley, Spring Grove, A. Skoy, Esq.
	203	BRIDGENORTH is divided into two parts by	139 <u>1</u>	Dudmaston, W. W. Whitmore, Keq.
Aldenham House, Sir J E. E. Dalberg Acton, Bart		the river Severn, over which there is a handsome bridge of seven arches. Many of the cellars are cut out of the rock, and are covered by gardens and footpaths. Bridgenorth, besides its traffic on the river, carrier on a considerable trade in cloth, stockings, iron tools, &c. Near the town is a terrace more than a mile long, sommanding a very extensive prospect. One M.P. Pop. 7699.	1	
At a distance, Willey Park, Lord Forester. To Shiffnal, 10½ miles.	121	MUCH-WENLOCK. Here are the remains of Cluniae monastery. It was a very magnificent building. The remains consist chiefly of the church, which is a fine specimen of the Gothie style, and part of the chapter-house. Here are extensive limestone quarries, Two M.P. Pop. 21,590.		Morville Hall. To Ludlow, 192 miles. To Church Strates, 124 m.
Belswardine,and beyond Buildwas Park, W. Moso- ley, Esq.	8	Harley. Cressage.	149 1 152	Cound Hall. Eaton.
Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick.		∰© cr. river Severn.		The street services
1		SHREWSBURY, (p. 147)	16 0	Berrington.

Six miles before reaching Shrewsbury, a little to the left of the road, is the village of Wroxeter, the site of the Roman city of Uriconium.

178 LEXIV. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH AYLESBURY, KIDDEL-MINSTER, BROSELEY, AND COLEBROOK-DALE, 1612 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Shrews.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stanley Hall, Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart. Apley Park, T. C. Whit- more, Esq. on the other side of the Severn.	212	From London to Bridgenorth, (see p. 177.)	139 <u>1</u>	Willey Park, Lord Forester.
3 miles distant, Hay.	151	BROSELEY is a large and populous town, situated on the Severn. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines in the iron and coal mines in the iron and coal mines also a manufactory of coarse earthen ware and tobacco pipes. Pop. of par. 4724. \$\sqrt{2}\text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{T}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{C}\text{V}\text{C}\text{T}\text{V}\text{V}\text{C}\text{V}\text{V}\text{C}\text{V}\text{V}\text{C}\text{V}\text{V}\text{C}\text{V}V		Caughley.
	13 3	a beautiful winding glen, celebrated for its numerous iron works, steam-engines, furges, &c. Buildwas, famous for the ruins of a Cistertian Abbey, founded	1474 149	Buildwes Park, W. Moseley, Esq.
Attingham Hall, Lord Berwick.		in 1135, and for an elegant iron bridge over the Severn. SHREWSBURY, (p. 147.)		

LEXY. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY THROUGH COVENTRY AND BIRMING-HAM, 1534 Miles, THENCE TO HOLYHEAD, 2604 Miles.

on Right from Lond.	From Holyhd.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aston Pa., J. Watt, Rsq.	151	From London to Bir- mingham, (see p. 199.)	109₺	Edgbaston, Lord Cal- thorpe.
erected about the begin- ning of the seventeenth century, by Sir T. Holt, who entertained Charles I.		(Soho, Staffordshire.) Messrs Boulton and Watt's manufactory of plated	111	Soho, M. Boulton, Esq.
here shortly before the battle of Edgehill. Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth.		goods, steam-engines, &c. is considered the first esta- blishment of its kind in the world.		
To Walsall 3 miles. Bescot Hall.	143	WEDNESBURY.	1174	

Wednesbury is a market-town of great antiquity, distinguished for its numerous manufactures of cast iron works of every kind, guns, &c. The old church, supposed to have been erected in the eighth century, is an elegant Gothic struc-

ture, with a lofty and beautiful spire. The interior is adorned with some exquisite carving, and contains several monuments of the ancestors of the families of the Earls Harcourt (extinct) and of Lord Ward. Some vestiges of an ancient fort built by the Saxons may still be traced. Coal is obtained here in great abundance, and of superior quality. Here also is found that peculiar species of iron ore, called "blond metal," and some spots abound with a red earth called hip, employed in glazing vessels. Pop. 15,298. One M.P.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Holyhor 1404	77.4	From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
•		Bilston, one of the most extensive villages in this country. Here are manufactories dispanned and enamelled goods, and in the vicinity are coal mines, stone quar- ries, iron forges, and slit- ting mills. Pop. of town and chapelry 24,364. SC cr. Birmingham Canal.		At Bradley there is a fire in the earth which has been burning for many years in spite of every en- deavour to extinguish it.
To Walsall 7 m. to Staf- ford by Carnock 182 m., and by Penkridge, 162 m.		WOLVERHAMPTON. (See p. 237.) Or. Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.	i i	To Dudley 7 miles, and to Himley Hall, Lord Ward, 5 m.; to Stour- bridge 10 m., to Kidder- minster 15 m., to Bridge- morth, 14 m.
5 m. distant is Boscobel House, which afforded an asylum to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Chillington Park, T. W.		The Church contains an antique carved font, and a painted window. Enter Shropshire.	1243	Wrottesley; 24 m. farther. Patahull, Sir Robert Pigot, Bart. Hatton Grange, R. A. Slaney, Esq.
Giffard, Esq. Tong Castle, adorned with a fine collection of paintings; and beyond Weston Park, Earl of Bradford. Aston Hall, G. A. Moul- trie, Esq.; and beyond Drayton Lodge. Decker Hill, W. Bot-		SHIFFNAL. The church is a spacious building, containing several monuments, one of which is in memory of W. Wakely, who lived to the age of 184 years, under the reigns of eight different Kings and Queens. Pop. of Par.5.928. Canal.		Shimal Manor, Lord Stafford. To Shrewsbury by Cole- brook-Dale, 20 miles. To Much-Wenlock, 104 miles. To Bridgenorth, 164 m. To Newport, 8 miles.
field, Eaq. Prior's Leign Hall,	1191		141	The STunkin 1990 feet
à m. distant is Welling- ton, a smail town about i miles from the base of the Wrekin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working coals and lime. There are also bron-works. [Pop. of par. 11 168]. Orieton, Miss Cludde.		A line of road has been surveyed from Wellington to Chirk, , miles would be saved in going from Watting Street to Chirk, instead of going by Shrewsbury and O		I The Wrekin, 1350 feet' high. The summit, occu- pied by an ancient fortifi-i cation, commands an ex- tensive prospect.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hc;yhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Attingham, Lord Ber- wick. Longner, R. Burton, Esq.	_	cr. river Tern.	14 9] 152	Chilton Grove, J. Vaughan, Esq.
Sundorne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq., 3 m. To Drayton, 18 miles. ToWem, 11 m. Thence to Whitchurch, 9 m. To Ellesmere, 17 miles.	1071	SHREWSBURY (p. 174.)	153 <u>}</u>	
Berwick House, Hon. H. W. Powys. Great Berwick. Great Ness, J. Ed.	105 <u>1</u> 102 <u>1</u>	Shelton. Montford Bridge.	155 <u>}</u> 157 ‡	'
wards, Esq. Boreatton Hall, R. Hunt, Esq.; and Bore- atton Park. Prados, T. Kenyon, Req. Tedamore, T. B. Owen,	98 <u>‡</u> 93 <u>‡</u>	Nesscliff. At the Queen's Head, a turnpike road passes on right through Whittington to Gobowen, which is	161 8 167 2	Breidden Hill, and the pillar erected in honour of Lord Rodney. Knockin Hall, Hon. C Bridgeman. Auton Hall, W. Lloyd, Esq. Sweeney Hall.
Esq. Halston Hall. Whittington Castle, in ruins, situated on the borders of a lake, and shaded by fine old trees. To Ellemere, 8 miles. To Whitchurch, 19 m.	80 <u>1</u>	one mile shorter than that	171}	Porkington, W. O. Gore, Req. To Weish Pool, 15 m. To Llanfair, 181 m. To Llanfyl- lin, 16 m. To Bala, 25 m.

Oswestry was formerly surrounded by walls, which, together with its four gates, were all taken down about 1782. Of its castle, which appears to have been erected in the reign of King Stephen, the only portion existing is on a lofty artificial mount at the west end of the town, commanding a rich and extensive prospect. Oswestry has two churches (one a venerable building, its tower covered with ivy,) a free grammar school, a town hall, a theatre, several meeting houses, and charitable institutions. It formerly carried on a considerable trade in Welsh woollens. Pop. \$414.

Belmont, J. V. Lovett,		str. riv. Ceiriog,	i	Pentrepant, T. G. W.
Esq. At a dist. Brynkinalt,		& enter Denbighshire.	İ	Carew, Esq. Chirk Castle, R. Myd-
Viscount Dungannon.	881	CHIRK.	177	delton Biddulph, Esq.

Chirk, a populous village, celebrated for the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The church contains a number of ancient monuments of the Myddelton family; and in the churchyard are several aged yews. In 1165, Chirk was the scene of a severe contest between the English and the Welsh. About two miles distant, on the road to Ruabon, is a landscape of remarkable beauty.

To the left is Chirk Castle, (R. Myddelton Biddulph, Esq.), an ancient and noble castellated mansion, situated on an eminence, which commands a prospect, it is said, into 17 counties. About three miles beyond Chirk is the aqueduct of the Ellesmere canal, constructed by Mr Telford, in 1805. It consists of 19 stone arches, supporting an iron trough, 1007 feet long, and is a wonderful effort of ingenious contrivance.

		-Continued.		
on right from Lond.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance Wynnstay, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The ruins of Caer Dinas	763		183 3	Plas Newydd, originally, the retreat of Lady Eleanor
Bran, or Crow Castle, a Welsh fortress of great antiquity, situated on a conical mountain, and al- most inaccessible on all sides.		Liangollen Vale is greatly celebrated for its beauty. 9 m. distant from Liangollen, on the road to Ruthin, are the beautiful and picturesque remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded in 1900.		Butler and Miss Ponsonby.
At a short distance from Liangollen is the site of the palace of Owen Glen- dower.		They are covered with ivy, and shaded by lofty sah trees; and near the ruins is Elliseg's Pillar, erected by Concenn, in memory of his ancestor, Elliseg, who was killed fighting against the Saxons, in 607.		·
On the opposits side of the river, on the summit of a hill, is a British encampment, once the retreat of Owen Glendower. 5 miles from Corwen is the beautiful cascade of Pont-y-Glyn; and, a little beyond, the charming vale of Edeiruion.	66 <u>}</u>	a neat small town, much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, and salmon. The church is an ancient build- ing, romantically situated and in the churchyard is an old stone pillar, called the sword of Glendower.	191 <u>1</u> 174	Beyond Corwen is the cladel of the Druids, to which Caractacus retreated after his defeat at Caer Caradock. Glyn Dyffryn, with a bridge and waterfall.
	561 531	Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbighshire. Cernioge-Mawr.	204 207	To Bels, 112 miles.
The whole of the som- ery along the Conway, as far as Bettws, is of a very beautiful description.	005	cross the Conway by Waterloo Bridge. The arch is 105 feet in span-	207	To Caernarvon by Maent wrog, 381 miles; thence to Menai Bridge, 9 miles.
Voelas Hall, C. W. G. Wynne, Esq.	44	Bettws-y-Coed, (Caernarvonshire,) has a curious bridge across a	2164	
	39	capel Curig, a romantic place near several lakes abounding with fish. From this place the traveller may take a guide to visit Snowdon, the pass of Lian- beris, &c. The road now proceeds along the Ogwen lake, and through a defile of thegrand- est description to	i	
Penrhyn Castle, Hon. R. G. Douglas Pennant.	301 251 24	Tyn-y-Maes Inn.	230 2343 2364	Snowdon, 8971 feet high.
1	214		239	Treborth; and beyond, Vaynol, T. A. Smith, Esq.

Llandegai. The church contains a handsome monument in memory of a Lord

and Lady Penrhyn. On the left is a celebrated slate quarry, of immense extent. A railroad, constructed at the expense of L.170,000, leads from the mountain to Port Penrhyn, from which between 500 and 600 tons are shipped every week. On the right is Penrhyn Castle, (Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant), an elegant manaion built in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of an ancient palace belonging to Roderick Molwynog, grandson to Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons. It has lately been improved by Wyatt, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds. In this castle is preserved an elegant specimen of the Hirlas, or ancient drinking horn.

Bangor, a neatly-built city, lying in a narrow valley between two ridges of rock, with the beautiful bay of Beaumaris to the north. It possesses a cathedral, containing monuments of several Welsh princes, &c.; a Bishop's palace, the residence of the Bishop of Bangor, a free grammar school, and several charitable institutions. The surrounding scenery is peculiarly magnificent. Pop. of bor. 1851, 6338. On a rocky eminence \(\frac{1}{4}\) m. east of Bangor, formerly stood a castle, built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, during the reign of William II. Beaumaris is distant 4 miles. Bangor is one of the Carnarvon district of burghs.

Menai Bridge. The foundation of the Bridge over the Menai Strait was laid August 10, 1819, by Mr Telford, engineer. It was opened January 30, 1826. The height of the roadway above the surface of high water is 100 feet. The main opening of the bridge is 560 feet between the points of supension, and the roadway is 30 feet in breadth. South of this is another and more stupendous work, the Britannia tubular bridge, which conveys the railway from Caernarvonshire to Anglesea. (See account of it, p. 250). There is frequent steam communication during the summer months between Menai Bridge, Bangor, Beaumaris, and Liverpool. From Menai Bridge an entirely new road has been made through the Island of Anglesea, crossing the main ridge at 160 feet below the level of the old road. It is broad, smooth, and well-paved; and, by crossing the Stanley Sands, the circuity by the Four-mile-bridge is avoided, and the line to Holyhead rendered very direct.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
2 in from Menal Bridge, on the summit of a rocky	191	Llanfair.	241	Plas News od (Marquis of Anglesey), formerly one of
rininence, called Craig-y- Dinas, is a commu erected in lol6 in honour of the Marquis	15	Pentre Berw.	245}	the principal groves in Anglesea sacred to Druidic worship; Plas Gwyn; and,
of Anglesey; and, 6 m. N.h., Beaumaris and Baron Hill,	181	Llangristiolus Church.	2463	3 m. distant, Pies Coch, W. B. Hughes, P. a.
5 ir R Bulkeley, Bart. 3 m. dist. Hirdrevaig.	12	Caean-Mon, or Mona.	2481	To Aberfiraw, 6 miles, a small fishing port, at the
	41	Ceirchiog Inn.	255}	mouth of the river Aber. Pop. 1936.
		Junction of the old		
	23	Holyhead Road. Cross Stanley Sands by	2581	
	•	the embankment.	.	
Penrhos Hall, Lord			260	i
"Stanley of Alderley.	1	(See p. 249).	1 1	1

		KAILWAI, 014 Mues.		
on right from Lond.	From Hungerf.		Prom London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line of G. W. R. Prospect Hill. Tilehurst. Calcot Park, J. Bla- grave, Esq.	_	From Great Western Railway Terminus to Reading, pp. 92, 99. The whole course of the line is through the valley of the Kennet.	352	Town of Reading, Coley Park, J. B. Monck, Esq. Branch line to Basing- stoke (see p. 187). River Kennet.
Theale. Englefield House, R. P. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.	20 1	Theale St.	41	Sulhampstead House. Ufton. Padworth.
Bradfield Hall, 2½ miles. Benham House. Benham Lodge. Midgham.	163	Aldermaston St.	44!	Idermaston Park, W. Congreve, Esq., 11 m. Wasing, and Wasing House.
Woolhampton House.	144	Woolhampton St.	461	Brompton.
Bucklebury, 3 miles.		Nearly along the banks of the Kennet and Avon Canal, here running close		Crookham House.
Dunstan Park.		to the river.	ĺ	Crookham End House.
Thatcham. Shaw (see p. 93).	12	Thatcham St.	49]	Crookham Heath.
		SC cr. river Kennet and Avon Canal, and continue along south bank of river.		Greenham House, J. A. Croft, Esq.
To East Ilsley, 91 miles. To Abingdon, 20 miles.	81	NEWBURY (see p. 93).	524	Sandford Priory, and beyond, Highelere Park (Earl of Carnarvon.)
1 mile distant, Doming- ton Castle, and Donning- ton Grove. (See p. 98.) Church Speen and Speen			•	To Andover, 16 m.; to Whitchurch, 12 m. Rnborne.
Hill. Benham Place.	l	_ ا	1	Hampstead Park.
Elect Park. Barton Court, Admiral J. W. D. Dundes. Avington. Denford House, G. H. Cherry, Esq. Chilton Lodge and	3	Kintbury St.	581	West Woodhay, 24 miles; and beyond, Wal- bury Hill, the site of an ancient encampment; near it is Inkpen Beacon, 1011 feet, the highest of the chalk hills which form the North Downs.
Chilton House. Edington.		HUNGERFORD.	61±	Hungerford Park.
		(See p. 98.)		
		Thence to Marlbo- rough, by coach, 10 miles.		
		To Devizes, 241 miles (see p. 94).		

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Westb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Corsham House, Lord Methuen. Monk's Park. Neston Park, J. B. Pal- ler, Eeq. Shaw House. Atworth, 3 miles. Broughton Gifford, Great Chalfield.	15 <u>}</u>	From Great Western Railway terminus to Chippenham St. (p. 101). Along valley of river Avon to Melkaham St. (see p. 95). Population of Melkaham, 6236.	93 3	2½ miles beyond Chippenham, leave main line of G. W. R. Notton House. Lackham. Layoock Abbey, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq. Bowden Hill. Spye Park (J. B. Starky, Esq.), 8 m. To Devizes, 7½ miles. Whaddon.
Staverton. Woolley. Bradford, 1½ mile (see p. 96). Upper Studley. N. Bradley. Frome, 6 miles (p. 96), and beyond Marston Park, Earl of Cork and Orrery.		Sec. river Avon. Car. Wilts and Berks Canal. Trowbridge St. (see p. 96). WESTBURY (p. 96). The line from Chippenham to Westbury forms part of the Wills, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, which was intended to extend to Dorchester and Weymouth on the one hand, and to Salisbury on the other, with branches to Sherborne and Bridport, and also to the main line of the G. W. R. near Bridgewater.	105 <u>}</u>	Heywood House, H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq.

LEXVIIL DOVER AND FOLKESTONE TO READING AND BRISTOL, BY RAILWAY, 1964 Wiles

BY RAILWAY, 1954 Miles.				
ON RIGHT FROM DOVER.	From Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
Leave line of Brighton Bailway, by Croydon, to London	1281	From Dover, by South Eastern Railway, to Reigate Junction St (pp. 8-10-1	67	Leave line to Brighton.

on right from dover.	Prom. Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
Clandon Park, Earl Onelow. Sutton Place, J. J. W Weston, Esq.	1074 1014		88 94	Wonersh Park, Lord Grantley. 1 mile before reaching Guildford, leave branch to Godalming (p. 34). Loseley Place.
∆sh Common.	1019	Ash St. Cr. Basingstoke Canal.	34	Leave branch to Farn- ham (p. 37).
		er. river Black- water, and enter Hampshire.		
		Cross main line of South Western Railway.		Faraborough Place.
Frimley. Chobham Hills in the	971	Farnborough St.	98	
Sandhurst College,1mile.	951 96	Blackwater St. Sandhurst St.	100 101	1
The Royal Military College at Sandhurst, for the instruction of officers for staff appointments, and of cadets for the army, is a		SC cr. river Black- water, and enter Berks.		Village of Sandhurst.
plain edifice with a Doric portico, calculated to af- ford accommodation to 430 students. A chapel, an observatory, and a riding school are attached		The railway crosses the Devil's Causeway," a line of ancient Roman road.	ĺ	Finchampstead, 1 mile. Barkham, 12 mile.
to the college. Bagshot, 4 miles. Hennikins Lodge. Luckley House. Easthampetead Park (Marquis of Downshire), 31 miles.	891	Wokingham (or Oak- ingham) is a market town situated within the pre- cincts of Windsor Forest.	106	Bear Wood Park, John Walter, Esq.
Buckhurst Hill, § mile.		It has an extensive mar- ket for poultry: the in- habitants are principally engaged in the malting and flour trades, in throw- ing silk, and in the ma-	1	Maiden Erlegh, E. Golding, Esq. White Knights (th
Hurst and Hurst Grove	1	inufacture of boots and shoes. It is a corporate town, with an alderman and eleven burgesses. Population, 2404.	1	White Knights (th house of John Duke of Marlborough) is demolish ed, but a portion of hi garden remains. (See p. 92.

V. 1

[86 DOVER AND POLKESTONE TO READING AND BRISTOL-Continued.

on bight from dover.	Prom Bristol.		From Dover.	ON LEFT FROM DOVER.
Bulmershe Court, G. Wheble, Esq. Early Park.		€ Cr. feeder of Loddon. € Cr. river Loddon.		
Cavershaza Park (p. 99).	ĺ	Join line of G. W. Railway, and reach READING (seepp. 92-99) Thence to BRISTOL, as in pp. 100- 101.		7 m. distant, Strathfield- saye, Duke of Wellington

LXXIX. LONDON TO OXFORD, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miles

LXXIX. LONDON TO OXFORD, BY RAILWAY, 63 Miles.					
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.	
Long Wittenham. Appleford. The Thames, and beyond, Nuncham Park, G. G. V. Harcourt, Eq., much visited by Oxonians. Sandford. Iffley. Junction of the Cherwell with the Isis.	7	From Great Western Railway terminus to Didcot St. (p. 100). Cr. river Thames and enter Oxfordahire. Abingdon Road St. Cr. Thames again, and re-enter Berkshire. The line for some dis- ance runs parallel with the Thames, or more pro- cerly the Isis, since it toes not acquire the for- ner name until after its, ome distance lower down. DEFORD (pp. 162-166 and 187).	<i>5</i> 6	Leave main line of G. W. R. Sutton Courtney, 1½ miles. Town of Abingdon, 2½ miles (pp. 100, 160). Radley House, Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. Sunningwell, 2 miles. Bagley Wood. South Hinksey. 3 miles distant is the village of Cumnor, rendered classic ground by the genius of Scott. In a field adjoining the church-yard some remains of the ancient manor-house of Cumnor Hall are still visible, but most of the ruins, which were in a dancerous state, were pulled lown in 1810.	
		'	!	1	

on right from south.	From Oxford.		From South.	ON LEFT FROM SOUTH.
Leave main line of S. W. B. to London. Sherfield, and Arrher Lodge. Strathfieldsaye, 22 miles, the seat of the Duke of Wellington, and beyond, Heckfield Place, Viscount Everaley. Hunters' Park. Moor Place.	421	From Southampton, by South Western Railway, to Basingstoke St. (p. 52). Leave Hants, and enter Berkahire. Mortimer St.	82 394	The Vine, W. L.Wiggett Chute, Esq. One of this family (John Chute) was the friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole. Bramley. Silchester, the site of a Roman station, probably the Calleya Atrebatum of the Itineary. Numerous antiquities are found hera. The remains of an amphitheatre are discernible outside the walls. Mortimer Strathfield. Mortimer Hill.
				Oukfield House.
		S cr. river Kennet.		Burghfield.
		and join Hungerford		
		branch of G. W.		
		Railway.		
	271	READING 84. (pp. 92, 99).	47	
		Thence, by Didcot,		
		as in preceding route,		
		to OXFORD (see also pp.	741	
j i	'	162-166).	1 ***	1

Oxford has now become an important centre of railway communication by the completion of the various lines in connection with it, of which the two most

important are the Oxford and Rugby, and the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton. The Oxford and Rugby line runs through the valley of the Cherwell, by Banbury, and, entering Warwickshire, passes near Southam, and joins the London and North Western Railway at Rugby; thus opening a communication with the midland and northern districts. The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway extends from Oxford in a general north-westerly direction as far as Worcester, passing a short distance to the west of Woodstock, and by Moreton-in-the Marsh, Chipping-Campden; and Evesham; from Worcester its course is chiefly northward by Droitwich (where a branch connects it with the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway), Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Dudley, to Wolverhampton, near which towr it joins the northern section of the London and North-western line.

LXXXI. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY OXFORD, WOODSTOCK, AND STRATFORD ON AVON, 1164 Miles.

			_	
on right from Lond.	From Birmin		London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Friars Place.	1151	From Tyburn Turnpike to Bayswater.	1	Kensington Palace (see p. 40). Holland House, Lord Holland. (See p. 40.)
Hanger Hill, and be- yond, Twyford Abbey. Hanwell Park.	111]	Acton.	5	The Priory. Ealing Park. Osterley Park, Earl of Jer-
Hayes End Park.	107 <u>1</u> 104 102 3	Hayes End.	9 <u>1</u> 12 <u>1</u> 13‡	Southall Park. Park House.
Hillingdon House, Count de Salis.	1011	UXBRIDGE.	15	Delaford Park, Langley Park, and Iver Grove.
		SC cr. river Coln and Grand Junction Canal, and enter Bucks.		
Denham. Chalfont House, J. N. Hibbert, Esq. Wilton Park, C.G. Dupre, Esq.	931	Gerard's Cross. BEACONSFIELD. Thechurch contains the remains of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, and the poet Waller is interred in the churchyard. Pop. of ps-	19 23	Bulstrode, Duke of Portland. Hall Barn, built by the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, and beyond, Dropmore Lodge (Lady Grenville), and Cliefden (Duke of Sutherland).
To Amersham, 7 mil 22. Brands House, J. New- man, Esq.	871	TISH 1662. HIGH-WYCOMBE, the finest town in the county It has a handsome	29	To Great Marlow, 5 miles. Wycombe Abbey, Lord Carington.

			•	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Birmin.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
Hughenden Manor, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. St. Michael's church, an old Norman building with ancient font, and monuments of the Mentfort family.		town-hall, erected in 1707, by John, Karl of Shelburne, a free grammar school, and an ancient church, ornamented with a fine altarpiece, and a superb monument to Henry Petry, Barl of Shelburne, and Sophia, the first wife of the first Marquis of Lansdowne. The Wyoombe stream		
Plummers' Hill, and 8 miles distant, Bradenham House, late I. D'Israell, Esq.	84 3 801	turns fifteen paper and corn-mills. One M.P. Pop. 8373. West-Wycombe. Here is a handsome mausoleum, erected by the late Lord Le De Spencer. Stoken Church (Oxon).		Wycombe Park, Sir G, H. Dashwood, Bart. Sherbourne Castle, (Earl of Macclesfield,) containing two libraries, an armoury, several fine specimens of painting and sculpture, and among
Aston House, near which is Kingston. Thame Park, Baroness Wemman. Rycot Park. Holton Park.	74 <u>‡</u> 69	Wycombe Park, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart. Tetsworth. Wheatley Bridge.	42½ 47½	other portraits an origi- nal of Catherine Parr, Queen to Henry VIII. Nethercote House, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. Adwell House. Cuddesden Palace, Biahop of Oxford.
Headington House.		600 or river Cherwell		Shotover Piques.
Adjoining the church is grammar school, founded and endowed in 1586 by Mr Cornwell, a native of this place.	624 60 544	OXFORD. Wolvercote, WOODSTOCK is famous for its mamufac- ture of gloves and other leathern articles, but that of polished steel has declin- ed. It has a handsome town hall, erected from a design of Sir W. Chambers, at the sole expense of the Duke of Marlborough, and is eelebrated in history as the occasional residence of Henry I. and II., and of fair Hosamond. One M.P. Pop. of Parl. borough 7827.		Blenheim, the magnifi- cent seat of the Duke of Mariborough, erected in the reign of Queen Anne for the great Duke. Sir J. Vanbrugh was the architect employed, and haif a million was granted by Parliament for the erection. The interior is splendidly adorned, and contains a valuable collec- tion of pictures, a library of more than 17,000 volumes, and an elegant chapel. The gardens are extensive, the park, consisting of about 2700 acres, is richly wooded,
Kiddington House (Lord Vaux.)				and the grounds are laid out with great taste.
Heythrop Park, Earl of Shrewsbury. 2 miles distant are the	4 23	Compton Hill, (War-	793	Ditchley Park, Vis- count Dillon; and be- yond, Cornbury Park, Lord Churchill.
posed to be of Druidical ori- gin. Weston House. Sur George B. Phillips, Bart.	223	wickshire.) Long Compton. SHIPSTON, (Worcesters.)	77 83	Tidmington Hall. 31 miles dist. Foxcote House, P. H. Howard, Esq.

^{*} See Scott's Woodstnes.

	_			
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Honnington Hall, the Rev. H. Townsend.	81 1	Tredington.	85	
Lower Eatington Hall, E. J. Shirley, Esq.	291	Newbold.	87	
Alveston House, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart.	27}	Alderminster.	89	Alscot Park, J. R. West, Esq.
Alveston Villa, and		Re-enter Warwicksh.		
beyond Charlecote House, G. Lucy, Esq.		_∰ cr. river Avon.		
	221	STRATFORD ON AVON.	94	

Stratford on Avon, celebrated as the birth-place of Shakspeare. The house in which he was born is situated in Henley Street. It has lately been purchased by subscription, and will be carefully preserved for the inspection of future generations. The approach to the church, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, is by an avenue of lime-trees. In the chancel is the celebrated bust of the poet, in front of which he and his wife are buried. The town-hall in High Street was erected in 1768, the year before the Jubilee. A good statue of Shakspeare stands at the north end of the building. The interior is adorned with portraits of Shakspeare, Garrick, and the Duke of Dorset. In the High Street also are the remains of an ancient cross, and adjoining them is the guildhall, a portion of which is occupied as a grammar school, where it is said Shakspeare received his education. By railway, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line now connects Stratford with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. of township, 3673.

Clopton House, and beyond, Welcombe Lodge. Wooton Hall, Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart.	15	HENLEY-IN-ARDEN. In the market-place are vestiges of an ancient		Beaudesert House, and beyond Oldberrow Court.
Here was the ancient forest of Arden. To Warwick 10 miles.	10	cross. Hockley House.	106}	Umberslade Park.
Packwood House.		ST cr. river Thame.		1
		BIRMINGHAM. (see p. 204.)	116 <u>1</u>	Edgbaston (Lord Cal- thorpe.)

LXXXII. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAM, BANBURY, AND WARWICK, 1151 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROW LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
li m. Belsine House, M. Forster, Req., and beyond, Rosslyn House, Hendon Place, (Lord Ten- terden.)	- 1	From Tyburn Turnpike to Paddington. Kilburn. SC cr. river Brent.	21	To Kensal Green. Brandesbury House. At a distance, Wembley Park.

				····
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birnin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Forward to St Albans through Elstree, 101 m.	1072	Edgeware.	8	Cannon's Park, once the seat of the Dukes of Chandos.
Crabtree. Grove.	105	Stanmore.	10}	Bentley Priory, Mar- quis of Abercorn.
Bushey Grove, 8. Marjoribanks, Esq., and beyond Aldenham Abbey, W. Stuart, Esq.	102	Bushey (Herts.)	13}	Hill House. Moor Park, Lord Ebury.
To St Albans, 8 miles. Watford Place.	100}	WATFORD. The church contains seve- ral fine monuments. Here	142	To Rickmansworth, 8 miles.
Nascott. Russell Farm, Cecil Lodge.		ratine monuments. Here are mills for throwing silk and making paper. Pop. 4885. (See p. 200.)		Cashiobury Park, Earl of Essex. The Grove, Earl of Clarendon. The chief portion of Lord Chan-
	051	AN cr. river Gade and Grand Junction Canal. King's Langley.	108	cellor Clarendon's fine collection of pictures is to be seen here.
Langley House, To Hemel Hempstead, 23 miles, and beyond, Gades-	95] 93]	Two Waters.	19‡ 22	Langley Bury. This place is famous
Langley House. To Hernel Hempstead, 2½ miles, and beyond, Gadashridge Fark, Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart, and Gorhambury, (Earl of Verulam).	92	Box-Moor.	28}	for its paper mills. Box Moor Hall.
Berkhampstead Castle.	89	BERKHAMPSTEAD.	26]	Westbrook Hay, Hon. G. D. Ryder, Ashlyns Hall, J.
Northoote Court, and Ash- ridge Park (late Earl of Bridgewater, now (1855) Earl of Browalow). A monastery was erected here about 1285,	874	North Church.	27 1	Smith, Esq. Champneys.
which, after the dissolution,	84	TRING.	31}	Tring Park.
and was frequently the residence of Queen Elizabeth when Princess. The conven-	81	Aston-Clinton (Bucks.	84	Aston Clinton.
I that buildings were nearly	77	a town of great antiquity,	381	To London through
all pulled down during the present century by the late Duke of Bridgewater.		is situated nearly in the middle of the county, on		Wendover, 401 miles; to Thame, 91 miles; to
Vers or an age-value.	i	an eminence in the fertile		Bicester, 161 miles. Green End, W. Rick-
		tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The church		ford, Esq.
		is an ancient and spacious structure, with a large	İ	Two miles from Ayles- bury is Hartwell House,
	:	churchyard. Here is a	l	(J. Lee, Esq.,) for many years the residence of
ĺ		town-hall, county-gaol, and a market-house. The	l	Louis XVIII. as Count
		inhabitants of this town and its vicinity rear a great		de Provence, and of the Duke and Duchess
Werdon House.		number of early ducklings,		D'Angouleme. On the road to Bices-
Lillies, the seat of the late		which are sent to the London market. Two		ter, Wotton House, (Mar-
Creslow Pastures, Lord Clifford.		M.P. Pop. of Parl. bor. 27,090.		quis of Chandos.)
Whaddon Hall, (W. S. Lowndes, Esq.) 5 miles.		sw cr. river Thame.		
Lowndes, Esq.) 5 miles. Swanbourne House, (Rt. Hou. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.)	781	Hardwicke.	412	Oving House,
Studeley 6 m., the church of which is one of the most terfect. Samon buildings in England.	72} 66}	Whitchurch. WINSLOW. Cr. river Ouse.	48 48‡	Three miles distant Claydon House, Sir H. Verney, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		on LEFT FROM LOND.
Three miles distant is stowe, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckngham, celebrated by the muse of Pope, and, until lately, enriched by a choice collection of valuable works of art, including plate and furniture of the mostoosity description a fine gallery of paintings, a library of 10,000 vols., and an extensive collection of MSS. Owing to the pecuniary embarrasaments of the noble owner, these were all disposed of by public auction in 1948. Morton House, Rev. W. Andrews. Morton Lodge, H. Smith, Esq. Biddlesdon Park, G. Morgan, Esq. To Towcester, 11 miles. Farthinghoe. Thenford Hall, J. M. Severne, Esq.	593	BUCKINGHAM, an ancient and irregular built town on the Ouse. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and lace-making. The church is an elegant building, erected in 1780 on an artificial mount formerly occupied by a castle. The altar is adorned with a copy of Raphael's transfiguration, presented by an ancestor of the present Duke of Buckingham. The other public edifices are the town-hall, new gaol, free rammar school, meetinghouse, and the remains of the chapel of \$1 John and Thomas & Becket. This town suffered greatly by fire in 1725. It returns one M.P. Pop. 7626. Westbury. BRACKLEY (Northamp.) is one of the eldest borough is an acquand, and still contains many remanant of its pristing greatnes. It has a handsome markst-house, two churches, a long land in the contains many remanant of its pristing greatnes. It has a handsome markst-house, two churches, a free school, and the ruins of an acopital, said to have been erected by the Zouche family. Pop. 2524.	To Banbury 18 miles. Five miles from Buck ingham is Chetwode, in the church of which is some fine stained glass, of great antiquity. Chetwode Priory, H. Branbridge, Esq. Two nailes from Buckingham, on road to Stoney Stratford, the remains of a Roman villa were discovered in 1837. Evenley Hall, Hon. P. Plerrepont. To Oxford, 202 miles.
To Warwick through Southam, 22½ miles.	44	BANBURY (Oxon.) on the Cherwell. In famous for its mail liquor, its cheese, and the cakes which are called by its name. Here was formerly a eartie of great strength, which santained two severe eagus during the drift wars. The only remains now in existence are a small portion of the wall. Pop. 18.114. One M.P.	Broughton Castle, Lord 71 Baye and Sele. To Chipping Norton, 12 miles. To Deddington, 69 m.
	42	Drayton.	731
	41	Wroxton.	741 Wroxton Abbey, Ear of Guilford. Alkerson, where Lydia the astronomer and ma- thematician was buried.
	36 }	Upton, (Warwicksh.)	78 Upton House, Captair J. Russell. To Stratford on Avon
	36	Edgehill, remarkable as the spot where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parila- ment was fought.	791 Badway Grange, F. 8. Miller, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom	KINETON. The eastle formerly existing here is said to have been built by King John.		ON LEFT FROM LOND. Smiles distant is the village of Tysos. Opposite its church its a hill, on the side of which was cut the figure called the Bed Horse, which gives name to the adjacent vale.
Compton Verney, Lord Willoughby De Broke.	297	Compton-Verney.		Walton Hall, Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. To Stratford on Avon, 5 miles. Charlecote, G. Lucy,
1	27 8	Wellesbourne Hastings.	877	Esq. and beyond, Alveston House, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart.
The Hill	233	Barford.	91 <u>ş</u>	
Warwick Castle, Earl of Warwick.	207	MARWICK.	941	Grove Park, Lord Dor-

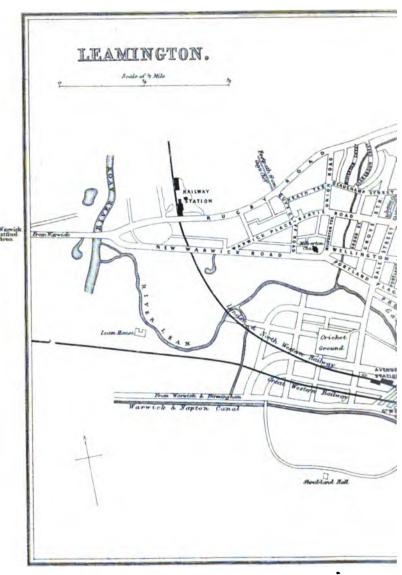
Warwick is situated nearly in the centre of the county. It stands on a rocky hill, having a somewhat abrupt acclivity, watered by the Avon. This town is believed to be of Saxon origin, and was formerly surrounded with walls. It has three churches, of which St Mary's is the most remarkable. It has a lofty square tower, supported by piers, between which carriages may pass. The interior is richly adorned, and contains a number of ancient and curious monuments, Beauchamp chapel, a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style, contains a monument to the memory of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the founder of the Lady chapel. This chapel is considered the most splendid in the kingdom, with the exception of that of Henry VIL, in Westminster Abbey. Here is also a monument to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's favourite. The other public buildings are, the county hall, the court house, gaol, bridewell, theatre, market house, free grammar school, the county asylum, public library and news-room, and several meeting houses. The races are held twice a-year on a plain near the west end of the town. Warwick returns two M.P. Population, 1861, 10,570. Several manufactures are carried on here, particularly those of combing and spinning long wool.

Warwick Castle, the magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick, is situated at the south-east end of the town, on a rock washed by the Avon. The date of its original erection is unknown. Casar's tower, the most ancient part of the structure, is 147 feet high. Guy's tower, 128 feet high, was erected in 1394. The approach to the grand front exhibits three stupendous towers, and the entrance is flanked with embattled walls covered with ivy. The interior is remarkable for splendour and elegance. The principal suite of apartments extends 383 feet in a straight line, and is adorned with valuable paintings and curious specimens of ancient armour In the green-house is a beautiful antique vase, well known as the Warwick vase, found at Tivoli, and capable of containing 168 gallons. About a mile from Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the retreat of the famous Earl Guy, and where he and him Countess are supposed to be interred. Blacklow hill, opposite, is the spot where Piers Gayaston was beheaded in 1312

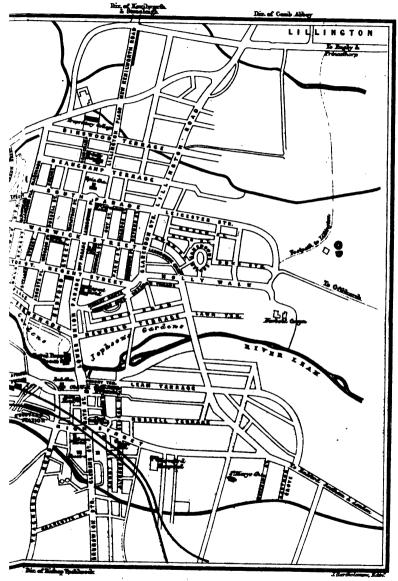
Two miles from Warwick is Leamington, or Leamington Priors, one of the most fashionable spas in the kingdom. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The waters are used, both internally and for the purpose of bathing, and are found very efficacious in many chronic disorders, in diseases of the skin, and visceral obstructions. The principal buildings are the new pump-room and baths, which are supposed to be the most elegant in Europe; the assembly-rooms, concert and ball-rooms, the reading-rooms and library, the bilitiard-room, the Regent Hotel, the museum and picture galtery, the theatre, &c. The Ranelagh and Priory Gardens form delightful promestes. Leamington possesses also two churches, an Episcopal chapel, a meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, an institution for the grantitous supply of baths to the poor, national schools, several libraries, &c. The rides and walks in the vicinity are interesting and attractive; and very delightful excursions may be made to Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, Stratford, &c. Pop. 17,958.

KENILWORTH is five miles distant from Leamington, and about the same distance from Warwick and from Coventry. Its name is said to have been derived from Kenulph, a Saxon King of Mercia, and his son Kenelm. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was called Killingworth; but the original and correct designation is now restored. The ruins of its magnificent castle form one of the most splendid and picturesque remains of castellated strength to be found in the kingdom. It was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to Henry I., but it shortly passed to the Crown. Henry III. granted the castle to the famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Eleanor his wife, for their respective lives; and when the Earl took up arms against the King, it was the great place of resort for the insurgent nobles. After the defeat and death of the Earl of Leicester, his eldest son, Simon de Montfort, continued to shelter himself in this fortress. He shortly afterwards withdrew to France, but his adherents held out the castle for six months against all the forces the King could bring against it, and they ultimately capitulated upon highly favourable terms. In the time of Fdward I. it was the scene of a splendid and costly tournament. Edward II. was kept a prisoner in this castle before his removal to Berkeley Castle, where he was ultimately murdered. In the reign of Edward III., Kenilworth passed into the possession of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who made large additions to it. When his son, Henry Bolingbroke, became King, it again became the property of the Crown, and so continued till the reign of Elizabeth, who conferred it on her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. This nobleman expended enormous sums in adorning and enlarging this structure. The following description of the appearance of the castle at this period is given by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Kenilworth:"-" The outer wall of this splendid and gigantic structure enclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables, and by a pleasure-garden, with its trim arbours and par-

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terres, and the rest forming the large base-court or outer yard of the noble castio. The lordly structure itself, which rose near the centre of this spacious en closure, was composed of a huge pile of magnificent castellated buildings, apparently of different ages, surrounding an inner court, and bearing, in the names attached to each portion of the magnificent mass, and in the armorial bearings which were there blazoned, the emblems of mighty chiefs who had long passed away. and whose history, could ambition have bent ear to it, might have read a lesson to the haughty favourite who had acquired, and was now augmenting, this fair domain. A large and massive keep, which formed the citadel of the castle, was of uncertain though great antiquity. It bore the name of Cesar, probably from its resemblance to that in the Tower of London so called. ternal wall of this royal castle was, on the south and west sides, adorned and defended by a lake, partly artificial, across which Leicester had constructed a stately bridge, that Elizabeth might enter the castle by a path hitherto untrodden, instead of the usual entrance to the northward, over which he had erected a gatehouse or barbican, which still exists, and is equal in extent, and superior in architecture, to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive chase, full of red deer, fallow deer, roes, and every species of game, and abounding with lofty trees, from amongst which the extensive front and massive towers of the castle were seen to rise in majesty and beauty."

Elizabeth visited Leicester at Kenilworth in the years 1566, 1568, and 1575. The last visit, which far eclipsed all other "Royal Progresses," has been immortalised by Scott. A reference to the ground plan of the castle, and some extracts from the inventory of Leicester's furniture, in the appendix to Scott's "Kenilworth," will afford some idea of the enormous extent of the place, and the costliness of its decorations. After Leicester's death Kenilworth was seized by the crown, and was ultimately granted by Cromwell to certain officers of his army, who demolished the splendid fabric for the materials. After the Restoration, Charles II. gave the property to Sir Edward Hyde, whom he created Baron Kenilworth and Earl of Clarendon. For a long period the castle was left to ruin; but the present Earl of Clarendon has manifested a praiseworthy anxiety to arrest its decay. The only remaining part of the original fortress is the keep or Cæsar's Tower, the walls of which are in some places sixteen feet thick. The remains of the additions made by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, are termed Lancaster buildings. In the latter are to be seen the relics of the great hall, a fine baronial room, 86 feet in length, and 45 feet in width. Although the erections or Leicester are of the most recent date, they have the most ancient and ruined appearance, having been built of a brown friable stone, not well calculated to stand the weather. "We cannot but add," says Sir Walter Scott, "that of this lordly palace, where princes feasted and heroes fought, now in the bloody earnest of storm and siege, and now in the games of chivalry, where beauty dealt the prize which valour won, all is now desolate. The bed of the lake is now a rushy swamp, and the massy ruins of the castle only serve to show what their splendour once was, and to impress on the musing visitor the transitory value of human possessions, and the happiness of those who enjoy a humble lot in virtuous contentment."

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Birmin.	Resuming the route to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LUND.
		Birmingham,		Stank House.
Priory. Guy's Cliff, Hon. C. B. Percy.		Birmingham Canal.		Grove Park, Lord Dor- mer.
The learned Dr Parr	173	Hatton.	97 Į	To Birmingham through Hockley, 17 miles.
was perpetual curate of Hatton.	149	Wroxhall.	1021	Wroxhall Abbey, C.
Springfield. Temple Balsall.	10	building, containing some curious carving.		Wroxhall Abbey, C. Wren Hoskyna, Esq., the representative of the celebrated Sir C. Wren. The mansion stands on the site of a nunnery, erected by Hugh de Hatton in the
	7₺	Solihull.	1073	time of King Stephen.
Olton House.	14	Spark Brook.	1134	
		BIRMINGHAM.	115	

LXXXIII. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM BY ST ALBANS, DUNSTABLE, DAVENTRY, AND COVENTRY, 1084 miles.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Oak Hill, Sir P. H. Clarke, Bart. The Grove. Beech Hill Pa. Trent Pa. R. C. L. Bevan, Esq. Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford. Thtenhamger Park Earl of Ilardwicke.	1081 1061 1001 981	From Hicke's Hall to Islington. Highgate. Whetstone. BARNET is a neat town, situated on the top of a hill, and cele- brated for the battle which took place, in 1471, between the houses of York and Lan- caster, in which the great Earl of Warwick lost hus life. An obelisk has been crected on the spot.	1½ 4 9 11	Caen Wood, Earl of Mansfield. While occu- pied by the great Lord Mansfield it narrowly escaped destruction by the Gordon Rioters; and Fitzroy Farm. Totteridge Fark.
At a distance Hatfield House, the princely seat of the Marquis of Salis- bury, erected at the com- mencement of the 17th	941	South Mimms. Ridge Hill, (Herts.)	147	Clare Hall.
century. It belonged to James I., and was ex- changed by him for Theobalds. Charles 1. was a prisoner here. Two	917	London Colney. See cross river Colne.	172	Colney Ho.
miles beyond is Brocket Hall, the seat of Viscount Palmerston.	881	ST ALBANS.	21	j.

St Albans is a town of very great antiquity, having derived its origin from the ruins of the Roman Verulamium. An immense number and variety of antiguities have been discovered here at different times, and some vestiges of the ancient town may still be seen at a little distance from St Albans. Here was formerly a magnificent abbey and monastery for Benedictine monks, of which the fine old abbey church and a large square gateway are now the only remains. The abbey was founded by Offa, King of the Mercians, in honour of St Alban. The church was made parochial in the reign of Edward VI. It has all the appearance of a cathedral, and its interior exhibits the various styles of several ages of architecture, and is adorned with numerous rich screens and monuments. Its appearance from the hill, on the Watford Road, is very striking. The town contains three other churches, in one of which—the church of St Michael—the fine monument to the great Lord Bacon may be seen. St Albans has also a new town-hall, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. Two battles were fought here during the wars of the Roses; the first, in 1455, when Richard Duke of York obtained a victory over Henry VI.; the second, in 1461. when Margaret of Anjou defeated the king-maker Earl of Warwick. returned two members to Parliament till 1852, when it was disfranchised. Population in 1861, 7675. Sir John Mandeville, the traveller, was a native of this town, and there is a monument to his memory in the abbey church. There is one also to the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester.

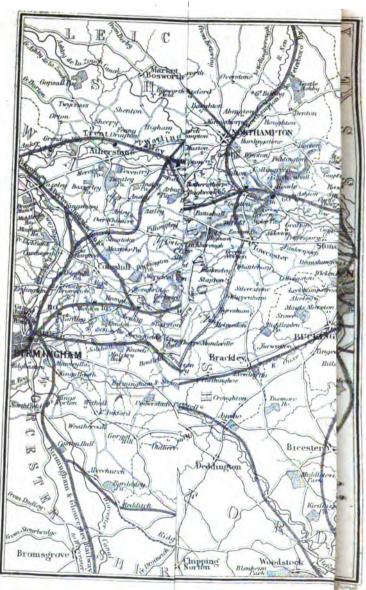
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Hatfield, 5 miles; to Luton, 101 miles. Gorhambury, (Earl of Verulam. In the park are the ruins of the Old House, the residence of				To Watford, 8 miles. Childwick Bury, J. Lo- max, Esq.
the Lord Keeper and his illustrious son, Lord Ba-	841	Redbourn.	25}	
con.	76	DUNSTABLE, Bedfordek.	881	T. G. S. Sebright, Bart.
Rothampsted. Market Cell, and 3 miles distant, Luton Hoo, J. G. Leigh, Esq. Four miles distant is Chalgrave, the church of which is very old, and contains several monuments; and 1 mile beyond, is the church of Toddington, in which are tombs of the Cheyne and Strafford families. To Woburn, 41 miles.		famous for its manufacture of straw-plait bonnets and baskets, and for the size of its larks, great numbers of which are sent to London. The charch is an ancient and interesting building, a part of it having been formerly attached to a celebrated priory in the time of Henry I. Charles I. slept at the Red Lion Inn on his way to Naseby. Pop. 4470.		About 1½ mile distant are the remains of a British fortification, called Maiden Bower; not far from which are still to be seen vestiges of another named Tottenhal Castle. Here is the Roman Watling Street.
Milton Bryant.	72}	Hockliffe.	871	To Leighton Buzzard 31 miles.
Battiesden Park, Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.; and beyond, Woburn Abbey,				Hockliffe Grange, R. T. Gilpin, Esq.
Duke of Bedford.	661	Brickhill (Bucks).	481	Stock Grove.

N RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		cr. Grand Junction Canal		Great Brickhill House, P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq.
Wolverton House. Wolverton Park.	64 } 57 }	Fenny Stratford. Front Stratford built on the Wating Street. It suffered greatly from fire in 1742. Solid cr. riv. Ouse and the Grand Junction Canal.	45 521	In the distance, Winddon Hall, W.S., Lowndes, Eaq.
Cosgrove Hall, J. C. dansel, Esq. Cosgrove Priory.	56 <u>1</u>	Old Stratford, (North- amptonshire.)	53	Denshanger, and, 8 miles distant, Wicken Park.
Stoke Park. Reston Neston, Earl of	491	TOWCESTER, (p. 202.)	60	Wakefield Lodge, Duke of Grafton. Whitlebury Forest. To Brackley, 11 miles.
Pomfret.	292	Cross river Tow.	**	.,
To Northampton, 9 m. Pattishall House.	47	Foster's Booth.	624	
	411	Weedon Beck.	68	At a distance, Everdon Hall, and Fawsley Pa.
To Northampton, 8 m.	Ì	cr. Grand Junction Canal.	1	and beyond is Canons
2 miles distant is Nor- ton Hall, (B. Botfield Esq.), and 2 miles farthst to the right, Whilton. Welton Place, B. Z. Clarke, Esq.	:	DAVENTRY carries on a considerable manufacture of silk stockings, shoes, and whips. On an adjacent eminence, called (Danes' or Borough Hill, are some of the most extensive encampments in England Pop. 4124.		den, Bart., representative of the Poet Dryden. Drayton Grange, (Lord Overstone); and, 4 miles distant, Catesby House. Beyond is Shuckburgh, Bart. To Southam, 101 miles. To Banbury, 164 miles.
To Lutterworth, 16 m. At a distance Ashby St Leger, containing a ssail reom in which the gun powder plotwas concocted The house belonged to	1 34.	Braunston. 1. ere is a handsome churel and a curious stone cross. SC cr. Oxford Canal		
Catesby, one of the conspirators. (See p. 202.)	90	at the commencement of the	•	
Ashby Lodge, G. H. Arnold, Esq.		Willoughby, (War wickshire.)		
Dunchurch Lodge.	29		80	To Southern, 8 miles.
Bilton Grange.	1	1	1	
Bilton Hall.	1	1	1	1
To Rugby, 21 wiles.			1	1
	94	Dunsmoor Heath. Black Dog Inn.	85	11 mile distant, Bour- ton House; and Birbury Hall, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		Prom London.	on left from Lond.
Wolverton House. Wolverton Park.	641 571	Canal. Fenny Stratford. STONY STRATFORD is built on the Wating Street. It suffered greatly from fire in 1742.	45 591	Great Brickhill House, P. D. P. Duncombe, Esq. In the distance, Wisad- don Hall, W.S., Lowndes, Esq.
Cosgrove Hall, J. C. Mansel, Esq. Cosgrove Priory. Stoke Park.	56 <u>1</u>	SSG cr. riv. Ouse and the Grand Junction Canal. Old Stratford, (North- amptonshire.)	53	Denshanger, and, 3 miles distant, Wicken Park. Wakefield Lodge, Duks of Grafton.
	401	morroremen (= 000)	60	Whitlebury Forest. Te Brackley, 11 miles.
Raston Neston, Rari of Pomfret. To Northampton, 9 m. Pattishall House.	49 <u>1</u> 47 41 <u>1</u>	TOWCESTER, (p. 208.) Cross river Tow. Foster's Booth. Weedon Beck.	62 <u>4</u> 68	At a distance, Everdon
To Northampton, 8 m.	374	carries on a considerable ma- nufacture of silk stockings,	721	Hall, and Fawsley Pa- Sir C. Knightley, Bart- and beyond is Canons Ashby, Sir H. E. L. Dry- den, Bart-, representative of the Poet Dryden. Drayton Grange, (Lord
2 miles distant is Nor- ton Hall, (B. Botfield, Eq.), and, 2 miles farthes to the right, Whilton. Welton Place, E. Z. Clarke, E. 2.	•	shoes, and whips. On az adjacent eminence, callet Danes' or Borough Hill, ar some of the most extensive encampments in England Pop. 4124.		Oversione); and, 4 miles distant, Catesby House. Beyond is Shuckburgh Park, Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bart. To Southam, 10; miles. To Banbury, 16; miles.
To Lutterworth, 16 m. At a distance Ashby 8! Leger, containing a sasal room in which the gum powder plotwas concocted The house belonged to Catesby, one of the con-	1 34	and a curious stone cross.	4	
spirators. (See p. 202.) Ashby Lodge, G. H. Arnold, Esq. Dunchurch Lodge.	90	at the commencement of the Grand Junction Canal. Willoughby, (Wur wickshire.) Dunchurch.	1 70	To Southern, 8 miles.
Bilton Grange.	1	1	1	
Bilton Hall.	1		1	
To Rugby, 21 valies.	24	Dunsmoor Heath. Black Dog Inn.	85	13 mile distant, Bour- ton House; and Birbury Hall, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	24	Knightslow Cross.	From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
I m. distant is Wolston House, and, on the other side of the river Dove, Brandon House; and, smiles further, on the right, Combe Abtey, a seat of Earl Craven. The present noble mansion stands on the site of a Cistercian monastery. Several of the apartments are very fine, and contain many valuable portraits.		Ryton. See cr. river Avon. Whitley Bridge.	8 6 2 894	Ryton Flours. 1 mfe beyond Ryton to Southam, 91 miles.
Pinley House. The Charter House. Hawkesbury Hall. To Lutterworth, 15½ m. To Nuscatos, 6½ miles. To Tamworth, 18½ m.	184	COVENTRY is a city of great antiquity, with very narrow streets. The churches, St Mary's Hall, and several private houses, present interesting subjects for the study of the antiquarian. By means of canals, Coventry carries on a considerable trade, and there is an extensive manufacture of watches and ribons. Two M. P. Pop. 41,647.	914	gory, Esq. To Kenilworth 5 miles, thence to Warwiek 5½ m. To Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh, 5 m.
	151	Allesley.	94	Allesiey Park, E. V. Neale, Esq.
Meriden Hall.	12	Meriden.	971	
Berkswell Hall, Str J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. To Warwick, 14 miles.	94	Stone Bridge.	993	of Aylesford.
Elmdon Hall, A. Speeder Lillingston, Esq.	51	11 0000 010000		To Coleshill and Coles- hill Park, Lord Digby, 41 miles.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.	London Terminus, Euston Square.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
A line of railway now connects the Camden Town Station with the East and West India Docks, passing round the north and east sides of the metropolis. Kilburn, Willesden, and beyond Hampstead. The hili commands a charming and varied prospect. Brandesbury House. Wembley Part. To Stanmore, 3½ miles, Edgeware 4½, Barnet 104. Cannons.	109} 106} 104} 101	The new entrance hall, completed in 1849, at a cost of £150,000, is a fine specimen of decorative architecture. The railway passes through a deep excavation to Camden Town Station, the grand depot for the goods and locomotive departments of the company. Primrose Hill Tunnel, 1220 yards long. Kilburn Station. Willesden Station. Sudbury Station. Harrow Station. Harrow on the Hill. It is situated upon one of the loftiest hills in Middle-	3 6 1 81 11	Kensal Green Cemetery, one of the prettiest resting places near London. Branch to Kensington. Twyford Abbey. Sudbury. Harrow on the Hill, I mile, famous for its school and the eminent
Bentley Priory. Bushey.	99 96 1 9 41	sex, commanding extensive and delightful views. Pop. of parish, 5525. Pinner Station. Bushey Station. Watford Station (Herts)	181 161 171	men, such as Byron and Sir R. Peel, who have been educated there. Eastbury House. At a distance, Moor Park, Lord Ebury.
To St Albans, 7 miles.		Three-quarters of a mile distant is Watford, a populous and well-built markettown, almost surrounded by the Coln, on which are mills for throwing silk, and making paper. The church contains numerous brasses and tombs of ancient date. Watford Tunnel,		To Rickmansworth 4 miles, Amersham, 10 miles, High Wyoombe, 17 miles. Cashiobury Park, Earl of Essex, and Grove Park, Earl of Clarendon, containing a collection of pictures, part of that formed by Lord Chancellor Clarendon.*
Abbot's Langley. Booksellers' Provident Institution. 1½ m. distan' is Hemel- Hempstead. The church appears to be of Norman origin, but has subsequently undergone va- rious alterations. The	91 <u>1</u> 88	1 mile, 170 yards in length. King's Langley St. Solor. Grand Junction Canal. Boxmoor Station. Recross the Grand Junction.	21 241	Hunton Bridge. Grand Junction Canal and river Gade. Two Waters, so called from Junction of the Gade with Bulbourn Brook, is famous for its paper-mills.
interior is highly orna- mented. Pop. of par. 1861, 7948. Beyond is Gorhambury (Earl of Verulam), and Gades- bridge, Sir A. P. Cooper, Bart.	84 <u>1</u>	Berkhampstead St.	28	Westbrook Hay, Hon G. D. Ryder. To Chesham, 6 miles. To Amersham, 12 m.

^{*} See description of the Portraits, by Lady Theresa Lewis, in her "Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon."

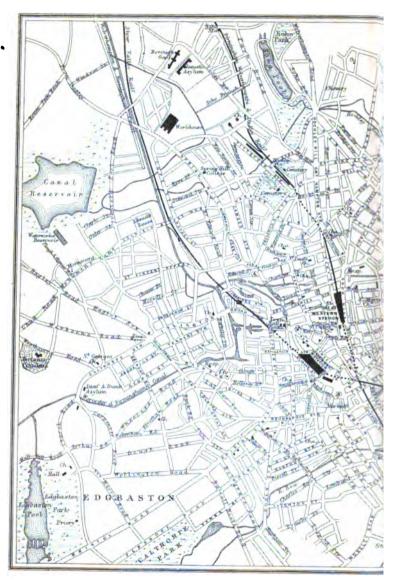
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Dunstable, 11 miles. Three miles distant is Ashridge Park, the seat of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and afterwards of the late Earl of Bridgewater, occupies the site of an ancient building, formerly a monastery, which, after the Reformation, became the		In Great Berkhamp- stead, Bishop Kenn and Cowper the poet were born. Here are the re- mains of a castle, former- ly the residence of the kings of Mercia. The church contains numerous brasses and other monu- ments. Pop. 3631.		Ashlyn's Hall, A Smith, Esq.
seat of royalty, and was the frequent residence of Queen Elisabeth when Princess. In 1602 it passed to the Lord Chanceslor Ellesmere, an ancestor of the Bridgewater family. This fine estate is now held by the Earl of Brownlow.	80 2	North Church Tunnel, 860 yards in length. TRING STATION. From Tring, an elevated ridge of ground, called the Chiltern Hills, extends to Oxfordshire. To suppress the banditti who formerly infested this place, an officer, called the Steward	813	To Aylesbury, 9 miles. To Wendover, 6 miles. Tring Park, a beautiful seat, adorned with
To Ivinghoe, 21 miles; Dunstable, 9 miles. Tring is 13 miles dis- tant from the station. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to be of Roman origin. It has a fine church with carved roof, and several monu-		of the Chiltern Hundreds, was appointed by the Crown. The duties have long since ceased; but the office is retained to enable any member of Parliament to resign his seat. Cheddington Junction		pleasing scenery. Here is the junction of
ments. Pop. 3130. Ivinghoe. To Dunstable, 9 miles.	72	Station. Leighton Junction St. LEIGHTON BUZZARD.	40]	the Aylesbury with the Birmingham Railway. Mentmore, the Baron Meyer de Rothschild.
To Dunstable, 7 miles. To Ampthill, 18 miles. To Bedford, 26 miles.	,			To Wing, 51 miles. Liscombe Park, H. W. Lovett, Esq.

Leighton Buzzard is half-a-mile from the station, and is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county of Bedford, on the banks of the Ouzel. Here is a pentagonal cross of curious architecture. The church is a very old building, containing a font, stone-stalls, &c. The Grand Junction Canal passes close to the town. Pop. of township, 1861, 4330. Seven miles from the station is Woburn, a small but neat town. It is a place of some antiquity, and has been twice destroyed by fire. The church is a venerable building, entirely covered with ivy. It contains several monuments, and an altar-piece by Carlo Maratti. The inhabitants of Woburn are chiefly employed in lace-making. Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, is a magnificent quadrangular building, and contains a splendid collection of paintings, statues, busts, &c. The park is 12 miles in circumference, and is well stocked with deer.

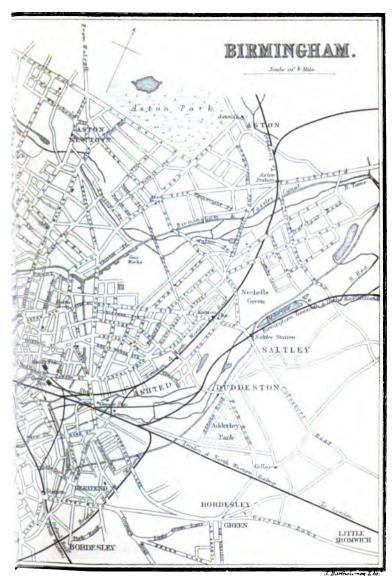
Battlesden Park, Sir E. H. Page Turner, Bart. Linslade Tunnel, 290 yards in length. Enter Bucks. Stoke Hammond, and Great Brickhill Manor, P.D.P. Duncombe, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	FE		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Fenny Stratford. Newport Pagnell, 4 miles. Olney, 9 miles	651	Bletchley Junction St.	462	
,,	60	WOLVERTON St.	52}	Stony Stratford, 2 m.
	ı	This is the company's central station, where they	1	Buckingham, 9 miles Stony Stratford is si
		have extra engines, work-	ļ	tuated on the Ouse
	1	are usually allowed at this		Many of the inhabitant are employed in lac
	l	station. Here are female attendants, and refresh-	ļ	making.
	l	ments and every accommo-	1	Four miles distant from Stony Stratford, but i
	1	dation may be obtained.	l	Northamptonshire.
	l			Wakefield Lodge, the ser of the Duke of Grafton.
Linford House, and		Viaduct, 660 feet in length.	l	Wolverton House.
beyond, Gayhurst Park, Lord Carington.	1	Enter Northampton-		Stoke Park, and beyone Easton Neston, a seat of the East) of Pombet, which the
Castle Thorpe. Hanslope House.	٠	shire.		merly contained
manope mouse.	ŀ			eollection of ancient pain ings and marbles, given h a Countess of Pomfred
			i	a Countess of Pomfret, i 1756, to the University of Oxford. The adjoinin
	521	ROADE Station.	60	ous and interesting money
Courteen Hall, Sir C. Wake, Bart.	49]	Blisworth Junction St.	63	menus.
To Northampton, 4 m.	ŀ	Bugbrook Suspension		Towerster, aitmated on the ancient Watling Street, near the river Tow. The church contains a money of the church contains a
Market Harborough,	ŀ	Bridge.		more of West Charlest in me
	İ	Stowehill Tunnel, 500 yards in length.		founded a college in this tow in the time of Henry V. Pop. 2417.
	424			To Towcester 4 miles
To Northempton 78 -	22	Weedon has handsome	691	Everdon Hall.
To Northampton, 7 m. Brockhall, T. R. Thorn-		and extensive barracks, garrisoned by a regiment of		To Daventry, 4 mile near which are the ver
on, Esq. At a distance Althorp	'	the line, and a demi-field		perfect remains of Roman field works on War
(Earl Spencer). There		battery of artillery. It has also an extensive powder		
s a fine picture gallery, and a still finer library		magazine, and is a depot		14 miles; Learnington 21 miles; Warwick, 28 n
iere.		of arms.		14 mile distant is Stow Nine Churches, contain
			.]	LUK & Deantimi Tooms
				Elizabeth, daughter
		cross Birmingham		LUIU LAUMET. The sent-
		and Holyhead road.	ļ	tor of this exquisite wor being unknown.
	871	Crick Station. Crick is the choice	753	Norton Hall, B Roy
11 mile distant is the		"meet" of the Pytchley	- 1	Ashby St Lever 4- 41
illage of Crick. The hill through which		hunt.	ı	
his tunnel is carried	ļ	Kilsby Tunnel,		beheaded at Leicent
orms a portion of the high ground which sepa-		1 mile 640 yards in length, 24 feet wide, and 22 feet in	- 1	after the battle of Borworth Field (see p. 198)
TRU RIGHT WITH STORE!				

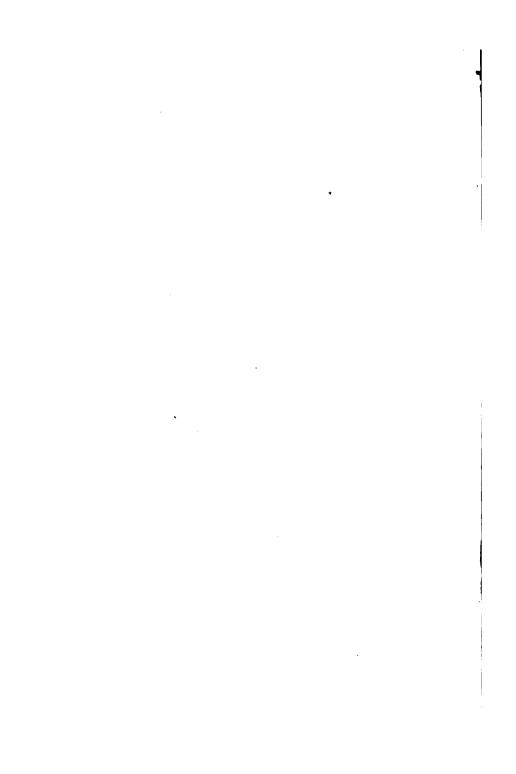
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A.& C Blan



Edinlangh.



ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Birmin.	height above the rails, and cost upwards of £900,000.	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
rates the waters of the Avon from those of the Ouse and Nen. Stamford line branches		Enter Warwickshire. Coventry Canal.		
off. To Latterworth, 7 m.; to Market Harboro', 19 m. Midland Railway joins.	29‡	RUGBY Junction St.	824	Hill Moreton.

One mile distant is Rugby, a market-town in the county of Warwick, famous for its grammar-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Lawrence Sheriff. The school is now considered one of the best in the kingdom. The late celebrated scholar, Dr. Arnold, author of the History of Rome, &c., was one of its head masters. Adjacent to the town is an eminence called Castle Mount, from its having originally been the site of a castle supposed to have been erected in the time of King Stephen. The Midland Counties, the Trent Valley, the Stamford and the Leamington Railways commence here. Pop. of Rugby 1861, 7818. One mile and a half from Rugby is Bilton Hall, remarkable as having been the residence of Addison. In the garden is a long avenue called Addison's Walk, this having been his favourite promenade. To Dunchurch, three miles.

Trent Valley line joins. Newbold Grange. Newbold Hall, & T. G. Skipwith, Bart. Holbrook Grange, T.	!			Branch to Leaming- ton.
Caldecott, Esq. Wolston. At a distance, Combe	281	Brandon Station.	89 <u>1</u>	Brandon Hamlet.
Abbey (Earl Craven).		Sowe Viaduct.		Whitley Abbey, Vis- count Hood.
Branch to Nuncaton.	18}	COVENTRY (see p. 199).	94	Branch to Warwick. To Southam, 18 miles. To Kenilworth,5 miles.
Allesley Park, E. V.	15	Allesley Gate Station.	97	To Memiwordi, Dimice.
Neale, Esq. Berkswell Hall, Sir J.	18}	Dooker's Lane Station.	99	:
E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. At a distance, Packing- ton Pa., Earl of Ayles-		Cr. Woonton Green Viaduct.		
ford. The Birmingham and	97	Hampton Junction St.	108}	i
Derby Junction branches off here.	6	Marston-Green Station.	106]	
	8}	Stechford Station.	109	Spooner Lillingston, Esq.
1		BIRMINGHAM St.	112]	

BIRMINGHAM, a large commercial and manufacturing town, is situated in the

north-east corner of Warwickshire. It is seventy-nine miles south-east from Liverpool, and the same distance north-east from Bristol, both in a straight line. As Birmingham is nearly in the centre of England, its situation is elevated. The soil around it is light, but has lately been much improved. The appearance of the city itself is mean-a great multitude of the houses being inhabited by workmen. St. Martin's church is the only building of great antiquity. Its exterior is poor, having in 1690 been cased with a covering of bricks to preserve it from falling. The spire alone remains in its original state, a graceful monument of olden architecture. The interior is grand and imposing, though disfigured by a coating of plaster and by tawdry ornaments. St. Philip's Church is an elegant building, and, in the opinion of many, forms the chief architectural ornament of the city. Besides these two, there are upwards of twelve churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, and forty-five Dissenting chapels, several of them elegant in form. Till lately, Birmingham possesed few public buildings worthy of notice, but the citizens are adding to their number. The town-hall is a splendid edifice of the Corinthian order, the material being Anglesea marble. Its length is 166 feet, breadth 104 feet, and height 83 feet. The saloon, 140 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high, contains one of the largest organs in Europe. The grammar-school is a fine Gothic edifice, designed by Mr. Barry, and erected at an expense of L.4000. The theatre, the banks, the libraries, Society of Arts, &c. are also worthy of notice. The schools in Birmingham are numerous and flourishing. Among these may be mentioned the free grammar-school founded and chartered by Edward VI. Its income derived from land is L.8000 per annum; the Blue Coat School and the Protestant Dissenter's charity school are supported by subscriptions. There are several associations for moral and intellectual improvement, such as a mechanics' institution with a library of more than 1500 volumes, the Society of Arts, and a philosophical institution. The old library contains above 80,000 volumes, and the new library above 5000. The savings banks and provident institutions and societies, are numerous and highly beneficial. There are also many charitable institutions well supported. The Dispensary, Humane Society, and Magdalen Institution merit great praise. From a very early period Birmingham has been renowned for its manufactures in steel, iron, &c. This trade is now carried on to an extent elsewhere unequalled. The principal branches of it are, plate and plated wares, ornamented steel goods, jewellery, japannery, papier mache, cut-glass ornaments, steel-pens, buckles and buttons, cast-iron articles, guns and pistols, steam-engines, toys, &c. Birmingham is connected with London and various places by means of canals, and forms a centre of railway communication with every part of the kingdom. The railway from Lordon to Birmingham, which was opened in 1837, is now amalgamated with the Grand Junction line, the two forming the London and North-Western Railway. Birmingham returns three M.P. The population in 1831 was 110,914; including the suburbs, 138,252. In 1841 it was 182,922; in 1851, 282,841; and in 1861, 296,076,

LONDON TO DENBIGH THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, NEWPORT, &c. 205

The journey is performed in 2 hours 45 minutes. Omnibuses leave the following offices in London and Birmingham for the railway stations. London offices:
—Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street; Cross-Keys, Wood Street; Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet Street; Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane; George and Blue Boar, Holborn; Spread Eagle, Regent Circus; Golden Cross, Charing Cross; and Green Man and Still, Oxford Street. Birmingham offices:—Swan, Castle, Hen and Chickens, Albion, and Nelson.

LXXXV. LONDON TO DENBIGH THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, NEWPORT, WHITCHURCH, WREXHAM, AND MOLD, 2061.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Denbig.		Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aston Park, once the residence of James Watt.	206↓ 97	From Hicks's Hall to Birmingham, (p. 199.) Cr. the Warwick Canal	109l	Edghaston Hall, Lord Calthorpe.
	957		1102	i l
Perry Hall, J. Gough, Esq.		Handsworth.	1113	Soho, M. R. Boulton, Req. Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth. Hampstead Hall.
Great Barr Hall, Sir F.	911	Snail's Green.	1151	
E. Scott, Bart. 2 miles distant Aldridge Lodge. To Lichfield, 9½ miles.	881	WALSALL has a fine and specious church and three others, a town hall, a subscription library, several meeting houses, and other discounting houses, and other discounting the coat, and finners schools. The inhabitants are principally employed in manufacturing hardware used in	118	2 miles diatant Bentley House. To Wolverhampton, 63 miles.
		saddlery. 1 M.P. Pop. 37,700 SW2 cr. the Essington and Wirley Canal. Bloxwich.		
! !	857		1207	
Forward to Cannock, 1 mile. To Castle Brom-	814	Church Bridge.	1243	Hilton Hall.
wich, 15 miles.	79 1	Four Crosses Inn.	1263	To Wolverhampton, 7½ miles, Brewood, 2½ miles. 2 miles distant Somerford
Hatherton Hall, and be yond, Teddesley Hall, Lord Hatherton.	771	Spread Eagle.	129	Hall.
2 miles distant Stretten Hall. 1 mile south of Ivetsey		London and North Western'Railway.		
Bank is Boscobel House, where the Penderells lived	721	Ivetsey Bank.	1341	
who concealed Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. In a field near the house is the Royal Oak,	70 <u>1</u>	Weston under Lizard	1361	Weston Hall, Rarl of Bradford.

ON RIGHT FROM LUND.	From Denbigh		Prom Dondon.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
planted on the original spot from an acorn of the tree in which Charles was shel-				
tered. The existing re-	671	Bloomsbury.	1891	To Shiffhal, 41 miles.
presentatives of this family		Enter Shropshire.	1	Woodcote Hall, John
had a small pension grant- ed to them a few years		Woodcote.	1397	Cotes, Esq.
ngo.	_	NEWPORT,	1 1	The ruins of Lilleshall Abbey, belonging to the
İ		a small town near the Roman		Duke of Sutherland, one
Aqualate Hall, Sir T. F.	64 կ	Watling Street, possesses at	1424	of the nnest vestiges of
r. Doughey, Date		old church, (part of which has been rebuilt in such a		the kingdom.
To Stafford, 124 miles. To Eccleshall, 91 miles.		style as totally to destroy	i	2) miles distant Lilles- hall, Duke of Sutherland.
Newport affords the title	1	its venerable character, and		To Wellington, 84 miles,
of Viscount to the Earls of		several other places of wor- ship. The humorous poet,		thence to Shrewsbury, 18 miles.
Bradford.		Tom Brown, is said by some		Longford Hall, R. M.
l		to have been born here; but others affirm that Shiff-		Leake, Esq.
ì		mal was his birth-place.		1
		Pop. 2856.		
Chetwynd Park, B. Borough, Esq.	623	Chetwynd.	1432	
potougu, maqi	601	Stanford Bridge.	1461	1
To Drayton, 41 miles.	58 d	Hinstock.	148	
	564	Shakeford.	1501	
	544	Sutton Heath.	1524	
l		- SW2 cr. river Tern.		
To Drayton, 3 miles. Buntingsdale Hall. J.	521	Tern Hill.	154}	To Shrewsbury, 16 m.,
Buntingsdale Hall, J. Tayleur, Esq.			1 2 2 1	To Shrewsbury, 16 m., Wellington, 141 miles.
To Whitchurch by Ight- field. 8 miles. 2 miles	51	Bletchley.	1551	
field, 8 miles. 2 miles distant, Cloverly Hall, J. W. Dod, Esq.				
Sandford Hall.	481	Sandford.	1881	2 miles distant Hawke
,	449	Great Ash.	161	stone (Viscount Hill), cele- brated for its combination
	4	Great Hate		of natural and artificial
				beauties. In the grounds
				there is an obelisk sur- mounted by a statue of Sir
				R. Hill, first Protestant Lord Mayor of London.
1				AND RESPONDE LANGUE.
		State Silesmere €		
To Managed		Canal.		
To Newcastle under Lyme, 22 m.,—Nantwich,	431	WHITCHURCH	1631	1
11 m.,—Chester, 20 m.,— Malpas, 5 miles.		is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the summit of	1	• 1
uraipas, o miles.		which stands the church,		
At a distance, Comber-		handsome edifice rebuilt in 1722, on the site of a more		l l
mere Abbey, Viscousi	i	ancient structure. It con-		ŀ
		tains several effigies of the Talbots, one of which is		1
İ .		to the memory of the fa-		j
1		mous Earl of Shrewsbury,		1
1		"the English Achilles." Here are also a house of in-		
!		dustry, a free school, meet-	, 1	. •

	_			
9N RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Denblg.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND
Iscoed Park.		ing-houses, charity schools, and alms-houses. Pop. of town, 3704.	l	
Franci Back Sie B. Pa	391	Little Green.	1674	l mile distant Hanmer Hall, Sir J. Hanmer, Bart.
Emral Park, Sir B. Pu- leston, Bart.				Gredington, Lord Ken- you, and Bettisfield Park
	32]	Bangor Iscoed, (Flint- shire.)	1741	Sir J. Hanmer, Bart.
Cefn.	303	Marchwiel, (Denbigh- shire.)	1767	To Ellesmere, 10 miles. Erthig, S. Yorke, Esq.
		The church contains several monuments, and a stained glass window, executed by Eggerton.		
To Chester by Holt 14 miles, by Pulford 113 m. 1 mile distant, Acton	27₺	WREXHAM, a flourishing town, noted for its fairs. The principal	179	To Oswestry, 15 m.,— Llangolien, 19 miles,— Ruthin, 16 miles.
Park, (Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.) the birth-place of		object is the church, a noble structure of the fifteenth century, surmounted by a tower of great beauty. The		Another road, 24 miles in length, leads from Wrexham by Ruthin, 3
the infamous Judge Jef- freys, beyond, — Hossley Hall.		interior is highly ornament- ed, and contains a superb altar piece, besides a num-		miles shorter than the road by Mold. Ruthin is situ- ated on the declivity of a
		ber of monuments of peculiar beauty. Pop. of Parl. bor. 1861, 7562. Both Wrexham and Ruthin are included in the Denbigh		hill in the vale of Clwyd. The principal objects are the church, the town-hall, the free school which has produced many eminent scholars, and the remains
Gwersyllt Hall.		district of burghs. (See also p. 148.)		of the castle. Pop. of Parl. bor. 1861, 8372. 2 m. from Ruthin is Pool Park,
Gweisynt Han.	224	Caergwrle, (Flintsk.)	184	Lord Bagot.
Plas Issa.				Leeswood, J. W. Eyton, Rsq., and beyond Nerquis Hall Tower.
There is another road from Mold to Denbigh by Allen Kilken, Llangwyfan, Llandyrnog, and Whit-	154	MOLD, a small neat town, with a church containing some good menuments. In the	191	To Buthin, 8 miles.
Liandyrnog, and Whit- courch, 84 miles shorter than the route described.		vicinity are cotton-milla. On an eminence called the Moel Fammau is a monu- ment, erected in honour of		·
Llwynegrin.		the Geo. III. jubiles. Pop. of Par. bor. 1861, 8785. It forms one of the Flint dis-		Rhual.
Gwysaney Hall, P. D. Cooke, Raq.		trict of burghs.		Rhual Issa.
Kilken Hall, Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster.	91	Nannerch.	197	Penbedw.
To Caerwys, 1 mile.				Moel-y-Gaer mountain, 1280 fest high. The sum a mit has upon it some.
	l			fine remains of a military

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Denbigh		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bryn Bella, (Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury,) once the residence of Madame	41	Bodfari.	202}	8 miles distant, Glany- wern, J. Madocks, Esq.
Piozzi, friend of Dr Johnson, while Mrs Thrale. She bequeathed		Pont Ryffyth. Cr. the river Clwyd. and enter Denbighshire.	2031	Near this bridge is Lleweny Hall, contain- ing a fine Gothic hall.
this property to the present owner, a relative of her last husband. Lianerch Park.	1	Whitchurch.	2051	fitted up as an armoury. At a short distance are extensive bleaching works, established by
		DENBIGH.	206 <u>}</u>	the late Hon. T. Fitz- maurice.*

Denbigh, the capital of Denbighshire, is pleasantly situated on a rocky eminence in the beautiful vale of Clwyd. The castle, now in ruins, was founded in the reign of Edward L. It underwent a siege during the civil wars, and after the Restoration of Charles II. was blown up with gunpowder and rendered completely untenable. The ruins cover the summit of the craggy hill, and the prospect through the broken arches and frittering walls is extensive and beautiful. Denbigh has been compared to Stirling in Scotland, and has a very imposing aspect from a distance, with the ruinous castle crowning the summit of the hill. The parish church is situated at Whitchurch, one mile from the town, but is seldom used by the inhabitants, who generally attend divine worship at the ancient chapel of St Hilary. In the porch of the parish church, partly ruinous, are the effigies in brass of Richard Middleton of Gwaenynog, and Jane, his wife. He was governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. William, his third son, was a sea capiain, and a poet; Thomas, fourth son, became Lord Mayor of London, and founder of the family of Chirk Castle; Hugh, the sixth son, expended an immense fortune in bringing the new river into London. An ancient priory for Carmelites existed at Denbigh, but the conventual church, now converted into a malt-house, is all that remains of the institution. Denbigh had formerly a considerable manufactory of gloves and shoes. It unites with Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham, in returning one M.P. Pop. of Par. bor. 1861, 5946. The vicinity abounds with beautiful and interesting scenery. It gives the title of Earl to the Fielding family.

[•] Mr Fitzmaurice was brother of the first and uncle of the present Marquis of Lausdowne, and having married Mary third Countess of Orkney in her own right, was grandfather of the present Earl. In order to encourage his tenantry in Ireland, and promote the national manufacture of linens, he erected a bleaching establishment here at an expense of L.2000, in which, under his own superintendence, 4000 pieces were bleached yearly. It is said he usually travelled in his coach to Chester, and when there stood behind a counter.

LXXXVI. LONDON TO CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD, THROUGH ST AL- 209 BANS, WOBURN, NORTHAMPTON, LUTTERWORTH, LICHFIELD, STAFFORD, AND NANTWICH, 274 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Kettering, 13 m.; Wellingborough, 11 m.; 13 m. distant, Abington Abbey (a lunatic asylum), and beyond Overstone Park, Lord Over-	274 208	From Hicks's Hall to NORTHAMPTON, p. 224.	66	To Daventry, 12 miles.
Overstone Park, Lord Overstone. To Market Harborough, 15½ m.; 13 m. distant, Boughton House, R. W. Howard	ı	Kingsthorpe.	67 <u>1</u>	2 miles distant Upton Hall. Kingsthorpe House, and Althorp Park, Earl
ton House, R. W. Howard Vyse, Esq. Brampton House. Spratton House. Cottesbrooke House, Sir J.	208‡	Chapel Brampton.	70 <u>1</u>	Spencer. (See p. 202.)
H. Langham, Bart. Thornby Hall; and, 2 miles distant, is Naseby, where the		Creaton. To the left of this place is	78 1	Teeton House. Hollowell and Guilds- horough' Hall, W. Z. L. Ward, Esq.
tween Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces under Cromwell. The village is considered the centre of		Holmby House, where Charles I. was imprisoned. Thornby.	771	Walte, Doq.
England, and the highest round is it. 3 rivers, the Welland, None, and Avon, take their rise in this parish. Sulby Abbey, G. Payse, Eq.				
To Leicester, 16 miles. At a distance, Bosworth Hall, G. F. Turville, Esq. Misterton Hall.	193}	Welford.	80 <u>1</u>	8 miles distant Stan- ford Hall, (the Baroness Braye.)
To Leicester, 134 m.		cr. river Kilworth, and enter Leicestersh.		
	190 1 187	North Kilworth. Walcote.	83 1 87	
	185	LUTTERWORTH, on the Swift, has a considerable stocking trade. The church is a large handsome building, and contains several tombs of the Feildings, and a carved oak pulpit, the top of which is said to have formed part of that from which Wyckliffe delivered his discourses. The chair in which he expired is also shown. He was buried here in 1287; but, in 1428, his body was taken up and burnt, and his ashes cast into the Swift. Pop. 2289.	89	To Rugby, 8 miles; to Coventry, 134 miles. Coton Hall.
Ullesthorpe House. Claybrooke Hall.	184	Bitteswell.	90	
	181	Claybrooke.	98	
	179	High Cross (on Wat- ling Street). Here two Roman roads, the Fosse and	95	Newnham Paddox, Earl of Denbigh.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holybd.		Free London.	ON LUFF FROM LOND
To Ashby de la Zouch, 16½ miles ; Market Bos- worth, 7 miles. Lindley Hall.	178 175 <u>3</u> 174 <u>3</u>	Watling Street, cross each other. Smockington. Burbage. HINCKLEY, noted for its ale and manufacture of hoslery, has a church with an oak roof, curiously ornamented, a very ancient town-hall, &c. Pop. of town, 1861, 6344. In the vicinity is a spring called the Holywell, formerly dedicated to the Virgin.	96 98] 99]	To Nuneston, 5 miles. Weddington Hall, Nuneston, and 3 miles beyond, Arbury Park, C. N. Newdegate, Esq. Analey Hall, Sir J. N. Ludford Chetwode, Bart.
Atherstone Hall, C. H. Bracebridge, Esq. 2½ m., Grendon Hall, Nr G. Chetwynd, Bart., and 4 m. dist., Gopeall Hall, (Earl Howa.) To Burton upon Trent,	167}	Witherley. The cr. riverAnker, and enter Warwickshire. ATHERSTONE carries on a considerable trade in hats. In a meadow north of the church the Earl of Richmond encamped previous to the battle of Bosworth Field.	106)	Hall. Oldbury Hall. Mancetter House, Mancetter Hall, and Mancetter, a Roman
20 miles; to Tamworth, by Grendon, 9 miles. 1½ mile distant, Pooley Hall. To Ashby de la Zouch, 13 m.; Burton upon Trent, 15 miles. Tamworth Castle.	1581	Hall End. Wilnecote. Enter Staffordshire. TAMWORTH, (p. 857.)	1111 118 1151	To Coleshill, 9‡ miles, Sutton Coldfield, 7‡ m Drayton Manor, Sir R. Peel, Bart. Bonehill, and beyond Middleton Hall, Lord Wenlock.
Wigginton Lodge. Camberford Hall. Packington Hall. Stowe Hall.	156 <u>}</u>	ASC cr. river Tame and Grand Junction Canal. Hopwas. LICHFIELD	_	Hint's Hall, W. H. C. Floyer, Esq. Swinfen Hall, J. Swin- fen, Esq. Freeford Hall, R. Dyott, Esq., Maple Hayes and Pipe Grange.

is finely situated on a branch of the river Trent. It is divided by a sheet of water into two parts, the city and the close, the latter being fortified. The cathedral, erected chiefly in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, is the most interesting object in the town, and, from its elevated situation, visible at a great distance. It is 491 feet by 153, and surrounded by a wall. It suffered much in the famous siege which it underwent during the Parliamentary war, but has since been twice thoroughly repaired. The exterior is almost unrivalled for the elegance of its architecture, and the interior corresponds in splendour and magnificence. Of the numerous monuments, those of Dr. Johnson and Garrick, the former a native of

the town, chiefly merit attention. There are also monuments to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Miss Seward, and the celebrated work of Chantrey representing two sleeping children. The other places deserving notice are, the house in Bacon Street, where Dr Darwin wrote his Zoonomia, and the house on the west side of the Market Place, the birth-place of Dr Johnson, a statue of whom now adorns the same street. This statue is 19 feet high, in a sitting position, and on the pedestal are three bas reliefs illustrative of the doctor's life. Also the markethouse, the town-hall, the Hospital of St. John, the spot where Lord Brooke fell during the siege of the cathedral, indicated by a pavement of white pebbles, and an inscription recording the event, and the free school of St John, where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, Garrick, Wollaston, Hawkins Browne, and many other eminent men received the rudiments of their education. Lichfield contains three parochial churches, several chapels and meeting-houses, charitable institutions, a theatre, library, &c. The city is a county in itself, with exempt jurisdiction. and sends one member to the House of Commons. It affords the title of Earl to the Anson family. There is little trade except with the interior by means of canals and railway. The brewing of ale also yields considerable profit. markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Pop. 6893.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Holybd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ashboran, 24 miles; Abbot's Bromley, 104 miles. Emburst Hall, C. J. Smith, Eqq., Liswis Hall and Haunch Hall. Armitage Park, J. H. Lister Eqq.; Lea Hall.	147 <u>}</u> 146 <u>}</u>	Longdon Green. Longdon.	126 2 127}	To Birmingham, 16g miles, Walsall, 9 miles. Beaudesert (Marquis of Anglesea,) a noble building in a noble park.
In the vicinity of Rugeley, the Grand Trunk Canal is carried over the Trent by means of a noble aqueduct. To Stone 12 miles. Colton Hall, Bishton Hall, and beyond, Blithfield House, (Lord Bagot.) Shugborough, (Earl of Liehnfield), the birth-	1 44] 148	Brereton. RUGELEY carries on a considerable trade in hats, and has several mills and iron forges. The church has been rebuilt, but has an old tower at the west end. About 2 miles north of the town on Cannoek Chase is a famous spring. Pop. 4862.	129 <u>1</u> 131	Hagley Park, the Baroness de la Zouche. Stoke House.
place of the famous Lord Anson, celebrated for its natural as well as sculp- tural beauties.	1404	Wolseley Bridge.	1331	Wolseley Hall, Sir C. Wolseley, Bart. Haywood House.
Tixall Hall, Sir T. A. C. Constable Bart. Ingestre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury, and beyond, Sandon Hall, Earl of Har- rowby.		Milford	187	Brockton Hall, W. Chetwynd, Esq. Brockton Lodge. Milford Hall.

M RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	135	Weeping Cross.	1387	To Walsall, 15 miles.
	·	Stafford cr. the Stafford	1	
		and Worcester_Canal,		
		and the river Penk.		
To Stone, 71 miles;	1001	sw cr. the river Sow.	1403	To Newport, 10 miles.
Sandon, 5 miles.	1221	STAFFORD,	1404	ao atomposis ao aminis

the capital of the county of that name, is situated on the north bank of the river Sow, about three miles above its junction with the Trent. The situation of the town is low but pleasant, the streets being in general regular, and built of A castle, erected here at a very early period, was several times demotished and rebuilt, but finally destroyed during the Parliamentary war. Its ruins now occupy the summit of a neighbouring hill. The county-hall is an elegant and spacious edifice in the centre of the town. Near it is the marketplace, well adapted to the purpose intended. There are also four churches, (the most remarkable of which, St. Mary's, is cruciform, and contains a curious font), several Dissenting places of worship, a free school founded by Edward VI., a county infirmary, county jail, and lunatic asylum. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, cutlery, and the tanning of leather. Isaak Walton was a native. There is also considerable traffic with the neighbouring counties by means of railways and canal. The town returns two M.P., and has done so since the reign of Edward L. It gives the title of Marquis to the Dukes of Sutherland, and that of Baron to the Jerningham family. Population, 12,532.

130 Great Bridgeford.

128 Walton.

126 ECCLESHALL,

Well All, F. Eld.

Seighford Hall, F. Eld.

Seighford Hall, F. Eld.

Seighford Hall, F. Eld.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Seighford Hall.

Eccleshall Castle, Bishor of Lichfield and Coventry.

Johnson Hall.

a neat and pleasant town, situated on the banks of a small stream that flows into the Sow. In its church Bishop Halse concealed Queen Margaret when she fied from Muckleston. It contains a few monuments of the Bosville family. Eccleshall Castle, the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, was founded at a very early period, and rebuilt in 1310, in consequence of damage received in the civil wars, was repaired in 1695.

To Stone, 6 miles. Charnes Hall, W. Yonge, Esq., and Broughton Hall, Sir H. D.	123	Croxton.	151	To Newport, 9 miles
	121	Broughton.	153	Sugnall Hail.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holybd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Newcastle-under- Lyme, 10½ miles.	117}	Muckleston.	1564	ley Hall, Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, Bart. Adderley Hall, and be-
To Newcastle-under- Lyme, 84 miles.	114 <u>1</u> 113 <u>1</u>	Enter Shropshire. Dorrington. Woore. Enter Cheshire.	159} 160}	yond, Shavington, Earl of Kilmorey. To Drayton, 8 miles. Dorrington Old Hall. To Whitchurch, 183 m. Drayton, 7 miles.
	1112	Bridgemore.	162}	
Hough House. Crewe Station, and be-	106출	Walgherton. Stapeley.	165]	Doddington Hall, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart.
yond, Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe.	ı			Stapeley House, Rev. Jas. Folliott.
To Newcastle, 15 m.	104	NANTWICH	169]	To Whitchurch, 10 m. Drayton, 124 miles.

stands in a low flat situation on the east bank of the Weaver. The houses are for the most part old, and built of timber and plaster. The church is large and cruciform, with stalls, stone pulpit, and an octagonal tower. The Dissenters have several meeting-houses, and there are several ranges of alms-houses. The prosperity of the town was formerly owing to its brine springs and salt-works, which were of great antiquity and celebrity, but only one spring is now worked. The chief manufactures are of shoes, cheese, gloves, and cotton goods. The Chester, the Ellesmere, the Liverpool, and Birmingham Junction canals, and the Middlewich Branch canal unite in the neighbourhood of the town, and the Grand Junction canal passes at no great distance. The Crewe station, a great focus of railways, is chose to Nantwich. Pop. of township, 8226.

Two miles distant, the Rookery.		∰© cr. river Weaver.		Derfold Hall. 7 miles distant, Combermere Abbey (Viscount Combermere) an ancient Cistercian abbey. It is beautifully situated,
	1082	Acton.	170 }	6 m. distant is Cholmon- deley Castle (Marquis of Cholmondeley), to whom
Pool Hall (F. E. Massey, Esq.) was built in	1021	Hurleston.	1711	Nantwich gives the title of Baron.
the 16th century, and is one of the most vener- able specimens of domes- tic architecture in the county. Calveley Hall, E. D.	101}	Barbridge.	1724	
Davenport, Esq., and 4 m. to the right, Darnhall, T. G. Corbett, Esq.		ANO cr. Chester Canal.		Haughwa.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND	Prom		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND
Tilstone Lodge, J. Tol		al	175	Two miles distant are sh.
lemache, Esq .	100	Highway Side.	110	Truins of Beeston Castle.
	1		1	erected by Randle Blun-
To Northwich, 10 miles	95	TARPORLEY	170	dell, Karl of Chester, in 1220. It was dismantled
The Bank, and 2 miles	N.	is pleasantly situated, clean	-1	LATTING THE CLAST MITTER OF OL-
farther to the right, Oulton Hall, Sir P. De Mulpes	•	ly and neatly built, and i	s	quers or the Parnament
Grey Egerton, Burt.	Ί	noted for its annual fox hunt. The church is an an]	This fortress stands on the slope and summit of a sand-
, , ,	1	cient structure, containing	el e	stone rock, which forms on
	l	several monuments with in scriptions, interesting to the		one side an almost perpen-
	ł	antiquary, and some armo	-1	dicular precipice of great height. The outer court
	l	rial bearings in windows or	9	encloses an area of about 5
	l	coloured glass. The inha- bitants are chiefly employed	i	acres. The walls are pro- digiously thick, and have
	1	un the manufacture of stock.	-1	several round towers. A
		ings and leather breeches. In 1642, a battle was fought	:	deep ditch, sunk in the so- lid rock, surrounds the
		at this place between Riv W		keep, which was entered
	l	Brereton and the Royalists	:l	by a drawbridge opposite two circular watch-towers
	l	from Chester, who, on this occasion, were victorious.	1	still remaining. Camden
		Pop. 1212	l	isDeaksOf a draw-well bored
]		to the base of the rock, a depth of 90 yards, and com-
		i	1	municating with a brook in the vale below.
	94	Clause	100	in the vale below.
	93	Clotton. Dudden.	180 181	
8 miles distant Aston	911	Tarvin.	1821	
layes, Grey Booth, Esq.		1621111	1028	
To Frodsham, 75 miles, Northwich, 12 miles.				
•	90	Stamford Bridge.	184	
To Frodsham, 9j miles.	881	Vicar's Cross.	1853	Littleton Hill.
	1		4	21111010111211111
Hoole House.		🗫 cr. Chester Canal.		i i
Troug House.	863	Boughton.	187∤	To Whitchurch, 19 m.
To Frodsham, 11 miles;	851	CHESTER (p. 149.)	1881	Boughton Hall. Eaton Hall (Marquis of
everpool across the Ferry, B; Park Gate, 12.	7	(g m/)	-	Westminster).
,	i		- 1	To Wrenham, 104 m.
İ	ŀ	cr. the river Dec.	j	Ţ
1		ar. Ellesmere Can.		ì
	81	Bretton (Flintshire.)	193	į
Hawarden gives the	- 1	HAWARDEN.		To Mold, 61 miles. Hawarden Castle, Sir 8.
tle of Viscount to the	- 4	s well-built town, with the)	Hawarden Castle, Sir 8, B. Glynne, Bart,
j.	- 1	ruins of an ancient castle. Many of the inhabitants are	- 1	Hawarden Hayes.
4-4 11	ľ	employed in the collieries		
Aston Hall, The picturesque ruins of	1	and in the manufacture!	- 1	l
wloe Castle are delight-	- 1	of earthen-ware. Pop. of township, 652	- 1	3
illy situated in a sylvani	76	Ewlee.	198	
ngle, in which the forces Henry II. met with a				
gnal defeat from the sons Owen Gwynedd.			ĺ	Northop Hall.
To Flint, 3 miles.	731	Northop.	5001	To Mold, 3 miles.
		or and be	-208	Lower Saughton, Mid-
1		1		le Saughton, and Upper

. ———				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Flint, 2½ miles. Three miles beyond is Downing, formerly the residence of the celebrated topographer, T. Pennant, Esq., and one mile beyond it, near the sea, Mostyn, and farther along is Talacre, Sir P. Mostyn, Bart.	70½ 67	Halkin. HOLYWELL derives its name from a spring sailed St Winifred's Well. In the vicinity are extensive lead mines, and numerous manufactories of paper, snuff, copper, and cotton. It joins with 7 other Finit becoughs in returning 1 M.P. Pop. of Parl. Bor. 5335, Brick Kiln.	203½ 207 212≹	Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster. Brynfoed. 1è mile dist. Bryn Bella,
The see of St Asaph was founded so early as 543, and comprises parts of the counties of Fint, Montgomery, Denbigh, Merioneth, and Salop.	57	ST ASAPH, a small but pleasant and very ancient city, situated between the Civyd and Elwy. The cathedral is a nest plain structure, and the east windowhas painted glass. This see has numbered among its bishops the excellent Dr. W. Beveridge. In the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Isaac Barrow, who was tutor to the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand with the control of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine, Dr Isaac Barrand was small property of the great mathematician and divine the great mathematic	217	Sir J. S. Pioszi Salusbury, the heir of Madame Pioszi. Llanerch Park and Bronwyita, General Sir Henry Browne, K.C.H. Wygfair and Cefn. Three miles distant Plas Heston, J. Heston, Leg., and beyond, Paenol, one of the best old houses in the county of Fint. To Denbigh, 34 miles.
Bodhyddan, W.S. Con- wy, Esq.; farther to the right Pengwern, Lord Mostyn.		low, his nephew. The Episcopal palace, recently rebuilt, is a commodious residence, and the scenery of the Clwyd is particularly beautiful. It affords the title of Viscount to the Earls of Ashburnham. Pop. 1861, 2062. This is one of the Plint dist, of burghs.		
Bodelwyddan, Sir J. H. Williams, Bart, Kinmel Park, H. R. Hughes, Esq.	52 <u>1</u> 50	Llan St Sior or St George (Denbighashire.) ABERGELE is much frequented in the bathing season, there being excellent sands, and the sceneryin the vicinity beautiful. Near it is a huge calcareous rock called Cefn-yr Oge, in which are several natural caverns. Pop. of	224	Dyffrynaled, P. W. Yorke, Esq. Three miles distant Coed Coch, J. L. Wynne, Esq.; farther to the left Garthewin, B. H. Wynne, Esq.
B. Hesketh, Esq.; Bryndulas, J. Hesketh, Esq. Marle. Bodyscallan.	47 <u>‡</u> 88‡	parish 8808. Llandulas. SC cr. river Conway. ABERCONWAY (Con- narronskir)	226) 226)	Brynsteddfod, J. C. Jones, Esq.

	_		_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holybd,		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LONG.
Gloddaeth.				To Lianrwst, 19 miles.
		Over Penmaen Mawr.)	
To Beaumaris across the Lavan Sands and Ferry, 5½ miles, but this route is	29 1	Mountain to Aber.	244	
by no means safe, as the sands frequently shift.			i	
Penrhyn Castle, Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant. Lime Grove.	254	Llandegai.	248]	Snowdon in the distance.
	24	BANGOR (p. 182).	250	
	214	Menai Bridge. (See p. 182.)	252 <u>i</u>	Treborth, and beyond Vaynol, T. A. Smith, Esq.
To Beaumaris, 4 miles, and Baron Hill, Sir R. B.		€ cr. the Menai	1	To Llangefni, 61 miles
W. Bulkeley, Bart.		Strait, and enter	}	
-		Anglesea.	Ì	
		HOLYHEAD (p. 949).	274	

LXXXVII. FROM LONDON TO CHESTER THROUGH NEWPORT AND WHITCHURCH, 1834 Miles,—Continued to PARKGATE, 1964 Miles.

O TRIGHT FROM LOND.	From Parkgate		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
	32	From Hicks's Hall to Whitchurch, p. 206.	, ,	
		Enter Cheshire.)
	80	Grindley Bridge.	1651	
Combermere Abbey, Viscount Combermere. About 2½ miles distant is Cholmondeley Castle (Marquis of Cholmonde- ley), an elegant mansion, adorned with a library and	251	Hampton Guide Post.	169 ‡	tuated on an eminence nearthe Dec. The church
a fine collection of paintings. Bolesworth Castle.	23	Broxton.	172}	is a handsome building, containing a vault of the Cholmondeley family. Bishop Heber was a native of this town. Carden Hall, J. H. Leche, Esq.)

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Parkgate		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	194	Handley.	1754	Aldersey Hall, S. Alder- sey, Esq.
l	184	Golbourn Bridge.	176₺	Eston Hall, Marquis of
•	17	Higher Hatton.	178 1	Westminster.
1 -	181	Boughton.	182	Rowton Boughton Hall.
Hoole Hall. Bache Hall.	12	CHESTER, p. 149.	1834	
Mollington Hall, J. Pfeilden, Esq.	91	Mollington.	1852	
Moston Hall.	61	The Yacht.	1881	Puddington Hall Burton Hall, R. Con- greve, Esq.
,	21	Enderton:	193	
To Liverpool, by Wood side Ferry, 10; miles.	11	GREAT NESTON.	194	
•		PARKGATE.	1951	

Parkgate is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It is also noted as a station from which packets sail for Ireland.

LXXXVIII. LONDON TO LIVERPOOL THROUGH DUNSTABLE, COVENTRY, LICHFIELD, STONE, KNUTSFORD, AND WARRINGTON, 206 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Liverp.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford.	1061	From Hicks's Hall to Stone Bridge, War- wickshire (p. 199).	994	To Warwick, 14 miles; to Birmingham, 94 miles.
8 miles distant is Max- scrike Castle (T. Dilke, Eaq.), a considerable part of which remains in the same state as when erected by Edward III. Here also are the remains of a priory built by the same monarch. Blyth Hall (W. S. Dug- dale, Esq.), formerly the property of Sir W. Dug-	102 1	COLESHILL. The church is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, containing numerous monuments, particularly of the Clinton and Digby families, and two of cross-legged knights. It affords the title of Viscount to the		Coleshill Park, Lord Digby.
dale, author of the Monasticon. Hams Hall, C. B. Adderley, Esq.		Earls Digby.		

			_	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverp.		From	ON LEFT FRUM LOND.
1	100		105	
		cr. river Tame. Canal.		!
Moxhul Hall, B. P. G. C. Noel, Esq. Middleton Hall, Lord Wenlock.	981	Wishaw.	107	
To Tamworth, 5 miles. Canwell Hall, Lord Wenlock.	941	Enter Staffordshire. Basset's Pole.	1112	To Sutton Coldfield, 23 miles, and beyond Sutton Park.
Hints Hall, W. H. C. Floyer, Esq.	911	Weeford.	1143	Thickbroom Cot.
Swinfen Hall, J. Swinfen, Esq.	89 f	Swinfen.	1164	
Freeford Hall, R. Dyott, Esq.		SC cr. Wyrley and Essington Canal.		romency nail,
To Derby, 23; miles; Abbot's Bromley, 11; m. Stowe House. Elmhurst Hall, J. Smith, Esq.	871	LICHFIELD.◆ (See p. 210.	1142	To Birmingham, 154 m. Walsall, 9 miles. Pipe Grange. Maple Hayes.
Armytage Park.	834	Longdon.		Beaudesert Park (Marquis of Angleses; a mag- nificent mansion, sur- rounded by fine trees.
	814	Brereton.	1247	J. 1000.
Bellamore House. Colton Hail, Bishton	79 3	RUGELEY earries on a considerable trade in hats, and has seve- rai mills and iron forges, an ancient church, &c. Pop. of town, 4862. (See p. 211.) Wolseley Bridge.	126‡ 128‡	
Hali.		cr. river Trent and Grand Trunk Canal.		Wolseley Hall, Sir C. Wolseley, Bart.
Blithfield House, (Lord Bagot.)		The church contains a number of monuments of the Ansons and Wolseleys.	129 1 130 1	Shugborough (Earl of Lichfield), the birth-place of the great Lord Anson. Tixall Park, Sir T. A.
	723	Shirleywich.	1831	C. Constable, Bart. Ingestre Hall, Earl

This road to Lichfield is 48 miles nearer than that through Northampton and Lutterworth

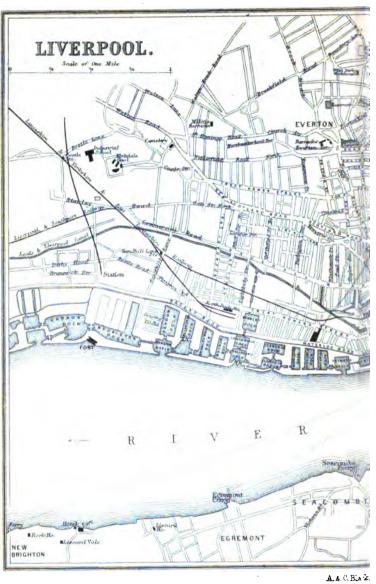
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Liverp.		From Loudon.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby; and beyond Charley, Earl Ferrers, and the rains of Charlley	72 69}	Weston. Sandon.	1	of Shrewsbury. This seat has belonged to the same family since the time of Edward III. To Stafford, 4½ miles.
Castle. To Leek, 164 miles; to Cheadle, 10 miles. Stone Park, Earl Granville.	66 <u>1</u> 65 <u>1</u>	Stoke. STONE has a handsome modern charch, a free school, and other charities. Pop. of township, 4509.	13 94 140 3	To Stafford, 7 miles; to Eccloshall, 54 miles.
Meaford Hall, Viscount St Vincent. Bariaston, R. Adderley, Eq.	63 1 61 1	Canal and the Trent. Darlaston. Tittensor Mill.	142 <u>}</u> 144 <u>}</u>	Darlaston Hall, S. S. Jervis, Esq.; and be- yond, Swinnerton Park, T. Fitzherbert, Esq.
Esq.	60	Cr. river Trent. Trentham Inn.	1 4 6	Trentham Park, (Duke of Sutherland), sur- rounded by beautiful and extensive grounds.
Fenton Hall; and 11 mile distantis Stoke upon Trent.	<i>5</i> 9 <u>1</u>	Hanford.	1467	Butterton Hall, Clayton, Keele Hall, R. Sneyd,
Etruria Hall. To Buralem, 2 m. Glough Hall.	56) 54) 51)	NEWCASTLE - UNDER- LYME, p. 921. Chesterton. Talk-on-the-Hill.	149 <u>2</u> 151 <u>1</u> 154 <u>1</u>	
Glough Hair	-	Canal. Enter Cheshire.		Lawton Hall, C. B.
Moreton Hall.	50 47 451	Church-Lawton. Moreton. Astbury.	156 159 1604	Lawton, Esq. Rode Hall, R. Wilbra-ham, Esq.
Buglawton Hall. Eaton Hall, G. C. An- trobus, Esq.	44	CONGLETON, a neat town near the banks of the Dane, having manufactures of silk, ribands, cotton, and leather. Pop. 12,844.	162	Somerford Park, Sir C. W.Shakerley, Bt., and beyond Brereton Park. Somerford Booth's Hall, C. Swetenham, Esq., and Swettraham Hall, T. J. W. Swettenham, Esq. Hulme Walfield.
Thornycroft Hall.	40 1 891	Marton. Siddington.	165 2 1662	Capesthorne Hall, E. D. Davenport, Esq.

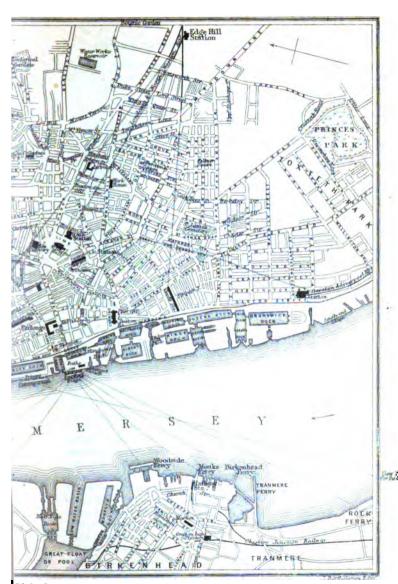
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Livero	1		ON LEFT FROM LONI
Henbury. Birtles, and Alderley Park, Lord Stanley of Al- derley.			ľ	ON LEFT FROM LONI
uu.i.y.	847	Chelford	1	Astle Park. Withington Hall,
Norbury Booth's Hall, P. Legh, Esq. Tatton Park, W. T. Egerton, Esq., M.P.	81 2 29‡	KNUTSFORD is said to have derived name from Canute or Ki passing the ford here w	its	oregg, Led,, and 3 mil distant, Over Peover, 8 H. M. Mainwaring, Bar 761 Tabley Hall, E. Leyce ter, Esq. Tabley Hall, seat Lord de Tabley, a hand some edifice of the Dor order, containing a
		his army. Many of the habitants are engaged the manufacture of cotte Annual races are held he in July. Pop. of tot 5575. Mere,	in on. ere wn	the grounds is the ol- hall of Tabley, a vener able structure covered with ivy, standing on an island in a lake which adorns the park.
High-Legh Hall, G. C. Legh, Esq. West Hall, E. Legh, Esq.	41	High Legh.	18	Brooke, Esc.
Thelwall Hall and Stalam Lodge.	9	Duke of Bridgewater Canal. Latchford. WG Cr. river Mersey nd enter Lancashire.	18	Appleton Hall,
rairneid Hall and Or-	72	WARRINGTON. (see p. 238.)	188	2
Bank Hall, J. W. Pat- en, Esq. Bewsay Hall, Lord	3	Sankey Bridge.	189	
Bold Hall, Sir H. Bold		cr. Sankey Navi- gation. Sankey.	1901	
oghton, Bart. Two m. dist. Shardley 11		Rambill.	195	Halsnead Hall B
ouse and Sutton Lodge. Knowsley Park, the sgnificent seat of the rl of Derby: and one le to the right Eccles-	me	PRESCOT, ed for its manufacture watch-tools and move- nts. At Ravenhead are chrated plate glass ks. Pop. of town, 6066.	198	Willis, Esq. In Prescot was born the celebrated actor, J. P. Kembla, The Hasles, Sir T. B. Birch, Bart. Roby Hall.
croxteth Park, Earl of		T	202	Childwall Hall, Mar- quis of Salisbury.

Hotels at Liverpool:

The Waterloo, Washington, Adelphi, Queen's, Victoria, Stork, Lawrence's Temperance, &c., &c.

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Edinburgh.

. NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME is a place of considerable antiquity, and a corporate town so early as the reign of Henry VI. A castle was built here during the reign of Henry VII.; but no vestiges of it remain, except a portion of the mound on which it was built. The town has an old church, several meeting-houses, and a range of alms-houses, founded by the second Duke of Albemarle. The chief manufacture is that of hats. There are several silk mills, a paper and a cotton mill; a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the potteries. Two M.P. Pop. 12938.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT is one of the new Parliamentary boroughs created by the Reform Act. This borough has this peculiarity, that instead of comprehending one principal town and its suburbs, it consists of a considerable district, extending 7½ miles in length, and about three miles in breadth, and including the market-towns of Burslem, Hanley, Lane-End, Stoke, Tunstall Court, &c. This district is commonly termed the "Potteries," and is the chief seat of the earthen-ware manufacture in England. In the borough, or in its immediate neighbourhood, a very large proportion of the population is engaged in the manufactory of earthenware. Coals, marl, and potter's clay are dug in the vicinity. At Etruria is the superb mansion erected by the late Josiah Wedgwood, the great improver of the earthen manufacture of the district. Stoke-upon-Trent returns two M. P. Pop. of Parliamentary borough, 1861, 10,207. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, second only to London, stands on the Lancashire shore of the Mersey. Liverpool held out against Prince Rupert for twenty-six days in 1644, when it was taken and the inhabitants put to the sword. The town was very soon after retaken by General Meldrum, and continued to remain true to the popular cause. Liverpool was merely a chapelry attached to the parish of Walton till the reign of William III. In 1650 but 15 ships belonged to the port. It was at one time deeply engaged in the African slave trade, and in 1764 more than half this trade was carried on by the merchants of Liverpool. Since the great extension of the cotton manufacture it has become the rort where the great bulk of the raw material is received, and whence the exports of manufactured goods chiefly take place to all parts of the world. Liverpool, it is asserted, possesses one-tenth part of the shipping of Great Britain; one-third part of the foreign trade; one-sixth part of the general commerce; and more than one-half as much trade as the port of London. The customs-dues amounted in 1867 to L.3,620,409, and the cotton imported to 2,250,500 bales. The imports are about thirty millions in value, the exports exceeding that sum by a tenth; and it is calculated that more than 3000 tons of goods pass daily between Liverpool and Manchester alone. Nearly one-third of the tonnage inwards and outwards is engaged in the trade with the United States; in 1867 the tonnage was 531,805. Considerable traffic is carried on also with Africa, the West India Islands, with Brazil, and other parts of South America, and with the East Indies. Its intercourse with Ireland is greater in amount than that kept up with all the other ports of Great Britain. The inland trade of Liverpool is much assisted by

means of the Leeds Canal, by the London and North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Northern lines of railway; and by the application of steam power to navigation. The docks of Liverpool are constructed on a most stupendous scale. They consist of wet, dry, and graving docks, which are bounded by wide and commodious quays, and immense warehouses. The wet-docks occupy an aggregate of upwards of 200 acres, and the quays are fully 20 miles in length. The dry-docks occupy an area of over 80 acres. In the river front there are two gigantic floating landing-stages.

Till the beginning of the present century, the streets of Liverpool were narrow but successive improvements have given the town a grandeur not to be met with in any other port in the kingdom. The public buildings are—the Town-hall, the Exchange buildings, the Custom-house, St. George's Hall, Brown's Free Public Library (which latter contains the Derby and Mayer Museums), and the Public Offices, Dale Street. The Exchange buildings form three sides of a square, in the centre of which is a group of statuary, in memory of Nelson, executed by Westmacott in 1813. The Custom-house contains also the post-office, the excise-office, the stamp-office, the dock-treasurer's and secretary's offices, the board-room, and offices of the dock committee, At the junction of London Road and Pembroke Place is an equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott. In front of St. George's Hall is an equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort by Thornycroft. A companion figure of her Majesty is in progress by the same artist. On the triangle at the foot of Islington is the Wellington column, surmounted by a gun-metal figure of the Iron Duke. It is 132 feet from base to spex. St. James's cemetery was, prior to 1828, a stone-quarry. On the summit of the rock, at the northern entrance, is a beautiful chapel after the Greek design, in which are some good mural monuments. The late Mr. Huskisson was interred in this cemetery. Over the place of sepulture is a mausoleum, in which stands a graceful statue in marble (by Gibson) of the great statesman. A duplicate of this statue in bronze, the gift of Mrs. Huskisson, is placed in front of the custom-house. There are two other extensive cemeteries, one at Anfield to the north, and the other in Smithdown Lane to the south, of the town. Liverpool contains over seventy places of worship connected with the Church of England, and more than 190 Catholic and Dissenters' chapels. There are numerous day, evening, and Sunday schools connected with these places of worship, besides large schools, the property of the corporation. There are medical, as well as provident and religious charities, and several literary societies. There are six theatres, and a great variety of places of amusement. The news-rooms are-the Exchange, the Athenseum, and the Lyceum. with the latter is associated an extensive library, but a separate property. The public schools are—the Liverpool College, the Liverpool Institute, with Queen's College, and the Royal Institution schools. Walton College, distant about three miles from Liverpool, is a private establishment. At Everton is St. Edward's College, for the reception of Roman Catholic youths. There are several extensive conventual establishments for the education of girls of that faith.

The markets of Liverpool are ten in number.

The manufactures of Liverpool are on a large scale. There are several extensive sugar refineries, chemical works, founderies, wood and iron ship-building yards, steel works, anchor and chain cable founderies, and roperies.

The value of the corporate estates may be taken at three millions. The dock estate, which is separate from the corporation property, has a revenue of L.441,632, as appears by the returns of 1867. Between 1786 and 1868 upwards of L.300,000,000 have been expended in improving the town, in the formation of new streets, purchasing old obnoxious property, and in carrying out stringent sanitary improvements.

Liverpool has five public parks, which will cost an immense amount of money. The site of Liverpool, from some unaccountable cause, is unhealthy; the death-rate in it is higher than any elsewhere in Great Britain. According to the Registrar-General's return of births and deaths, the deaths and marriages are double, while the births are little more than half, the number of the average of all England.

In 1700 the population of Liverpool was only 5714; at the census of 1861 it amounted to 437,740. It has been noticed that Liverpool, since 1740, has invariably doubled its population, town and dock dues, imports and exports, customs, receipts, and payments, every sixteen years. It returns three members to Parliament; one additional having been obtained by the Reform Bill of 1868.

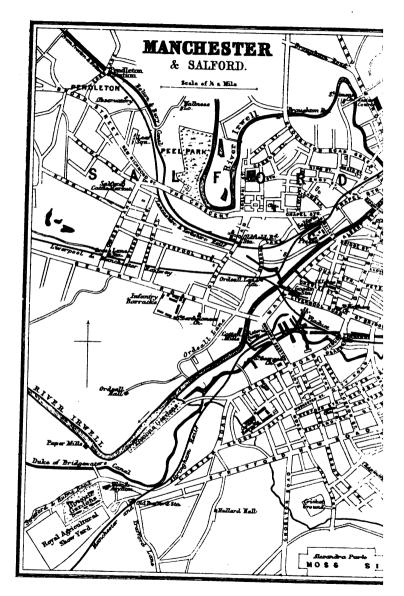
The country round Liverpool abounds, in every direction, with noble residences. Of these, the most important are Knowsley Hall (Earl of Derby); Croxteth Hall (Earl of Sefton); Lathom House (Lord Skelmersdale); Childwall Abbey (Marquis of Salisbury); Speke Hall (W. Watt, Esq.); Hale Hall (J. J. Blackburne, Esq.); Woolton Hall; Allerton Hall; Allerton Towers, etc.

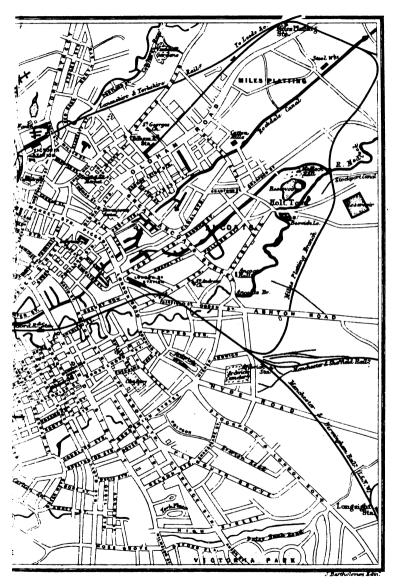
LXXXIX. LONDON TO MANCHESTER THROUGH ST ALBANS, NORTHAMP-TON, LEICESTER, DERBY, MACCLESFIELD, AND STOCKPORT, 186 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Milton Bryant. Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford, see p. 201. Wavendon Hall, H. C.	•	From London to Hock- liffe, Bedfordsh. (p. 196- 197) WOBURN, (p. 201).	87½	Hockliffe Grange, R. T. Gilpin, Esq. Battlesden Park, Sir E. H. P. Turner, Bart.
Horton House, Sir R. H. Gunning, Sart.	186	Enter Buckinghamsh. Cr. river Ouse. NEWPORT PAGNELL, an ancient town on the banks of the Ouse, formerly famous for its lace trade. Cowper the poet lived many years at Olney in the vici- mity. Pop. 8476.		Gayhurst Park. A monin this mansion was the retreat of Sir Everard Digby, one of the Guy Fawkes conspirators.

From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
·	Horton Inn, North- amptonehire.	58₺	8 miles distant, Cour- teen Hall, Sir C. Wake, Bart.
122	Queen's Cross, one of those crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of	64	
	Queen Rleanor.		2 miles distant, Upton Hall.
120	NORTHAMPTON, p. 226	66	To Daventry, 12 miles.
1181	Kingsthorpe.	67]	Kingsthorpe House,
	Brixworth.	•	To Welford, 13 miles; thence to Lutterworth, 8½.
1 -	Lamport.	-	At a distance Cottes- broke Park, Sir J. H. Laugham, Bart.
107	Maidwell. Kelmarsh.	761 781	Kelmarsh Hall, Lord
105	Oxendon Magna.	81	Bateman.
	and enter Leicestersh. MARKET HARBO- ROUGH, a small town car- rying on a trade in carpets. It is supposed to be of Ro-	83 1	To Lutterworth, 13 m.
1	ces of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Charles I, fixed his head quarters here immedi- ately previous to the battle of		
	Kibworth.	89	Wistow Hall, Sir H. Halford, Bart.
-	Great Glen.		
	·		
861	Belgrave.	98 99 4	
	Secretary Sour.		Bradgate Park.
81	mountsorrel, (p. 302.) originally called Mount Soar Hill, from its situation on the banks of the Soar.	105	Rothley Temple, T. Babington, Esq. Swithland Hall, Earl of Lanesborough.
77	LOUGHBOROUGH,	109	Quorndon House, E. B. Farnham, Esq. Garendon Park, C. M.
71	Kegworth.	115	Phillipps, Esq. To Ashby de la Zouch, 19 miles. Whatton House.
	1271 122 120 1181 1132 1111 1092 105 1021 97 941 911 88 861 81	Horton Inn, North- amptonshire. Queen's Cross, one of those crosses erected by Rdward I. in memory of Queen Eleanor. 120 NORTHAMPTON, p. 236 1184 Kingsthorpe. 1185 Brixworth. 1114 Lamport. 1095 Maidwell. Kelmarsh. Oxendon Magna. Cr. river Welland, and enter Leicestersh. MARKET HARBO- ROUGH, a small town carrying on a trade in carpets, it is supposed to be of Roman origin, and there are traces of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Charles I. Rived his head quarters here immediately previous to the battle of Roseby. Pop. 2302. Kibworth. Great Glen. Oadby. LEICESTER, (p. 354.) Belgrave. 1026 Belgrave. 1186 Belgrave. 1187 Cross river Soar. 1187 Mountsorrel, (p. 352.) Originally called Mount Soar the banks of the Soar. 129 CUGHBOROUGH, (p. 352)	Horton Inn, North- amptonahire. Queen's Cross, one of those crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of Queen Riesnor. 120 NORTHAMPTON, p. 226 1184 Kingsthorpe. 66 1184 Kingsthorpe. 674 1132 Brixworth. 724 1114 Lamport. 744 1092 Maidwell. 761 Kelmarsh. Oxendon Magna. 582 cr. river Welland, and enter Leicestersh. MARKET HARBO- ROUGH, a small town carrying on a trade in carpets. It is supposed to be of Roman origin, and there are reces of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Charles I. fixed his head quarters here immediately previous to the battle of Naseby. Pop. 2302. 97 944 Great Glen. 914 Oadby. 945 488 LEICESTER, (p. 354.) 98 99 89 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From From		From Loudon.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Thuriston Hall.	63	SO cr. river Trent, and enter Derbyshire. Elvaston.	128	Donnington Park, Marquis of Hastings.
Elvaston Castle, Earl of Harrington To Nottingham, 16 m.; Mansfield 22 m.;	60	DERBY, (p. 355.) About § mile from Derby,	126	Osmaston Hall, Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart.
Alfreton 15½ m.; Chesterfield, 23½ m.; Belper, 8½ m.; Matlock, 17½ m.; Wirksworth, 14 m.;		on the banks of the river, is Little Chester, the Derventio of the Romans.		To Burton-upon- Trent, 11½ miles. To Uttoxeter, 18½ m. Radborne Hall. E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq.
Buxton, 314 m. Kedleston, Lord Scars- dale. Bradley Hall. Ashbourne Hall, once	464	ASHBOURNE is noted for its cattle fairs. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton	189]	Longford Hall, Hon. E. K. W. Coke. At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, is the cottage in which Moore composed
a seat of the Boothbys, and where the Pretender spent a night in 1745. A short distance from		manufacture. The church is a good specimen of early English, and has various brasses and tombs		"Lalla Rookh." 6 miles distant is the romantic vals of Dovedale.
Ashbourne is the pictu- resque village of Tissing- ton, celebrated for the annual custom of "Well dressing" on Holy		to the Boothbys, &c. Pop. 3501.		Mayfield Hall, and 2
Thursday. Tissington Hall, Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. Sandy Brook Hall, Sir		enter Staffordshire.		m. distant, Calwich Hall, C. Granville, Esq. To Uttoxeter and Doveridge Hall (Lord
M. Blakiston. Okeover Park. Ilam Hall, (J. W. Russell, Esq.), noted for its picturesque scenery. On the grounds is a	37	Winkhill Bridge.	148	Waterpark), 104 m. Wooton Hall, and beyond, Alten Towers, (karl of Shrewsbury), a uoble seat.
grotto in which Congreve wrote the "Old Bachelor." To Bakewell, 18 miles. To Buxton, 12 miles.	812	Cr. the riv. Hamps. LEEK, p. 227.	1541	To Cheadle, 102 miles. To Burslem, 91 miles.
Ball Hay. The Abbey. Highfield House.	80 1	Pool End.		To Newcastle under- Lyme, 11½ miles.
Horton Hall. Rudyard. 2 m. distant, Swith-	27	Rushtou Marsh.	1552 159	Reservoir of the Trent and Mersey Canal. East Cliff Hall.
amley Hall. Foden Bank. To Buxton, 11 miles;		enter Cheshire.	160}	
to Chapel-en-le-Frith, 121 miles. Hurdsfield House, J. Brocklehurst, Esq., jr. Tüherington Hall.	187	MACCLESFIELD, p. 227.	1671	Harrington. Park House. To Knutsford, 11 m. Birtles, and beyond,
a maring on man.	15	cr. river Bollin. Butley.	170	Alde ley Park, Lord Stanley of Alderley.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Fron:		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Two usiles dist. Styperson Park. Shrigley Haff. Two miles distant Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq. Poynton Hall, Lord Vernon. Two m. beyond, Marple Hall, T. B. Isherwood, Esq. To Barnsley, 33 miles; Huddersfield, 26 miles. Woodbank.	114 104	Hope Green. Poynton. Norbury. Bullock Smithy. STOCK PORT, p. 227.	1734 174 <u>4</u> 1754 1764 1794	Esq.
	51 4 2	SC cr. river Mersey, and enter Lancashire. Heaton Norris. Levenshulme. Ardwick Green. MANCHESTER, p. 222.	180≇ 182 184 186	Trafford Park, Bir H. De Trafford, Bart.

NORTHAMPTON is situated on the north bank of the Nen. It is a place of considerable antiquity. During the wars of the Roses, a great battle was fought near the town (July 10th 1460,) in which the Lancastrians were defeated by the Kingmaker, Earl of Warwick, and Henry VI. taken prisoner. In the civil wars of Charles L. Northampton was taken by Lord Brooke, and fortified for the Parliament. The principal objects deserving of notice are, All-Saints Church; St Peter's, a remarkably fine and curious specimen of enriched Norman architecture; St Sepulchre's, supposed to have been erected by the Knights-Templars about the beginning of the twelfth century; St. Giles', adorned with several curious monuments; the Castle Hill meeting-house, which contains a tablet to the memory of Dr Doddridge, whe exercised his ministry, and conducted an academy for the education of ministers, in this town for more than twenty years; the Baptist meeting-house, in which is a monument to John Ryland: the townhall; the county-gaol; the county-hall; sessions-house; new corn-exchange, &c. Of the several religious houses which existed before the Reformation, the Hospitals of St Thomas and St John yet remain. Of the castle, which was near the west bridge, there are only the earth works, and of the town walls there are no traces. The principal branch of trade carried en in Northampton is boot and shoe-making. Considerable business is done in currying leather, and some stockings and lace are made. It has also several iron foundries; and its horse-fairs are much frequented. It is connected by railway with all parts of the empire. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 32,813. Six miles distant is Althorn. the seat of Earl Spencer, containing numerous fine pictures, and a very extensive library * of curious and scarce books, chiefly collected at great expense by the second Earl, one of the greatest bibliopoles of his day.

^{*} See Dr Dibdin's description of #

LEEK is an ancient town, possessing extensive manufactories of silks, twists, buttons, ribands, shawla, &c. There is in the churchyard a curious pyramidal cross, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It is about 10 feet high, and is decorated with imagery and fretwork. Here are the remains of Dieu la Croix Abbey. The scenery surrounding the town is peculiarly romantic. Pop. 10,045. To Congleton 54 miles.

MACCRESFIELD is situated on the edge of a dreary district called Macclesfield Forest. It is now the principal seat in the island of the silk throwing trade, and is connected by railway with all parts of the empire. It is likewise the chief place for the manufacture of silk handkerchiefs, and possesses extensive copper and brass-works. The most important factories are situated on the Bollen. Macclesfield has a church founded in 1278 by Eleanor, Queen of Edward L but since restored. There are two chapels adjoining this church, one belonging to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the other to the Legh family of Lyme. An ancestor of the latter family served under Edward III. and his son the Black Prince. during all their wars in France, and the estate of Lyme was given him for recovering a standard at the battle of Creesv. Besides St Michael's, there are four other churches in the town and suburbs, various meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, town-hall, assembly-rooms, a subscription library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, a mechanics' institute, a free grammar-school, with an annual revenue of L.1300, and more than fifty schools of all kinds. When the Factory Commissioners visited Macclesfield, it was found that, of the children in the employment of the manufacturers, 96 per cent could read. Macclesfield returns two members to Parliament. It affords the title of Earl to one of the noble families of Parker. Pop. 36,101.

STOCKPORT, situated on the Mersey, is a town of great antiquity, famous for its manufactures of cotton and hats. By means of a canal, this town has water communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Trent, and Severn, and thus with the greater part of the kingdom. It is also a focus of railways. The trade which it carries on is very extensive. It contains three churches, several meetinghouses, a Catholic chapel, a theatre, a library and news-room, a free grammarschool, and other charitable institutions. It returns two members to Parliament Pop. 1861, 54,681. Stockport is 176 miles from London by the nearest road.

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ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Manch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	56]	From Hicks's Hall to DERBY, p. 225.	126	
Bradley Hall. Ashbourne Hall, for- merly a seat of the Boothbys.		ASHBOURNE, p. 226.	189 <u>}</u>	•
Sandy-Brook Hall, Sir M. Blakiston, Bart. Tissington Hall, Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. To Tideswell, 7 miles.	491 401 88 841 291 281 221	Sandy-Brook. Bentley. New Inn. Newhaven Inn. Hurdlow House. Over Street. BUXTON.	1401 1413 1441 1481 153 154 1592	of Butland), 9 m. and be- yond Chatsworth, (Duke of Devonshire). To Leek, 12 miles; Con-
Bank Hall.	20 161 61	White Hall. Whaley Bridge, p. 282. STOCKPORT, p. 227. MANCHESTER, p. 229.	163½ 166½ 175½ 182½	gleton, 16 miles; Mac- clessield, 10 miles. Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq. Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart.

BUXTON is situated on the lower part of a deep valley surrounded by bleak hills and extensive tracks of moorland. The old town stands upon much higher ground than the new, and has the remains of a cross in the market-place. Buxton is celebrated for its waters, which annually attract from 12,000 to 14,000 visitors. They are of the calcareous class of mineral waters, and have long been celebrated for their medicinal virtues. Their temperature is lower than those of Bath, and they are more agreeable for bathing. They are administered internally to persons in whom the digestive organs are feeble, and are found very efficacious in the cure of gout and rheumatism. The Crescent at Buxton is an extensive and elegant structure, comprising two hotels, a library, an assemblyroom, &c. The stables, which are of very great extent, are built in a circular form, and have a covered ride 160 yards round. This immense pile of building was erected by the 5th Duke of Devonshire at a cost of L.120,000. Near the Crescent is the Old Hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose custody Mary Queen of Scots was placed. Here are still shown the apartments which the unfortunate Queen occupied in one of her visits to Buxton. The public baths at Buxton are very numerous, and are fitted up with every attention to the convenience of the visitors. St. Ann's Well is remarkable, because, by means of a double pump, either hot or cold water may be obtained within a few inches of each other. The church at Buxton is an elegant edifice built in 1812 by the late (sixth) Duke of Devonshire. Here are also places of worship for Pres byterians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The public walks at Buxton are laid out with much taste, and the environs abound with

natural curiosities and romantic scenery. Half a mile distant is Poole's Hole, a cavern of considerable dimensions, containing among other curious objects an immense congelation, called the "Flitch of Bacon," and a large mass of stalactite called the "Queen of Scots Pillar," from having been visited by Mary during her sojourn at Buxton. Two miles from Buxton is the Diamond Hill, where the Buxton diamonds are found, close to which there is a tower built by the Duke of Devonshire. Four miles distant is Chee Tor, a huge mass of limestone, which rises above 300 feet perpendicular from the river Wye. There are various other places in the vicinity, which deserve a visit, such as Miller's Dale, Cresbrook, Monsal Dale, Ashford, Axe Edge, from which on a favourable day the mountains of North Wales may be seen, the Marvel Stone, &c. About five miles from Buxton, on the road to Castleton, is a spring called the "Ebbing and Flowing Well." Pop. of Buxton 1877.

MANCHESTER, as its name shows (Man-castra) was a Roman station, and is supposed to have taken its rise in the reign of Titus. Under the Saxons, it became the abode of a Thans. After the Norman Conquest, William gave the place to William of Poicton. The barony descended to the Gresleys, and the De la Warres, and at length the manorial rights became vested in the family of Moseley. In the civil wars, Manchester ranged itself on the side of the Parliament, and sustained a siege conducted by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby. Manchester was distinguished for its manufactures so early as the times of Henry VIII, and Edward VI. At first the woollen was its chief branch of trade; but since the middle of last century, cotton has taken the lead, and Manchester has now become the great centre of that manufacture. Of late, the spinning and weaving of silk have been introduced, and the printing and dveing of silk are also extensively carried on in this city. The manufacture of machinery has risen to great importance and perfection in Manchester, and it has also manufactures of linen, small-wares, hats, umbrellas, &c. Its commerce is greatly aided by its communications with almost every part of England, by means of railways and canals. The district in which the city stands contains some of the best coal strata in England; a circumstance to which the place is indebted in no small degree for its prosperity. One of the most interesting buildings in Manchester is the collegiate church (now the cathedral), a noble Gothic building, containing several chapels and chantries, a richly ornamented choir, a number of monuments, &c. It was built in 1422. The reputed founder was Thomas Lord De la Warre, but several other persons assisted in building it. Considerable additions were made in the sixteenth century and many alterations and additions are of recent origin. Of the numerous chapels all but one are private property. The chapel of the Derby family is that which possesses the greatest share of historic interest. chapel contains several interesting monuments of the family of the Chethams; and there is a marble statue of Humphry Chetham, erected by one who in early life was an inmate of Chetham's Hospital; and the Trafford chapel, in addition to the memorials of the ancient family from which it takes its name.

possesses a very handsome monument to the memory of Dauntsey Hulme, Raq., a distinguished philanthropist. There is an Independent College in Manchester. and the Wesleyans have a College at Didsbury, four miles from Manchester. There are about 50 churches in Manchester, besides the cathedral; and a churchbuilding society has been formed to promote additional church accommodation. The Dissenters have also numerous places of worship, and Manchester has been long distinguished as possessing a greater dissenting population than most other towns in the kingdom. The ecclesiastical government of Manchester was formerly vested in the warden and four fellows of the collegiate church, but it has recently been erected into a bishoprick, and the collegiate church consequently elevated to the rank of a cathedral. The first bishop was consecrated in 1847. The free grammar-school of Manchester was founded in the early part of the fifteenth century by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and is very richly endowed, but is far from effecting the good which its splendid resources might produce. Chetham's Hospital, or the College, was originally founded by the De la Warres, in the reign of Henry VI. After the dissolution, it became the property of the Derby family, and was purchased from the celebrated Counters of Derby, in compliance with the will of Humphry Chetham, an eminent merchant, for the purpose of forming a Blue-coat hospital and library. This institution provides for the education and support of eighty poor children. The library consists of upwards of 25,000 volumes, and there is an annual provision for its augmentation. The inhabitants of the town are allowed free access to it under certain regulations. The educational institutions in Manchester were long defective both in number and quality, but great exertions have been, and are now making to extend the benefits of instruction to all classes of the community. One of the results of this commendable spirit is the Swinton School for poor children; a model of its kind. There are two Mechanics' Institutions in the town, several Lyceums, an institution called the Athenseum, a Literary and Philosophical Society, numerous charitable institutions, &c. The other public buildings worthy of notice are, the Exchange, the Infirmary, the Society of Arts or Royal Institution, the Town-Hall, the two Theatres, the new Museum of Natural History, the New Bailey Prison, the Chamber of Commerce, the Free Trade Hall, Free Library, Owen's College, &c &c. A Botanic Garden was formed here in 1880, and there are three Public Parks, the Peel, Phillips', and Queen's. There are six railways diverging from Manchester, which furnish the city with the greatest facilities for extending its trade-viz. the Liverpool and Manchester, the Manchester and Leeds, the Bolton and Bury, the Manchester and Birmingham, the Manchester and Sheffield, and the Manchester and Bowden lines. The immense mills, workshops, and foundries, well deserve a visit from the tourist. Manchester returns three M.P. Pop. 357,979. The Manchester races are held twice a-year at Lower Broughton.

Salford is separated from Manchester by the river Irwell. It is a large and populous town, returning two M.P. Here has been erected a monument to Sir E. Peel. Pop 102449.

			,	
on right from Lond.	From Memory.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	61	From Hicks's Hall to DERBY.	126	Mark Eston Hall, P
	57 8	Kedleston Inn. In the church are several monuments of the Currons.	1291	Mundy, Esq.
Allestree Hall, W. Evans, Esq.	542	Lords Scarsdale. Weston Underwood Inn.	1321	The grounds are about 5 miles in circumference. In the park is a spring nearly allied in its qualities
	52± 50± 48±	Cross-hands Inn. The Black Swan. Bateman Bridge.	136	to the waters of Harro- gate. The house may be seen every day from 11 o'clock, A.M. till 8 P.M.
Wigwell Hall. Haddon Hall, (Duke of	47 47 43	Wallbrook Bridge. WIRKSWORTH, p. 232, Matlock.	139	Hopton Hall.
Rutland.) Chatsworth, the noble seat of the Duke of Devon- shire.	341 321	Bakewell. Ashford.	1527	To Ashbourne, 15 miles. Ashford Hall, Hon. G.
2 miles distant, Hassop Hall, Countess of New- burgh. To Sheffield, 17 miles	U4 8	SQ cross River Wye.		H. Cavendish. In pas- sing from Ashford to Wardlow, a view is ob-
	311	Little Longstone.		tained of Monsal Dale, one of the most delightful scenes in Derbyshire.
To Castleton, 44 miles.	29	33731	157	At Whestone, one mile

 Castleton.—This town derives its name from a castle, the remains of which are situated on a steep rock. It is supposed to have been erected by William Peveril, the natural son of the Conqueror. It has been held at different times by various distinguished individuals; among others, by Simon de Montfort, and John of Gaunt. Owing to its situation, it was almost impregnable. This castle has given its title to Sir Walter Scott's Peveril of the Peak, and forms the scene of a considerable portion of the events of that popular novel. The vicinity of Castleton abounds in wild and romantic scenery. For centuries the only accessible road to Buxton and Chapel-eu-le-Frith was by a deep descent called the Winnets or Windgates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasm. Dark, rugged, and perpendicular precipices are seen on each side of the road. At one of the sudden turns of the road to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton vale opens to the eye. Among the curiosities in the vicinity are the Peak Cavern or Devil's Cave, a magnificent and extraordinary work of nature, situated about 100 yards from the village. The mine called the Speedwell Level; the waterfall in the navigation mine which fulls 30 yards; Mam-Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, 600 feet above the level of the valley, the summit exhibiting traces of a Roman encampment and of two barrows; the ancient lead mines of Odin, at the southern foot of Mam-Tor; Eldon Hole, 3 miles distant, between 70 and 80 yards in depth; Bradwell cavern, remarkable for the beauty and richness of the stalactites it contains, and the Blue John mine, situated on the side of Tree Cliff. opposite Mam Tor, the only mine in which this beautiful material is found in masses of sufficient size for working. Its recesses are supposed to be connected with a series of caverns ex tending over an area of many square miles, and including Eldon Hole, Peak cavern, Speedwell, and Hagshaw's cavern at Bradwell. The charge for exploring the mine is, for one person, in.; for three, 4s. 6d.; for four, 5s.; and 1s. per head for every additional person. The guides make an additional charge if a Bengal light be used. The churchyard of Hathersage, 6 miles from Castleton, is the reputed burial-place of Lattle John the companion of Robin Hood. The

'N RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Manch	road is Tideswell, a small	From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		lown, situated in a valley amid bleak naked hills. The church, a fine building erected about the begin- ming of the 14th century, contains some curious monuments. The ebbing well, which is supposed to lave given a name to the		from Tideswell, there is an ancient cross of rather ele- gant design.
	20 17	town, has ceased to flow.* CHAPRL-RN-LR-FRITH, a neat small town, sup- ported by the manufacture of cotton. Whaley Bridge.	1	Bank Hall. Horridge, T. G. Gisborne, Esq. Taxall Lodge.
	13	cr. river Goyt, and enter Cheshire. Disley.	1731	
	12	Hoo Lane.	175	Lyme Park, T. Legh, Esq Poynton Hall, Lord
Marple Hall, T. B. Isherwood, Esq. Wood Bank.		STOCKPORT, or by the new road, which avoids the steep and disa-	1771 180	Vernon. Bramall Hall, W. D. Davenport, Esq.
		greeable passage through the town. See cr. river Mersey. MANCHESTER.	187	Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart.

Wirksworth is a place of great antiquity, and the capital of the lead-mine district. The church is a handsome Gothic structure of the fourteenth century, and contains some interesting monuments and tombs. The lead-mines afford the chief means of employment, but there are cotton, hosiery, hat, and some other manufactories, in the neighbourhood.

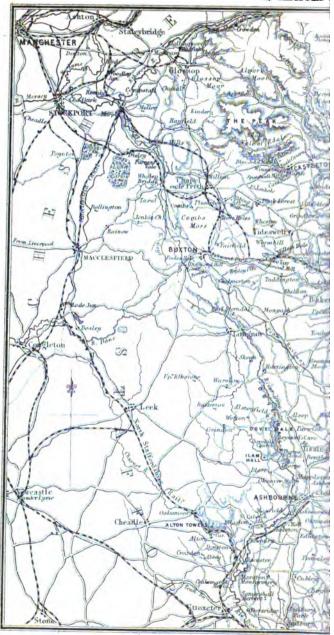
The Barmote Courts for determining disputes among the miners, and offences against their ancient laws, are held here twice a-year; and here is deposited the ancient brass dish used as a standard for measuring the ore. Sir John Gell, the

road passes through Hope-Dale, a beautiful vale, in which is a very ancient village where a church existed before the Conquest.

⁴ miles from Tideswell is the pleasant village of Eyam, remarkable as the spot where the devotedness of Monpesson and his wife was exhibited during the great plague of 1866 The disease, which was conveyed by a hox of cloth, spread with an astonishing rapidity, and carried off EiO persons out of a population of 380. Mr. Monpesson, who then held the living of Eyam, resisted all solicitations to desert his flock. To prevent as much as possible the effects of contagion, he closed the church, and presched to the people in a narrow dell, called Cucklett-dale, at a little distance from the town. For seven months, during which the pestilence continued its ravages, this devoted pastor watched over Eyam. He retained his health, but his wife fell a victim to the furry of the disease, and was buried in the churchyard, where her tombatone yet remains. Miss Seward was born at Eyam, of which her father was the rector. At a place on Eyam Moor, known as Wet-withins, is a druidical circle, consisting of sixteen stones, enclosing a space about ninety feet in diameter.

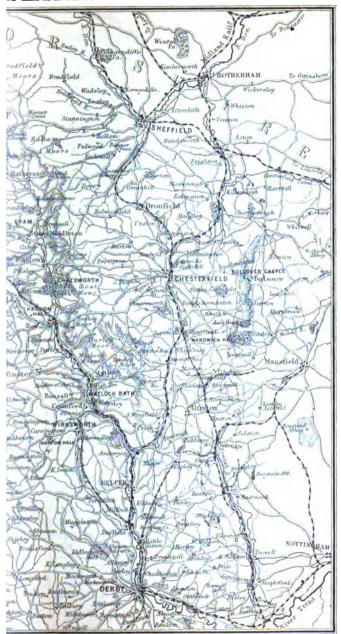
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British Miles

SHIRE.



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Parliamentary general, resided at Hopton, in this parish, but the ancient family seat is now pulled down. Pop. of town 2592.

Two miles from Wirksworth is Cromford, situated in a deep valley, enclosed on three sides by lofty limestone rocks. This town owes its prosperity to the cotton manufacture. The late Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning frame, erected here a spacious cotton-mill, now occupied by Messrs R. and P. Arkwright, who employ about 800 persons. To the left, after passing through Scarthin-Nick (a perforated rock), near Cromford, is Willersley Castle, a spacious mansion erected by Sir R. Arkwright, and now possessed by his grandson. The gardens and grounds are open on Mondays and Thursdays. miles from Cromford is the village of Matlock on the Derwent, a favourite summer resort for invalids and tourists. Matlockdale, in which the village stands, extends for two miles north and south, and is bounded on each side by steep rocks, whose naked sides rise to the height of about 300 feet. The Derwent flows through the dale, and its banks are lined with trees, except where the rocks rise almost perpendicularly from the water. Of these the most striking is the High Tor, which rises to a height of 896 feet. Opposite to it is Masson, a rock of greater elevation than the Tor, but inferior to it as a picturesque object. The mineral springs and beautiful scenery of Matlock have caused a great influx of visitors, for whose accommodation excellent inns, lodging-houses, and bathing establishments have been erected. The buildings are grouped in a singular manner up the mountain side. Matlock is not only a place full of interest in itself, but is also the centre of a district every part of which has its attractions. The usual amusement of strangers consists in visiting the caverns and mines, the petrifying wells and the rocks. Of the caverns, the Rutland cavern is the largest, and, when lighted up, has a very magnificent appearance. The Cumberland cavern is the most interesting to the geologist. The Devonshire cavern is remarkable for its flat roof and perpendicular sides. The Fluor cavern is the one from which the fluor spar is obtained. The Speedwell mine contains fine stalactites and spars; and in the Sidemine is a grotto, in which are to be found crystallizations of calcareous spar of unequalled beauty and richness. At the museums, the mineralogical productions are on sale, formed into vases and ornamental designs, and specimens of spars, fossils, &c. may be purchased.

The walks in the neighbourhood of Matlock are very delightful. The summit of Masson commands most attractive views over a vast extent of country. Two miles from Matlock, on the Wirksworth road, are the crags of Stonehouse, commanding a magnificent prospect. About the same distance is Bonsall, a picturesque mining village, with an ancient church and a curious old cross. The village of Old Matlock, two miles from Matlock-Bath, is inhabited chiefly by persons employed in the lead-mines and in the cotton manufacture. The "Romantic Rocks" are a very interesting series of masses and fragments, which appear as if just torn asunder, the angles exactly corresponding, so that if the spectator could by any possibility move them back, they would fit with the greatest nicety. Altogether, at Matlock the tourist, the geologist, and the mineralogist, may enjoy advantages which few other places can afford.

Eight miles north-west by west is Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, situated on a bold eminence on the east side of the Wye, and affording a complete picture of an ancient baronial residence. No part of the building is of a date later than the sixteenth century. The tower over the gateway on the east side of the upper quadrangle is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III. The chapel is of the time of Heary VI.; and the tower at the north-west corner, on which are the arms of the Vernons, &c. is nearly of the same period. The gallery was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. All the principal rooms, except the gallery, were hung with loose arras, a great part of which still remains The doors were concealed behind the hangings, but there were great iron hooks by which the tapestry could be held back, to avoid the inconvenience of lifting it up every time of passing in and out. The workmanship of these doors is very rude and ill-fashioned. The chaplain's room is an interesting old place, and contains a number of objects calculated to convey an idea of the mode of living two centuries ago. The park was ploughed up and cultivated about sixty years since; but in the vicinity of the mansion there is still a sweeping group of luxuriant old trees. The gardens are composed of terraces ranging one above another, each having a sort of stone balustrade. The prospects from the leads and the watch-tower are extremely fine.

Haddon was, soen after the Conquest, the property of the Avenells, from whom it came to the Vernens. The last male heir of this family, Sir John Vernens, was commonly called the King of the Peak, on account of his hespitality and magnificent mode of living. He died in the seventh year of Elizabeth, and Haddon passed by marriage with one of his daughters into the possession of the family of Manners, then Earls of Rutland, and was their principal seat till the beginning of the last century, when it was superseded by Belveir Castle in Leicestershire. In the reign of Queen Anne, the first Duke of Rutland maintained seven score servants in this ancient seat of old English hospitality.

The Duke of Rutland has a shooting seat at Stanton Woodhouse, in Darley Dale, a short distance from Haddon.

Twelve miles nowth by west of Matlock is Chatsworth, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. The public entrance to the domain is near the pretty village of Edensor, where there is an excellent inn for the accommodation of visitors. Chatsworth was among the domains given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, his natural son; but in the reign of Elizabeth, it was purchased by Sir W. Cavendish, who commenced a mansion house here, which, after his death, was completed by his widow, the famous Countess of Shrewsbury. The present building was nearly completed by the first Duke of Devonshire previous to 1706, but a wing was added by the late (sixth) Duke. It is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Orion, seated on the back of a dolphin, round which the water of a fountain is continually playing. The rooms of this palace are spacious and lofty, some of them hung with tapestry, and adorned with beautiful carvings, executed by Gibbons and Watson. The pictures are not numerous, but there is a valuable col-

^{*} See Scott's Peveril of the Peak, chap. L p. 1.

lection of books, and many exquisite works of sculpture by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantrey, Wyatt, Westmacott, &c. Chatsworth gardens are among the most celebrated in the kingdom. The grand conservatory is 300 feet long by 145 feet wide, and comprises an area of about an acre, in the centre of which is a carriage road. Nothing of the kind was ever before planned on so gigartic a style; but the late Duke of Devonshire was fortunate in the possession, as his servant, of Sir Joseph Paxton, now of Crystal Palace notoriety. To the south and southeast of the mansion are some curious water-works, formerly much celebrated. The park is about nine miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. The prospect from different parts of it are exceedingly fine. The old House of Chatsworth was for thirteen years the prison of Mary Queen of Scots,—a circumstance which caused her name to be given to a suite of apartment in the building, which are supposed to correspond in situation with those which she inhabited. It was here also that Hobbes, the philosopher, passed many of his days.

Four miles from Chatsworth is Bakewell, a place of great antiquity, much resorted to by anglers, as the river abounds with trout, grayling, &c. The manor of Bakewell originally belonged to William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror. It is now the property of the Duke of Rutland. In the town there is a cotton manufactory established by the late Sir R. Arkwright, and in the vicinity are marble works and lead mines. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, exhibits the styles of three different periods of architecture, and contains several curious monuments of the Vernon and Manners families. In the church-yard is an ancient cross. On Stanton manor, four miles distant, are rocking-stones and a Druidical circle.

A delightful excursion may be made from Matlock to Dove Dale, edistant 13 miles. The scenery of this far-famed spot is of the most romantic description. In the vicinity is the town of Ashbourne, the church of which contains numerous monuments, including a beautiful specimen of sculpture by Banks, to the memory of a daughter of a former Sir Brook Boothby. Ashbourne Hall, till lately the mansion of this family, is situated in the vicinity. Here the Pretender spent a night in 1745. At Mayfield, near Ashbourne, is the cottage in which Moore composed "Lalla Rookh." On the Staffordshire side of the Dove is Ilam Hall, the mansion of Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. Ilam church is a venerable ivy-covered edifice, and contains an interesting monument by Chantrey.

Pleasing excursions may also be made from Matlock to the Druidical remains at Arbor Low,—the Router Rock,—Robin Hood's Stride,—the masses of rocks bearing the name of Bradley Tor, which are all within a short distance, and are objects of attraction to the antiquarian, the artist, and the lover of remarkable and picturesque scenery.

Winfield Manor House, Hardwick House, and Newstead Abbey, formerly the property of Byron, and now that of Colonel Wildman, are frequently visited by parties from Matlock, and will amply repay the notice of the tourist.

^{*} See description of the Dove in Walton and Cotton's Angler, Major's Edition, p. 277, &c.

ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	Prom Liverp.		Prom Birmin.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
	97 <u>1</u>	From Birmingham to		
Perry Hall, J. Gough, Esq.	933	Perry Bar St.	34	Hampsteed Hall.
	90 1	Newton Road St.	61	Sandwell Park, Earl of Dartmouth
Great Bar Hall, Sir F. E. Scott, Bart.		S cr. river Tame.		Charlemont.
	878	Bescot Junction St.	91	Darlaston is § m., and Bilston, 2½ miles distant.
9 m. distant is Walsalt. Bentley Hall, the house in which King Charles lay concealed after the battle of Worcester. Moseley Court. Hilton Hall.	88	Willenhall St. WOLVERHAMPTON. p. 237, (1261 miles from London.)	114	To Wrottesley Hall, (Lord Wrottesley) 5 m. Dunstall Hall, H. Hor- dern, Esq. Oxley Hall, A. Horders, Esq.
	77 <u>‡</u>	Four Ashes St.	20	Somerford Hall
Hatherton Hall, Lord Hatherton.	753	Spread Eagle St.	214	2 miles distant, Stretton Hall, and beyond Weston
Teddesley Hall, Lord Hatherton.	73 Ł	Penkridge St.	24	Park, Earl of Bradford.
Tillington House.	68	STAFFORD, p. 211. Here the Trent Valley line joins.	291	
3} miles distant is Stone,				Seighford Hall, F. Eld, Esq.
on the line of the North Staffordshire Railway, which branches off at the Norton Br. station. Swinnerton, T. Fitzher-	621	Norton Bridge St.	85	23 m. distant is Eccleshall, in the church of which Bishop Haiss concealed Queen Margaret after her escape from
bert, Esq., and beyond, Darlaston Hall, S. S. Jer- vis, Esq., and Meaford Hall, Viscount St Vincent. Trentham Park, Duke	58 2	Standon Bridge St.	381	Mucklestone. Near it is Eccleshall Castle, Bishop of Lichfield,) founded at a very early period, and re- built 1510. (See p. 12.)
of Sutherland. Whitmore Hall, E. Mainwaring, Esq. Butterton Hall.		Whitmore, (from London, 155] miles.) Newcastle-under-Lyrae is 4j miles distant, and Stoke upon Trent of miles distant. This station is fixed here as an accordance to the poteries.		

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ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	From Liverp.		From Birm.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
To Newcastle-under- Lyme, 51 miles; Potte-	511	Madeley St.	451	Audlem, 8 miles distant.
rie , 7 miles. Betley Hall, C. Tollet, Esq.	43}	Crewe Junction St. (from London 1661 m.)	54	Crewe has now become an important centre of railway communication:
Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe. Manor Hall.	41 4 39	Coppenhall. Minshull Vernon St.	551 581	Hanna de Observes Mari
Stanthorne Hall. 2 miles distant is North-	86‡	Winsford St.	61	and there are extensive refreshment rooms, with
wich, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employ- ed in the manufacture of		HARTFORD St.	65]	every accommodation for passengers. Winsford village is
salt, which is obtained from brine springs in the				celebrated for its salt- works.
vicinity. Pop. 1368. Winnington Hall, Lord Stanley of Alderley.	291	Acton St.	68	Yale-Royal (Lord De- lamers), erected on the site of an ancient abbey.
Marbury Hall, J. H. S. Barry, Esq. Wincham Hall.	25	Preston Brook St.	72	Aston Park, Sir A. J.
Belmont Hall, J. Leigh, Baq.	221	Moore St.	74	Aston, G.C.B. Norton Priory, Sir R.
Arley Hall (R. E. Egerton Warburton, Esq.) in the distance.	19	WARRINGTON, (and 1901 m. from London.)	78	Brooke, Bart. Bewsay Hall, Lord Lilford.

WOLVERHAMPTON (122 miles N. W. by W. of London, and 14 miles N. W. of Birmingham) is a place of great antiquity, and the most populous town in Staffordshire. A monastery was erected here about the tenth, and refounded in the sixteenth century, but no remains of it now exist. Of its numerous churches, St. Peter's (the collegiate church) is the most remarkable. It is an ancient Gothic edifice, containing many brasses and other monuments, a curious font, and a stone pulpit, more than 800 years old, cut out of one block. In the church-yard is an ancient cross, covered with a profusion of rude sculpture. The chief manufacture of the town consists in locks and keys, japanned goods, and other articles of hardware. Two M.P. Pop. of parl. borough, 147,670.

Two miles distant is Tettenhall, the church of which contains a carved font, and a curious painted window.

Three miles distant from Stafford is Ingestre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury; near which are Tixall Hall, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart.; Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby, and Shugborough, Earl of Lichfield. The latter was the birth-place of the celebrated naval commander and circumnavigator, Lord Anson.

The Crewe and Chester Railway commences at Crewe (166 miles from London), and leads by Nantwich, 4 miles; Calveley, 7½ m.; Beeston, 10½ m.; Tattenhall, 14 m.; Waverton, 18 m.; to Chester, 21 miles; thence to Birkenhead. 15 miles. Distance from Chester to Holyhead by railway, 85 m., and thence to Dublin per steamer, 60 miles. A steam-boat leaves George's Pier Head, Liverpool, for Monk's Ferry, 20 minutes before the train starts from Birkenhead, and returns to Liverpool on the arrival of the trains from Chester.

WARRINGTON is one of the principal stations on the line, being midway between Liverpool and Manchester. About half a mile from the station is the large and populous town of Warrington, on the north bank of the Mersey in Lancashire. It is one of the oldest towns in Lancashire, and was a Roman station. A bridge was built here over the Mersey by the Earl of Derby, for the purpose of enabling Henry VII. to pay him a visit with greater convenience. The principal manufactures are cottons, shoes, and fustians, and in the vicinity are pin, glass, and iron-works. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons burthen can come up the river to within a short distance of the town. The church is of Saxon origin, and erected before the Conquest, but the injuries which it received during the civil wars have destroyed most of the traces of its antiquity. It contains some curious monuments, especially one to the memory of Sir Thomas Boteler and his lady. There are also chapels of ease, meeting-houses, free schools, &c. During the Civil Wars, Warrington was the scene of several severe conflicts. From the press of this town, the first newspaper ever published in Lancashire was issued, and it was also the first town in the country from which a stage-coach was started. Howard's work on Prisons was printed at Warrington, as were also the most of Mrs Barbauld's poems, the earlier writings of the late Thomas Roscoe, the works of Dr Ferrier, Gibson, and many others. In 1757, an academy was established here, which rapidly rose into celebrity, under the direction of Dr Aikin, Dr Priestley, Dr Taylor, Dr Enfield, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, but the establishment was unfortunately broken up in 1783, and from its fragments a college was formed at York, which has been recently transferred to Manchester. Bradlev Hall, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the castles of the Haydocks, a powerful family in Lancashire during the time of the Plantagenets. One M.P. Pop. of parl. borough 1861, 26,947. Warrington affords an earldom to the Grey family. Earls of Stamford and Warrington.

About two miles and a half from Warrington station is Winwick, which (with the exception of Doddington in Cambridgeshire) possesses the richest rectory in the kingdom, the patronage of which has been lodged in the hands of the Stanley family since the reign of Henry VI. According to tradition, this place was the favourite residence of Oswald, King of Northumbria, and near the church is pointed out the apot where he fell fighting against the pagans of Mercia, A.D. 642. St Oswald's Well, about half a mile to the north of the church, was originally formed, according to Bede, by the plety of pilgrims who visited the spot. The earth and water are supposed to be possessed of peculiar sanctity, and from it all the neighbouring Roman Catholic chapels are supplied with holy water. The church, a large irregular structure, of very remote antiquity, contains a number of interesting monuments and curious brasses. There are no less than thirty-seven endowed charities in the parish.

Two miles and a quarter from Winwick is NEWTON JUNCTION STATION, (84 miles from Birmingham, 1961 from London,) where the Grand Junction Railway terminates, and the journey to Manchester or Liverpool is continued on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

XCIII. L1VERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY, 31½ Miles.

Chis Bailway was opened September 15, 1830, and cost nearly L.1,000,000 sterling, principal station is in Lime Street, Liverpool.

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Manch.		From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVER.
Childwall Hall, Mar- quis of Salisbury.	28	Lime St. Station. Broad Green St.	31	Newsham House. Croxteth Park, Earl of Sefton.
Roby Hall. Hulsnead Hall, B. Wil- lis, Esq.	26 1 26	Roby St. Huyton St.	5 1 51	The Hasles, Sir T. B. Birch, Bart., and beyond Knowsley Park, Earl of
	24) 22)	Huyton Quarry St. Rainhill St.	6]	Derby. Prescot, noted for its manufacture of watch tools and movements.
	211	Lea Green St.	103	In the vicinity are nume- rous collieries. Pop. 6066.
Bold Hall, Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bart.	192	ST HELEN'S JUNC- TION ST. (90 m. from Birmingham	112	
	18	2021 m. from London.) Collin's Green.	18]	copper and glass works. A coal railroad leads to Runcorn. The manu-
At a distance Bewsay Hall, Lord Lilford.	16‡	Warrington Junction Station.	147	factory of plate-glass at Ravenhead is the largest establishment of the kind
Winwick Hall.	154	NEWTON STATION. Here the Grand Junction Bailway joins.	152	in the kingdom. Pop. of St Helens 18,396. At a distance bares- wood Hall and New Hall.
	151	Preston Junction St.	16	Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart. Havdock Lodge, and
	15	PARKSIDE ST. (85f miles from Birmingham, and 1985 from London). There is a tablet erected near the spot where Mr Huskisson was killed on the day of the opening of this railway. The North Union Railway branches off here to Wigna and Presson.	i i	Golborne Park, Y. Legh, Esq. At Newton there is an old hall, said to have been formerly the residence of royalty. If of a mile distant there is an an- cient barrow covered with very old oaks.
	191	STATION. Here the Bolton and Leigh	187	Pennington and Pen- nington Hall.
	10 1	Railway joins. Bury Lane St. Flow Moss. The Railway here crosses: Chat Moss, which, until the. formation of the railroad, was a most dangerous and treacherous bog, in some places 30 feet deep.	203	
Frafford Park, Sir Humphery De Trafford, Bart.	81 71 5	Astley St. Barton Moss St. Patricroft St. Eccles St.	28 25 26 26	Worsiey Hall, the noble residence of the Earl of Ellesmore.

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Manch.		From	ON LEFT PROM LIVER.
	8 1‡	Weaste Lane St. Cross Lane St.	281 29	
		MANCHESTER. 85 m. from Birmingham; 1884 m. from London.	811	

XCIV. BIRMINGHAM TO MANCHESTER, BY RAILWAY, DIRECT, 85 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM BIRM.	From Manch.	From Birmingham on the Grand Junct. Rail.	From Birm.	ON LEFT FROM BIRM.
Crewe Hall, Lord Crewe.	81	CREWE St. (p. 247.)	54	İ
Brereton Hall, and beyond. Somerford Park, Sir C. Shakeriey, Bart.	261 221 17	SANDBACH ST. HOLMES CHAPEL. CHELFORD ST.	58 1 62 1 68	Peover Hall, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart.
Davenport Hall, and Swet- tenham Hall,	13 1 12	Alderley St. Wilmslow St.	71 } 73	To Altringham, or Al- trincham, 8 miles, a mar-
Withington Hall, Astle	101	Handforth St.	74	ket town, which has
Alderley Park, Lord Stan- ley of Alderley. Mottram Hall. Poynton Park, Lord Ver-	8 1 51	Cheadle St. STOCKPORT ST.	76 1 79 1	ome manufactories of yarn, worsted, and cot- ton. It is connected
non. Branch to Macclesfield, 9 miles.	5]	Seaton, Norris St.	793	with Manchester by a railway 7 miles in length. Pop. 6628.
	41	Heaton, Chapel St.	804	10p. 002d.
	3	Levenshulme St.	82	
	12	Longsight St.	831	
	•	MANCHESTER.	85	1

This railway commences at a spacious station in London Road, Manchester, which is to be used jointly by this and the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company. The railway is conducted through Manchester upon a viaduct, in which occurs an extraordinary skew arch, crossing Fairfield Street at an angle of only 244 degrees. The span of the bridge is about 128 feet 9 inches. It is considered to be one of the finest specimens of iron-bridge building ever executed. The viaduct, at the Manchester end of the line, contains considerably more than 100 arches. At Stockport is an immense viaduct, which crosses the Mersey at an elevation of 111 feet measured to the top of the parapet. Soon after leaving this viaduct the railway enters a deep cutting, in which occurs a short tunnel 297 yards long, the only one on the line. On the remaining portion of the line are several extensive viaducts. The Bolling viaduct consists of 11 arches, of 49 feet span. The Peover viaduct, crossing the river of that name, consists of 9 or 10 arches of about 40 feet span, and 70 feet high. The Dane viaduct consists of 23 arches of 63 feet span, and crosses the river Dane at an elevation of about 95 feet from the surface of the water to the top of the parapet.

This railway was opened throughout the whole line on the 10th of August 1842.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Liverp		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
(chap. cxxvii.). Newbold. Harborough Magna.	118]	From London to RUGBY, (pp. 199-203). See cr. riv. Avon.	821	Leave main line of N. Western Railway. Holbrook Grange. Oxford Canal. Brinklew, and beyond,
Monks Kirby, 2m. and beyond, Newnham-Pad- dox, Earl of Denbigh.	i	Stretton St. Stretton is on the Posse Way, an ancient line of Roman (or probably Bri- tish) road.		Combe Abbey, Earl Craven, 8 miles.
Withybrook.	110å	Shilton St.	90₫	To Coventry, 6 miles.
	1084	Bulkington St.	923	Anstey Hall. Coventry, 6 miles. Bedworth, 2 miles.
		Zcr. Ashby de la Zouch Canal, and enter valley of R. Anker, a tributary of the Trent.		Arbury Park, C. N. Newdegate Esq., 2 miles. Chilvers Coton.
210).	104]	Nuneaton St. Nuneaton is a considerable and well-built market town, 8½ miles from	961	Stockingford, 2 miles. Ansley Hall, Sir J. N. L. Chetwode, Bart., 84 miles.
Weddington Hall and Lindiey Hall. Caldecote Hall. Line of ancient Wat- ling St.	ļ	Coventry, and 23 m. from Birmingham. The ribbon manufacture is garried on here, and abundance of coal is procured in the neighbourhood. Popula- tion, of town, 4645.		Oldbury Hall. 1 m. before Atherstone is Mancetter, the site of the Roman Manduesse- dum. Mancetter House. Bentley Park.
Gopsall, Earl Howe,	3 8¶	Atherstone St. (see p. 210).	101	Baxterley Hall, 21 m. To Coleshill, 10 miles: Merevale Park, W. S.
5 m. To Ashby de la Zouch, 18\$ miles. Grendon Hall, Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart.		Cross Watling Street. SC cr. Coventry Canal twice.		Dugdale, Esq. Coventry Canal parallel.
		Se cr. riv. Anker.		
Shuttington. Amington Hall, C. H.	953	Polesworth St.	105	Pooley Hall.
W. A'Court, Esq.				•
Railway to Derby, 24	1	Cross Birmingham and Derby Railway.		Railway to Birming-
14.10 6.	914	Tamworth St.	1094	ham, 17 miles.
Wiggington.		Enter Staffordshire.		Drayton Manor, Sir R. Peel, Bart. Wiggington Lo.
Camberford Hall.	!	Was sin To-		Whittington.
Fisherwick	ļ	(an affluent of the Trent), and Coventry Canal,		Swinfen Park, J. Swin- fen, Esq., 2 miles. Freeford Hall, R.
t	l	which for some distance runs parallel to the former		Dyott, Esq., 1 mile

	-	1		,
ON RIGHT FROM LOND,	From Liverp		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Burton on Trent, 11 m. The road between Lichfield and Burton is part of the Icknield St., an ancient British way. Kings Bromley, 2 m.	851	Lichfield St. Cross line of S. Staf- fordshire Railway.	115	Town of Lichfield, 19 mile (see p. 210). Stow House and Stow Hill. Rimburst Hall. Haunch Hall.
Abbots Bromley, 6 m. distant, is a market-town, Pop. 1808.	802	Armitage St. © cr. Grand Trunk Canal, and riv. Trent.		Longdon. Armitage, 1 mile. Beaudesert Park, Marquis of Anglesey. Armytage Park.
Colton, and beyond, Blithfield Hall, Lord Bagot.	771	Rugeley St. (see p. 211).	12 3	Hagley Park, Baroness de la Zouche.
Bishton Hall.		Proceed along valley of riv. Trent.		Wolseley Hall.
Shugborough Park, Earl of Lichfield.		North Staffordshire line branches off to right, shortly before reaching		Wolseley Park, Sir C. Wolseley Bart.
Earl of Lichfield. Tixal Park, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., and beyond, Ingostre Hall, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.	744	Colwich St. Cr. riv. Trent, and along valley of small riv. Sow.	1261	Milford Hall.
		SNO cr. Stafford and Worcester Canal, and riv. Penk.		Baswick.
Queensbury Lo.		Rejoin main line of N. Western Railway shortly before reaching		
ı	6 84	STAFFORD ST. Thence to	- 1	Branch to Shrewsbury, 29 miles (total from Lon- don to Shrewsbury by this route, 1611 miles)
Branch from Crewe to Manchester, as in p. 240,	433	CREWE, as in pp. 236, 7. From Crewe, by Warrington, to		route, 1614 miles). Branch from Crewe, by Chester, to Birkenhead, 364 m., making the total distance from London to
31 m.;—making the total from London to Manchester, by this route 1881 miles.	187		- 1	Birkenhead by this route, 1931 miles.
Knowaley Park, Earl of Derby. Croxteth Park, Earl of		p. 233).		
Sefton.			201	Childwall Hall, Mar- quis of Salisbury.

ECVL LONDON TO WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, BY BAILWAY, 243 972 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Leamin.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by North Western Rail- way, to		
Leave main line to Birmingham, 18½ miles.	91	COVENTRY (p. 208). The railway here turns to the southward.	86 <u>1</u>	Whitley Abbey, Viscount Hood, 1 1 miles.
Kenilworth Castle, 1 mile (see p. 194).	41	Kenilworth St.	93}	Baginton Hall, 2 m. Stoneleigh Abbey, Lord Leigh, 2 miles. Stoneleigh Park, Lord
Leek Wootton.		A short distance to the		Leigh, 1½ m. Ashow.
Milverton. Warwick Castle, Earl		right of the line is Guy's Cliff, and, near it, Black- low Hill (see p. 194).		Town of Leamington,
of Warwick, 1½ míle (p. 193).		LEAMINGTON.	97	‡ mile (see p. 194).

XCVII. LONDON TO SHREWSBURY, THROUGH BIRMINGHAM, BY RAILWAY 1561 Kiles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Shrewsb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Li-	43 <u>1</u>	From London to Birmingham (p. 203). Thence to	1121	
rerpool and Manchester. Bilbrook House,		Wolverhampton St. (p. 236). Stafford Road St. Stafford Stafford and Worcester Canal.	196 <u>2</u>	In the distance Him- ley Hall, Lord Ward. Dunstall Park. Tettenhall. The Wergs.
Chillington Pak, T W. Giffard, Esq., 1½ mile.	25	Codsel St. Knter Shropshire.	131}	Wrottesley Park, Lord Wrottesley, 1 mile, and beyond, Patshull Park, Sir R. Pigot, Bart., 1½ m.
Donington. Tonge, and Tonge Castle; beyond, Weston Park, Earl of Bradford, 22 miles.	22	Albrighton St.	1841	Albrighton Hall. Boningale, 1½ mile. Hatton Hall, R. A. Slaney, Esq. 1½ mile.

on right from Lond	From		Prom London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aston Hall.	174	BHIFFNAL, (see p. 179 a large market town, for	139	Shifnal Manor, Lord Stafford.
Decker Hill.	l	merly a great therough	⊣	Colebrook Dale, 6 miles
Priors Leigh.		pulation of parish, 5921		(p. 178). New Dawley.
		Through Oakengates	d	
Wombridge,		Tunnel		
	134	Oakengates St.	143	Ketley Iron Works.
Hadley.		Oakengates, a small place on the line of Wat- ling St., is the <i>Uxacona</i> of the Roman Itineraries.		,
Junction of branch from Stafford, 29 miles.	10}	Wellington St. (see p. 179).	146	Colebrook Dale, 44 m. The Wrekin, 1390 feet
Admaston.		Admaston Street		nigh.
Allscot.	61	Walcot St.	150	Orleton Hall, Wrockwardine,
	A.	Walcot St	100	Uppington, 11 mile.
Withington.		cr. river Tern and Shrewsbury Canal.		
	34	Upton Magna St.	1521	Attingham Park, Lord Berwick.
Uffington, and beyond Sundorne Castle, A. W. Corbet, Esq.		SQ cr. Shrewsbury Canal.		Longner Castle.
		∰2 cr. river Severn.		Longner Hall.
		SHREWSBURY (p. 147).	1561	

XCVIIL SHREWSBURY TO CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD, BY RAILWAY, 871 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM SHREWS.	From Birkenh.		From	ON LEFT FROM SHREWS.
Green Fields. Preston Gubbals, 1 mile, and beyond, Hardwick Grange, Viscount Hill, and Acton Reynald Hall, Sir V. B. Corbet, Bart.	581	From Shrewsbury to Leaton St.		Berwick Hall, Hon. H. W. Powys. Beyond river Severn, Ross Hall, and further on, Isle Park.

RIGHT FROM SHREW.	From Birkenh.		From Shrewsb.	on left from shrew.
Middle, 2 miles. Weston Lullingfields. Bagley. Woodhouse, 1½ mile. To Ellesmere, 6 miles. Halston Hall.	50 441	Baschurch St. St. cr. river Perry, a small affluent of the Severn. Rednall St. Cr. Llanymynech branch of Ellesmere Canal.	71	Walford. Ruyton, 24 miles. Boreatton Hall. Boreatton Park. Prados, T. Kenyon, Esc., 14 mile Tedsmore Hall, E. B. Owen, Esq., 1 mile. Aston Hall, W. Lloyd, Esq., 14 mile.
Whittington Castle, in trains. Ellesmere, 5§ miles (see \$. 148). Beimout.	411 891 871	Cross high road from London to Holyhead. Whittington St. Gobowen St. Presgwyn St.	16 18 19 1	Oswestry, 2 miles (see p. 180). Branch to Oswestry, 22 miles; near Oswestry, Porkington, W. O. Gore, Esq.
Chirk Bank. Brynkinalt, Dungannon.	363	Canal, and river Ceriog, and enter Wales. Chirk St. (see p. 180).	202	Aqueduct of Ellesmere Canal. Chirk Castle, M. Bid- dulph, Esq.
Vale of Liangollen, cele- brated for the beauty of its scenery.	251	Llangoilen Read St. Viaduct across valley of Dec.	221	
Bellan Place. Wynnstay Park, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.	84	Cefn St.		Pont-y-Cyssyllte aque- duct, by which the Elles- mere Canal is carried across the river Des, a fine spe- cimen of engineering skill-
Overton, 5 miles.	32‡		į	The scenery in the neigh- bourhood of Ruabon is of the most romantic and striking description.
Hafod. Erthig. Acton Park, Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart.	80 <u>4</u> 274	Rhos St. WREXHAM St. (see pp. 148, 207). Pop. of par. 1861, 15,530.	30	Pentrebychan. Mold, 11 miles. Gwersylt Hall. Gwersylt Hill.
Greeford Lodge, Sir H. A. Johnson, Bart. Trefalen Hall.	241 28:	Greaford St. Rossett St.	33 84)	Mount Alyn

RIGHT FROM SHREW.	From Birkenh.		From Strewsb.	on laft from shrew.
Darland Hall.		Eve cr. Pulford Brook, and enter Cheshire.		
Raton Hall, 15 mile, Marquis of Westminster (see p. 149).	211	Pulford St.	3 61	Doddleston.
().	171	Saltney St.	40	
	i	Join Chester and		
	l	Holyhead line, and		l
	l	S₩ cr. river Dec.	!	
Branch from Crewe, 21; miles, joins here.	151	CHESTER (see p. 149).	42	Chester Lunatie Asylum.
Moston Hall.		∰2 cr. Dee and		
		Mersey Canal.		
Backford. Stanney Wood. Great Sutton. Sutton Hall.	121	Mollington St.	45	Mollington Hall, F. Ffielden, Esq.
	81	Sutton St.	49	Capenhurst. Burton Hall, 3 miles.
Hooton Hall, 12 mile.	71	Hooton St.	50	Puddington Hall, 23 m. Willaston, 13 mile.
Bromborough Hall.	61	Bromborough St.	51	Poulton Hall.
·	44	Spital St.	58	
Derby House.	81	Bebington St.	54	Bebington,
Diren Messes and an	21	Rock Lane St.	5 5	_
River Mersey, and on opposite side, LIVERPOOL. (See p. 221.)	11	Tranmere St. BIRKENHRAD.	56 57	Tranmore. Leasowe Castle, Major- General Ham. Sir E. Cast, 4 miles.

From an insignificant village, Birkenhead has, within the space of a few years, grown into an important and flourishing scaport town. According to the census of 1831, it contained at that time only 2599 inhabitants, which number had in 1861 increased to 51,649. The astonishing rapidity with which it progressed for some time has not however been maintained more recently. Extensive docks, of sufficient capacity to receive vessels of the largest class, have been constructed here, and a variety of public works undertaken; and the town altogether promises to become in time a rival in importance to its gigantic neighbour on the opposite side of the Mersey.

ON RIGHT FROM LONI	From		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Crewe Hall, (Lord Crewe). Leave main line to Li- verpool and Manchester. Wettenhall, 3½ miles.	105 4	From London, by North Western Railway (Trent Valley line), to CREWE (p. 242). Thence, by Chester and Crewe line, Cr. river Weaver. Nantwich St. Sign cr. Middlewich branch of Ellesmere and Chester Canal.		At Crewe are extensive refreshment and waiting rooms, with every convenience for the accommodation of passengers. Nantwich, 3t miles (see p. 213). Worleston, and beyond, the Rookery. Poole Hall.
Calveley Hall, E. D. Davenport, Esq. 4 miles distant, Oulton Hall, Sir P. De G. Eger- ton, Bart. Tilstone Fearnall, Tilstone Lodge,		Calveley St. Calveley St. Chester Canal, The course of which the line follows nearly the whole way to Chester. Beeston St.		Wardle. Haughton Hall, and in the distance Cholmondeley Castle, Marquis of Cholmondeley. Bunbury. Beeston Castle, in ruins,
Tollemache, Esq. Tarportey, 2 miles (see p. 214), and 4 mile be- yond, to the right, Raton Banks. Hargrave. Waverton.	911	_	1714	Beceston Castle, in ruins, 1½ mile. Burwardsley, 2 miles; beyond Bolesworth Castle. Tattenhall, 1½ mile.
Rowton Heath. Christleton.	881	Waverton St. SC cr. Ellesmere and Chester Canal	1748	Hatton Hall. Saighton. Boughton.
Chaster and Birkenhead line, 15j miles. River Dee, here run- ning in a straight line, in an artificial channel.	1		1781	Eaton Hall, Marquis of Westminster, 4 miles (see p. 149). Two miles beyond Ches- ter, enter Wales. Branch line to Mould, 9 miles (p. 207). Broughton.
Estuary of the Dee, which changes with the state of the tide from a magnificent arm of the ace, more than three miles in width, to a dreary expanse of sand and one, in which the river forms an insignificant and narrow channel.	įt.	Along south side of estuary of Dee to	191	Hawarden, and Hawarden Castle, Sir S. R. Glyane, Bart. 12 m. (p. 214). Aston Hall. Welsh mountains. Northop, 34 miles. Halkyn Castle, Marquis of Westminster.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holybd.	,	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Ruins of Flint Castle. Richard II. was a pri- soner here, and the castle was besieged and taken by the Parliamen- tary army during the civil wars.		works and lead mmes in the vicinity. It has ex- tensive wharfs, accessible to vessels of 800 tons bur- den. It is also a bathing place. Conjointly with St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, and four other small burghs, Flint returns 1 M.F. Pop. 8428.		
1	198	Bagillt St.	77	
	672	HOLYWELL St.	1952	Holywell, 1½ mile (see p. 215). Greenfield Hall, R. Bichardson, Esq. Downing, 1 mile,
Point of Air, with tighthouse on its sum- mit.	-	Mostyn St. Two miles beyond, leave the shore; again approach the sea, before reaching		Mostyn Hall, Lord Mostyn. Gronant. Talacre, Sir P. Mostyn, Bt. Lianasaph.
1	581		204	
Dh., 17.11	543	RHYL St.	208	Rhuddian, 2 miles. The old castle is an object of
Rhyl Hall. After leaving the estu- ary of the Dee, the sea is visible on the right hand		∰G cr. river Clwyd.		St Asaph, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles (see p. 215.) Kinmal Park, late Lord Dinorben.
Liandrylloyn Rhos.	501	Abergele St.	2124	Gwrych Castle, L. H. B. Hesketh, Esq. Llandulas Bryndulas, J. Hesketh, Esq.
Bryn Dinarth. Llangwystenin. Marl. Boddyscallan. Gloddaeth, Lord Mostyn.	44}	Penmsen Rhos Tunnel. Coiwyn St.	2181	Moranedd, Broaywendon, and Tangralit. Coed Cooh, 34 miles. Colwyn villages. Minydon, Mrs. Clough. Glanyden, H. Hesketh, Eng. Groesyneirion. Mochdre. Brynsteddfod, Arch-
	1	61 miles beyond, leave		deacon Jones.
		the shore, which stretches out, and terminates in the promontory of Great Or- me's Head.		Pwll-y-Crochan, Lady Erskine. Llansaintfraid, 11 m.
	903	Cross mouth of river Conway by tubular bridge.		Pendyffryn.
Mouth of river Con-	224	Conway St. (p. 250.)	228	Llanrwat, 12 miles distant,
way, and beyond, Great Orme's Head, a mass of hard limestone, which contains copper ore, 673 feet high.		Penbach Tunnel.		is a small town on the east bank of the river Conway, situated in a beautiful valley. It was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of Weish harps. Close to 1: is Gwydyr House, Lord Willoughby d'
Lavan Sands, and en- trance to Menai Strait.	841		2281	Penmaen Mawr Mountain.
Penrhyn Castle, Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant. Lime Grove.	801	Aber St. Leave the shore, and proceed inland to	- 1	1540 feet high. Lianfair, and, in the distance, the mountains of Caernaryonshire. Lianilschid.
Bangor (see p. 140).	25		238	Caernaryon, 9 miles (see

				T
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Holyhd	}	Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Menai Suspension Bridge (see p. 162). Beaumaria, 4½ miles. Beaumaria, the eventy town of Anglesea, is pleasantly sixuited on the Messa Strait. A castie was erected here about the close of the thirteesth century, by Edward I, the remains of which are included within the domains of her R. B. We builted a part to carrie the summer moothe, and has of lack been much improved. It was once surrounded with walls, which in some places are still entire. The town-hall is an elegant modern building. The church contains a curious monument, and in the vestry were deposited the remains of Edy Beatrix Herbert, daughter of Cherbury. In the neighbourhood of Beaumaris is Baron Hill, the seat of Sir E. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart, common Priory, consisting of the refetory, the dormitory, and the church. Beaumaris units of the church. Beaumaris units of the property in returning 1 M. P.	22 1 21	Three miles after Bangor, cross Mensi Strait by BRITANNIA* TUBU- LAR BRIDGE, and reach Llanfair St Thence, through the Isle of Anglesey, by Gaerwen, Bodorgan, and Tycroes Stations, to HOLYHEAD. At a short distance in Fenrhos, a seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley. Holyhead is a place of very remote antiquity, and appears, from the ves- tiges of military works station. The principal tradeof this port consists in the important no near the important of organicul- tural produce from Ire- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- land; and the town is great- ly increased and improved	263	The island of Anglesey is rich in mineral produce. The copper mines in the Parys mountain (attuated near Amiwch, on the N. coast of the Island), which were discovered in 1768, produced at one time as much as 3000 tons of metal annually, but they have now greatly declined. Lead ore and asher and coal is worked. Anglesey was formerly a principal seat of Drudical superstition, and contained sacred groves, which were cut down by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, a. D. 61. It was subjugated with the rest of Wales, by Edward I., and made a county by Henry VIII.

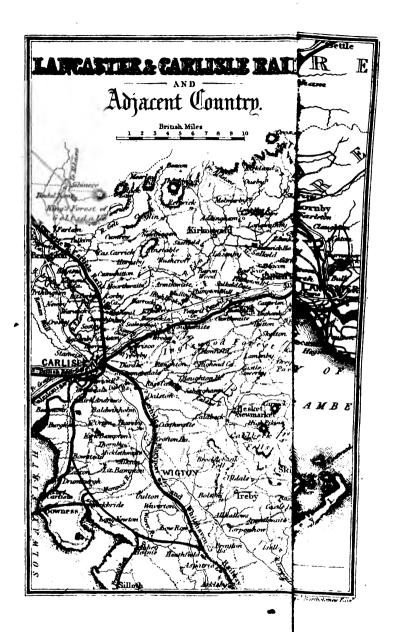
in consequence of its being the most convenient place of embarkation for Dublin. Steam-packets leave Holyhead for that city thrice daily, in connection with the express and mail trains which leave London at 9-30 A.M., 5 P.M., and 8-45 P.M., and which arrive at Holyhead at 5-15 P.M., 12-35 A.M., and 5-45 A.M. The distance to Kingstown is about 60 miles, and the voyage is performed in 41 hours, the packets arriving at Kingstown at 10 P.M., 6-30 A.M., and 11 A.M. respectively; the whole distance between London and the Irish metropolis being thus accomplished in less than 14 hours. Communication is besides constantly kept up by submarine electric telegraph between the sister kingdoms. A religious house is said to have been erected at Holyhead in the latter part of the sixth century; but the house for canons regular, called the College, appears to have been founded about 1137. The church, which is a handsome building, was erected about the time of Edward III. Holyhead contains also an assembly room, baths, a light-house, an extensive harbour, and a pier. The promontory of the head is an immense precipice, hollowed by the ecean into magnificent caverns, afferding shelter to falcons and sea-fowls. In the neighbourhood a harbour of refuge on a great scale, is in the course of formation. Pop. 6193.

^{*} Mee account of H, p. 960.

Conway, or Aber-Conway, was formerly surrounded by high and massive walls strengthened by twenty-four towers, which, with four gateways, still remain in tolerable preservation. The principal object is the remains of the magnificent castle erected by Edward L. It is seated on a rock, washed on two sides by the Conway, and is of an oblong form, flanked by eight embattled towers. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the King, but was taken by the Parliamentary army. It remained entire, however, till it was granted by Charles II, to the Earl of Conway, who dismantled it for the sake of the timber, iron, lead, &c. It is now the property of the Marquis of Hertford, to whom it gives the title of Baron Conway. Over the river is a fine suspension bridge, erected from designs by Telford. The church contains several monuments of the Wynne family. In Castle Street is a very old structure, called the College, inhabited at present by a few poor families. Near the market-place is a very large antique building, erected in 1585, by Robert Wynne, Esq. of Gwydy/ It is now the property of Lord Mostyn. Aberconway unites with Caernaryen. Bangor, Nevin, Pwllheli, and Criccieth, in returning one M.P. Pop. of bor. 2523.

The railway between Chester and Holyhead is rendered pre-eminently remarkable by those stupendous and wonderful triumphs of modern engineering, the Conway and Britannia tubelar bridges, by which the line is respectively carried across the estuary formed by the mouth of the river Conway, and across the Menai Strait. These hollow rectangular tubes, sustained in their position by no other power than that which they derive from the strength of their materials, and the manner in which these are combined, consist of plates of wrought iron from to 2 of an inch in thickness, firmly rivetted together, so as to form a single and continuous structure,-one tube (or connected series of tubes) serving for the passage of the up, and the other of the down, trains. To attempt any description of these great works would be out of place here; but the following particulars with reference to the larger structure, that which crosses the Menai Strait, will not be uninteresting. In this, the Britannia Bridge, the total length of each line of tube (regarded as a whole) is 1513 feet, which is made up by the union of four separate lengths of tube-two of longer, and two of shorter, dimensions. The two main lengths of tube, each measuring 472 feet, pass from the towers constructed respectively at high water mark on the Caernarvon and Anglesey shores, to the Britannia tower, -- a structure of solid masonry, raised in the middle of the strait to the height of 210 feet, and based on a little rock formerly covered at high water. The shorter portions of tube connect the land-towers on either side with the ab atments which terminate the embankments upon which the line of railway is carried, and by which the shores of the strait are approached. The total weight of each tube (regarded as a whole, in its entire length,) is nearly 5000 tons, and the whole structure is elevated to a height of 100 feet above the level of the water, so as to admit of the unimpeded passage of large vessels beneath it. In the construction of the tubes and towers as many as 1500 workmen were employed. The tubes were formed on the ground, upon the Caernaryon shore, and afterwards floated by means of pontoons, and subsequently raised to the required elevation by the use of powerful hydraulic presses. The Conway bridge, the construction of which preceded that of the larger structure, but which is similar in principle, consists of only one span of 400 feet, from shore to shore, and two abutments of masonry. Its height above the level of the water is only 18 feet. The tubes of which it is composed (each weighing 1300 tons) were built on the adjacent shore, and thence floated and raised in the same manner as described in reterence to the Britannia Bridge.

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C. LONDON TO LANCASTER AND CARLISLE, BY RAILWAY, 8001 Miles. 251

ON BIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Carliale.	•	From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	168	From London, by N. Western Railway (Trent valley line), to STAFFORD (p. 242), Thence, by Warring- ton, to		
To Manchester, 161 m.	112}	Newton Bridge St. on Liverpool and Man- chester line (p. 238). Thence, by North Union Railway, to	1861	
	1113	Golborne St.	189	Golborne Hall, and Haydock Hall, T. Legh, Esq.
Heley Hall, Lord Kings- down. Ince Hall.				New Hall, Sir R. T. Gerard, Bart.
* Haigh Hall, rendered classic by Sir Walter Scott, the ancient seat of the Bradshaigh family, has descended by mar-		WIGAN St. (see p. 253).	1951	Winstanley Hall, M. Bankes, Eq. Standish Hall, C. Standish, Esq. 7 m. distant is Lathom
riage to the Earl of Craw. trud and Balcarres, It contains a fine collection of picturea, Adlington Hall, R. C. B. Clayton, Esq. Duxbury Hall, W. S. Standish, Esq. Gillibrand Hall. Astley Hall, Sir H.	102 991	Standish St. Coppull St.	198 <u>1</u> 9002	House (Lord Skelmers- dale), occupying the site of the ancient house, which, under the com-
B. Hoghton, Bart.	961	EUXTON.	2042	Euxton Hall, W. J.
	9 4]	Leyland St.	2061	Anderton, Esq. Shaw Hall, containing a museum of natural history, and some curi- ous frescoes brought from Herculaneum.
Cuerdon Hall, R. Townley Parker, Esq.	921	Farrington Gate.	208	Penwortham Priory, L. Rawstone, Esq.
	901	PRESTON (see p. 254).	210 <u>1</u>	Branch to Fleetwood, 20 miles. Trenchwood.
Barton Lodge,	85)	Broughton St.	215	Ashton Lodge, J. Ped- der, Esq. Newsham Hall.
Claughton Hall, T. F. Brockholes, Esq.	821	Brock St.	2172	Myerscough Hall. Myerscough House. Kirkland Hall.

^{*} See Introduction to Scott's "Betrothed," pp. 8-10.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.	•	From Londor.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Barnacre. Lower Wyersdale. Cleveley.	802	Garstang, seated on the left bank of the Wyer, which abounds with trout, gudgeon, &c. The church of the parish once belonged to the Abbey of Cockersand. In the vicinity are several cotton factories, and the ruins of Greenhaigh Castle, which the Earl of Derby garrisoned for Charles I. in 1643. It was subsequently dismantled by the Parliament. Pop. of parish 7221.	2193	
Quernmoor, 2 miles.	77}	Scorton St.	223	
		⊈ ₩ cr. river Wyer		
	75	Bay Horse St.	225 1	Forton Lodge. Cockerham Hall.
To Homby 0 miles	78 1	Galgate St.	2262	Ellel-Grange. Thurnham Hall.
To Hornby, 9 miles. To Ingleton, 18½ miles. 2½ miles distant, Quernmore Park, and Halton.	69	LANCASTER, (See p. 254.) Thence, by Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, SC cr. river Lune, by viaduct of 9 arches—8 of wood and 6 of stone.	2313	Ellel-Hail. Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Stodday Lodge.
	66	Hest Bank St.	284 <u>1</u>	!
	65	Bolton-le-Sands St.	935 <u>1</u>]
Borwick Hall.	68 <u>1</u>	Carnforth St.	287	Yealand Village and Leighton Hall.
	58 <u>1</u>	Burton and Holme St.	242}	Beetham Village.
	55 <u>1</u>	Milnthorpe St. SC cr. Lancaster and Kendal Canal.	245	Levens Hall, a man- sion rich in oak carvings. The gardens also are much admired. Sisergh Hall, (W. Strickland, Esq.), the ancient seat of the Stricklands. One apart- ment in it called the "Queen's Room," is said to have been occupied
Benson Knott, 1098 feet above the level of the sea.	50 41 j	Kendal Junction. Car criver. Mint by viaduct of 6 arches, each 50 feet span. Low Gill St.	250] 259	by Catharine Parr. Here the Kendal and Windermere Railway branches off; Kendal is 2 miles distant, Winder- mera, 102.

				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Carlisle		Prom London	on left from Lond.
3 miles distant, the village and township of Reagilk	291	Tebay and Orton St. Alternate embank. Miternate and cuttings in solid granite over Shap Fells. The depth of eatting ranges between 50 and 60 feet, and width at base 30 feet. Shap St.		Shap Wells, a saline spa, a few hundred yards from the line after emerging from the eutting. One mile distant are the remains of Shap Abbey, which at the time of the dissolution belonged to the ancestors of Hogarth the painter.
Brougham Hall, Lord Brougham, surrounded by fine woods; and Brougham Castle, supposed to occu- py the site of a Roman station.	22	Clifton Moor St. Clifton Moor was the Clifton Moor was the tween the Royal troops; under William, Duke of Cumberland, and those of the Pretender, in 1745.	278 <u>1</u>	Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, a spieddid modern struc- ture, standing in a park of 600 acres,
2 miles from Penrith, Edenhall, Sir G. Musgrave, Bart. 6 mues north-east of Penrith stands a Druidical circle 850 yards in circumference, formed of 67 stones, some of them 10 (eet high, known by the name of Long Meg and her daughters. Long Meg—an unhewn block of red freestone, 15 feet in circles.	191	SV cr. river Eamont by viaduct of 5 arches 50 feet in span, and 70 in height.	280 <u>1</u> 283 <u>1</u>	4 miles north-west of Penrith, Greystoke Castle, H. Howard, Esq.
rumference and 18 in height—stands a little apart from the circle. Newbiggen Hall. Railway to Newcastle, and 4 miles distant Corby. Castle, P. H. Howard, Esq.	13 7 3	Plumpton St. Southwaite St. Brisco St. CARLISLE.	287 <u>1</u> 293 <u>1</u> 297 <u>1</u> 300 <u>1</u>	Hutton Hall, Sir H. R. P. Vane, Bart. Wreay Village. Upperby Village and ch. Railway to Maryport.

Wigan is an ancient town, situated near the little river Douglas, on the banks of which the Saxons were defeated by King Arthur. It is noted for its manufacture of cotton goods, and its large brass and pewter works. The vicinity also abounds with cannel coal. Wigan has two churches, of which All-Saints is old, and contains tombs of the Bradshaugh family, ancestors of the Earl of Crawford

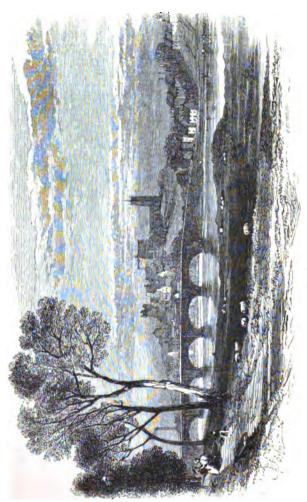
and Balcarres. It has also a town-hall, several dissenting chapels and meeting houses, free blue coat and national schools, and various literary and charitable institutions. There is a monumental pillar here in honour of Sir T. Tyldesley, who was killed at the battle of Wigan Lane, in 1651, when the Royalists under the Earl of Derby were routed by Colonel Lilburne. Wigan was visited by the Pretender in 1745. In the vicinity is a sulphurous spring, with a neat building for the accommodation of visitors. Two M.P. Pop. 87,658.*

PRESTON is a town of great antiquity, on the north bank of the Ribble. There were formerly two monastic institutions in Preston, one called the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene, the other a monastery of Greyfriars The last was occupied as a prison until about fifty years ago, and traces of it yet remain. During the civil wars Preston was first occupied by the Royal party, but was quickly taken by the Parliamentary forces, and the mayor killed in the assault. It was afterwards retaken by the Earl of Derby, who demolished the defences. At Ribbleton Moor, near Preston, the Duke of Hamilton was defeated, in 1648, by Cromwell; and, in 1715, the friends of the Pretender were routed by Generals Willes and Carpenter at the same spot. Preston contains five churches and one chapel, belonging to the Established Church, and numerous chapels belonging to dissenting bodies. It has also a guild-hall, a town-hall, a corn exchange, a cloth and a market-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, &c. What are called the "Guilds" of Preston are held every twenty years, when the trades meet with banners and music, form a procession, and hold a jubilee at considerable cost to the town. Preston is well provided with schools of all descriptions. About 10,000 Sunday scholars are gratuitously educated. Preston is a port—vessels of 150 tons ascending nearly to the town, and the customs duties amounted in 1850 to L.76,295:8:6. Sir Richard Arkwright was born at Preston in 1782; and here, in 1768, he commenced, in connection with a mechanic named John Kay, some of his improvements in the cotton-spinning mechanism. The chief manufacture is cotton, but there is also a good deal of flax-spinning executed here. Two M.P. borough, 82,985.

The N. Western Railway connects Preston with all parts of the empire, and a line 20 miles in length, connects it with the mouth of the Wyre, where is situated the new watering-place of Fleetwood, with an excellent hotel, erected by Sir P H. Fleetwood, Bart. As a bathing-place it possesses very superior attractions. Pop. 1851, 3048. From Preston a canal leads to Kendal, through Lancaster.

LANCASTER is situated on the Lune, at some distance from its entrance inte the sea. The principal object is the castle, a strong fortress, erected in the reign of Edward III. by John of Gaunt. It stands upon the summit of a hill, and forms a very striking feature in the general view of the town. It is now converted into the county gaol. The county courts now attached to this venerable building

* Some interesting traditions regarding Wigan are recorded by Mr Roby in his "Traditions of Lancashire." A small volume on similar subjects by a young author of great promise has size been recently published at Wigan. See also Introduction to Scott's "Betrothed." pp. 8-10.



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are chiefly of a modern date, and are extremely commodious. On the norch of the castle stands St Marys, the old church, which is later English, and contains carved stalls, screen, and monuments. A town-hall, lunatic asylum, theatre, assembly rooms, several alms-houses and an excellent grammar-school are among the other public buildings of the town. Lancaster has a considerable trade, the river being navigable (though with difficulty) for vessels of between 200 and 300 tons. Cotton and hardware manufactures constitute the principal exports. A large trade in coal and limestone is carried on by means of the canal, which is carried over the Lune by an aqueduct erected in 1797, at an expense of 148,000. Lancaster affords the title of Duke to the Prince of Wales. Pop. 16 006.

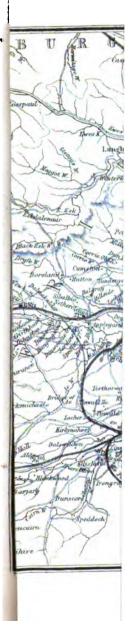
CARLISLE is an ancient city, pleasantly situated on an eminence nearly enclosed by three streams, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peteril. It is supposed to be of British erigin, and there is reason to conclude that it was a Roman station. It appears to have been first fortified about the time of Agricola; the erection of its castle is attributed to William Rufus. Carlisle was taken by David, King of Scots, and afterwards besieged unsuccessfully by Robert Bruce in 1312. It suffered severely during the civil wars, having declared for Charles I. In 1745, it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, and on being retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, was the scene of many cruel severities upon the conquered. After the junction of the kingdoms it sank into decay, but has made great progress since the commencement of the present century. The principal business of the town consists in its manufactures of cotton goods and ginghams, and in a coasting trade. There is a canal from Carlisle to the Solway, and some traffic arises also from its lying on the North Western line of Railway from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. Before the Reformation, there were several ecclesiastical establishments in the city. It was erected into a see by Henry I. in 1188. Dr Paley was Arch-Deacon of Carlisle, and is buried in the cathedral, where a monument has been recently erected to his memory. The cathedral is an ancient building of red freestone, some parts of which are assigned to the Saxon times. It has however suffered much from neglect and the lapse of time, and contains a few monuments There are numerous other churches in Carlisle, several meetinghouses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Mechanics' Institute, a theatre, a grammarschool founded by Henry VIII. and forty-seven other schools of various kinds. The court-houses were built at an expense of L.100,000. A considerable portion of the old castle still remains, comprising the keep, a lofty and massive tower, in which is a very deep well. The whole has been restored and is a striking feature of the town. Towards the north were the apartments in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined on her flight to England, after the battle of Langside. Carlisle gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family. Two M.P. Pop. 1861, 29.417. Excellent hotels at the railway station, Carlisle.

256 CL CARLISLE TO GLASGOW (106 Miles) AND EDINBURGH (101 Miles) BY CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

		_			
ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Glasgow.	From Edinb.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Railway to Newcastle.	105	101	From Carlisle.		Railway to Mary-
	101	97	cr. river Eden to Rockcliffe St.	4	port and Whitehaven. Mouth of river Eden, and Solway
	i		s cr. river Esk.		Firth.
	961	921	Gretna Junction.	8	
	_		€ cr. small river		
			Sark, and enter Scotland.		
			The line is continued through the valleys of the Annan and Clyde, by		
	85	81	Ecclefechan.	20	Hoddam, Admiral
	79	75	Lockerbie.	26	Sharpe.
	651	613	Beattock.	893	
	47	43	Abington,	5 8	
	88}	3 4]	Symington,	661	
	31 <u>}</u>	271	Carstairs Junction, where it divides, the left	731	Carstairs House, H. Monteith, Esq.
			hand branch passing through Clydesdale to		
			GLASGOW, and the right hand branch, by Midcalder, to	105	
			EDINBURGH.	101	

CII. CARLISLE TO DUMFRIES, BY RAILWAY, 821 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM CARL.	From Dumfr.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT PROM CARL.
In the distance, Ne- therby, Right Hon. Sir Jas. Graham, Bart,	24 15	From Carlisle, by Caledonian Railway, to Gretna Junction. Thence, along north side of Solway Firth, by Annan, to DUMFRIES.	8½ 17½ 32½	Kelhead.



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ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Maccles.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	38}	From London to Colwich St. on Trent valley line of North Western Railway, (p. 242.) Along valley of river Trent to	127	Leave Trent valley line to Stafford. Great Haywood. Shugborough Park, Earl of Liehfield. Tixall Park, Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart. Lugestre Hall and Park, Earl of Shrewsbury.
Chartley Hall, Earl Ferrers, 2 miles. Sandon Hall, Earl of Harrowby.		Weston St.	1313	Weston Hall. Grand Trunk Canal, and river Trent.
Hallowby.	81]	Sandon St.	184	Stafford, by road, 5 m. Branch to main line
Milwich, 2t miles. Hilderstone, 3 miles, and Hilderstone Hall. Near Stone is Stone Hall, Earl Granville.	27	Stone Junction St. Stone is a small market town, 6 miles north of Stafford, on the banks of the Trent, and near the Grand Trunk Canal. A considerable manufacture of shoes is carried on here.	138 1	of North Western Rail- way, which it joins at Norton Bridge. Dariaston Hall, S. S. Jervis, Esq. Meaford Hall, Vis- count St Vincent. 2 miles distant, Swin-
Barlaston Hall, R.	241	Pop. 4509. Continue along Grand Trunk Canal to Barlaston St.	141	nerton Park, T. Fitz- herbert, Esq.
Adderley, Esq. Lane End, 2 miles.	28	Trentham St.	1421	
Longton Hall. Fenton Hall.		Enter the district of "the Potteries" (see p. 221.)		of Sutherland. Stoke Lodge.
Branch by Lane End to Uttoxeter, and thence to Birmingham and Derby Railway, which	20	Stoke St. (see p. 221.)	1453	Newcastle-under- Lyne, 2 miles; beyond, Keele Hall.
it joins at Burton and Willington. Etruria Hall.	18‡	Canal.		Wolstanton.
Du una man.			1463	
Tunstall. Clough Hall.	17½	Buralem St. Harecastle Junction St.	1472 1512	to be the site of a Roman station, perhaps the Mediclanum of the seventh Itinerary. Talk-on-the Hill.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Maccles.	Wasalasiai	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND,
Mow Cop, or Mole Cop, Hill, on the borders of Cheshire and Stafford- shire, 1091 feet high.		Canal, and enter Cheshire. Mow Cop St.	15 4]	Rode Hall, R. Wilbra- ham, Esq. Macclesfield Canal. Ramedill Hall. Astbury.
Congleton Edge. Boaley. Churnet Valley line to Leek and Uttoxeter branches off here. Sutton St James.	8 1	Congleton St. Canal. North Rode St. MACCLESFIELD (see p. 227).	160 <u>2</u>	p. 219), and beyond, Somerford Park, Sir C. P. Shakerley, Bart. Buglawton Hall. North Rode Hall. Gawsworth, Earl of Harrington. From Macclesfield a branch railway extends

CIV. MANCHESTER TO BOLTON AND PRESTON, BY RAILWAY, 81 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MAN.	From Preston.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MAN.
Salford (see p. 230). River Irwell; and be- yond, Kersall Hill, Irwell House, and Heaton Park, Earl of Wilton.	29]	From Salford Station, Manchester, to Oldfield Road St., and Pendleton St.	14	Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart. Pendlebury.
Branch to Bury and Haslingden. Clifton House, and be- yond, Stand Hall,	26} 24	Clifton Junction. Dixon Fold. Stone Clough St.	4}	Clifton Hall, and be- yond, Worsley Hall, Earl of Ellesmere. Kearsley Moor.
Kearsley Hall. Daviey Hall. Daroy Lever, 1 m., and Bradshawe Hall. T.	221	Halshaw Moor. Moses Gate St.	١.	Farnworth and Kears- ley.
Bradshawe Isherwood, Esq., representative of President Bradshawe, temp. Chas. I. Smithills Hall, P. Ains- worth, Esq., 2 m. Halliwell Lodge; be-	20 [BOLTON (see p. 259).	10}	Great Lever. Bolton Moor. Deane. Hulton Park, W. Hulton, Esq., 2 m.
yond, Moss Bank. Lostock Park.				Aspull

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Preston.		From Manch.	ON LEFT PROM MANG.
Horwich. Anderton Hall; be- vond, Rivington Pike, and Sivington Hall, 1 g m.	16 <u>1</u> 14 <u>1</u> 12 <u>1</u>	Lostock Lane St. Red Moss. Horwich and Black- rod St. Cr. river Douglas. Adlington St.	1 4] 1 6] 18]	Haigh Hall, Earl of Craufurd and Balcarres, 2½ miles. (See p. 251. Adlington Hall, R. C. B. Clayton, Esq., 1½ m. Ellerbeck Hall. Duxbury Park, W. S.
6½ m. from Chorley, on the road to Blackburne, is Hoghton Tower, for-	9	Liverpool Canal. CHORLEY, see p. 280.	22	Standish, Esq. Gillibrand Hall.
melyasplendid mansion, and, for several genera- ions, the principal seat of Sir H. B. Hoghton's - amily, but now in a ruinous condition. The eminence on which it stands commands an ex- tensive view of the sur-				Astley Hall, Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bert.
rounding country. Shaw Hall. Cuerdon Hall, B. T. Parker, Esq.	6	Euxton St. where the line joins the North Union Railway to PRESTON (see p. 254.)	25 81	Euxton Hall.

BOLTON, or Bolton-le-Moors, is said to be of Saxon origin. The principal trade is the cotton manufacture and its subsidiary branches, as bleaching, calicoprinting, machine-making, &c. There are above thirty coal-mines in the parish. Blackrod contains a sulphur spring. The country, for six miles round Bolton, has undergone very considerable improvement within the last few years; villages have sprung up where there was not a dwelling, and hamlets have become the seat of a dense population. Within six years, five new churches have been erected in the neighbourhood of Bolton, and besides these two or three others are projected. Bolton has a town-hall, a theatre, and assembly-rooms, numerous churches and meeting-houses, a free grammar-school, &c. Between Bolton and Wigan are found large quantities of cannel-coal, which is often manufactured into snuff-boxes, candlesticks, &c. Bolton suffered severely in the civil wars, especially during the great siege, when Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby stormed the town, and dislodged the Republican troops. In consequence of this achievement, the latter was beheaded in Bolton after the battle of Worcester Bolton returns two M.P. Pop. in 1861, 70,395. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal was begun in 1791, and completed soon after. About one and a half mile N.E. of Bolton, President John Bradshawe, one of the regicides, had a seat at Bradshawe Chapel. At a place called Hall-in-the-Wood, one mile from Bolton, Samuel Crompton invented the machine called the "Mule." A railway leads from Bolton to Leigh, and thence to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, joining it at Kenyon. Leigh is seven miles from Bolton. It enjoys a considerable share of the cotton, and a portion of the silk trade. In the church there is a private chapel of the Tyldesley family, which contains the remains of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the distinguished royalist, who fell at the battle of Wiganlane. Pop. 10,621,

The first mile of the railway between Bolton and Preston, from its junction with the Manchester and Bolton Railway, is considered a fine specimen of engineering skill. It runs through the south-west side of the town in a curve, and crosses nine streets under as many bridges. The construction of the roofs of the bridges is much admired. They consist of cast-iron beams and present a flat surface to the eye of the spectator underneath.

CHORLEY is situated on the banks of the Chor, whence it takes its name. A family of the same name held the manor of Chorley from a very early period. The staple manufactures are cotton fabrics, muslins, jaconets, and fancy articles. There are five coal-mines in the neighbourhood, and a lead-mine at Anglezarke. The old church is an ancient building. There is a grammar-school, and several churches, meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. Pop. 15,013.

CV. LIVERPOOL TO PRESTON, THROUGH ORMSKIRK, BY RAILWAY, 261 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LIVER.	From Preston.		From Liverp.	ON LEFT FROM LIVES.
Everton. Kirkdule. Walton. Walton Hall, and beyond, Croxteth Park, Earl of Sefton. Knewsley, Earl of Derby. Branch line to Wigan and Bolton.	25	From terminus in Great Howard Street, Liverpool, to Bootle Lane St. FC cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Walton Junction St.	11	River Mersey. Branch line to Southport, 16 miles, a small watering place situated on the south side of the entrance to the estuary of the Ribbie, which has been of late years much resorted to during the summer. Broad and level sands extend along the whole coast between this place and Liverpool.
Fazakerley		Cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		Boolle. Orreil. Stand Park.

ON RIGHT PROM LIVER.	From Preston.		From Liverp.	ON LEFT PROM LIVER.
Moor Hall.	21 1 20	Aintree St. Car. river Alt, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Maghull St. Town Green St.	63	Netherton. Crosby Hall, W. Blundell, Esq. Ince Blundell Hall, T. Weld Blundell, Esq. Lydiate and Aughton.
To Wigan, 11 miles. Lathom House, Lord Skelmersdale, 1½ mile (see p. 251).	151	ORMSKIRK, a market town, 12 miles north of Liverpool, has two large annual cattle-fairs. The church contains the burial place of the Earls	11	To Southport, 85 m. Scarisbrick, Hall, · C. Scarisbrick, Esq., 8 m.
St. John's.	18	of Derby. Pop. 6426. Burscough St. Cr. Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Cr. Douglas Navigation.	181	
Chorley, 7 miles. Reclesion, 2 miles.	9 1 71	Rufford St. Cr. river Douglas. Croston St. Farrington Moss. Charnock Moss.	17	Rufford Hall, Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart. Bank Hall. Bretherton.
Leyland. Farrington. Walton-le-dale.		6 miles beyond Croston, join North Union Railway and proceed by it to PRESION (p. 254).	26}	Longton. Hutton Hall, 2 miles. Howick Hall, 2 miles. Penwortham Lodge. Penwortham Hall, L. Rawstone, Esq.

CVI. CARLISLE TO WHITEHAVEN, BY RAILWAY, 40 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Whiteh.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
A monumental pillar at Burgh Marsh, near Dalston, commemorates the death of Edward I. there in 1807.	i	From Carlisle. Cr. river Caldew. Dalston St. Cr. river Wampool.	4	Dalston, § mile. Rose Castle, Bishop of Carliale, 1 mile.
Thursby, a mile. Crofton Hall, Sir W. Brisco, Bart. Micklethwaite.	l	Curthwaite St. Along valley of river Wampool. Cross coach road from Carlisle to White- haven.	- 71	

ON RIGHT FROM CARL	From Whiteh.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL
Waverton.	281	WIGTON St. Wigton is a small market town, in which some manufacture of cotton is carried on. About a mile distant, at Old Carlisle, are the remains of a Roman station. Pop. 4011. Cross coach road,	11	Hesket Newmarket, 10 miles distant, a small but neatly built market town, on the banks of the river Caldew. Pop. of parish, 1968.
Bromfield, 11 mile.	241		15]	
Langrigg.	214			1 _ 1
1		2.07.00.00	181	Brayton Hall. Allhallows, 3 miles.
Aspatria.	19	Aspatria St. Along valley of the river Ellen, which the line crosses se- veral times.	201	Plumbland. Gilcrux.
Allonby, 2 miles dis- tant, situated on the coast, is much resorted to for bathing during the	18 1 16 1	Arkleby St. Cross road from Allon- by to Cockermouth. Bulgill St.	21 } 23 	To Cockermouth, 7 m (see p. 830). Talleutire Hall, W.
summer season. It com- mands an extensive view of the Solway Firth, with the opposite shores of Scotland.	- 43			Browne, Esq., 8½ m. River Ellen.
Cross Canonby. Netherhall, J. P. Sen-	14}	Dearham St.	25 <u>}</u>	Dearham, 1 mile.
Nouse, Esq. River Ellen. Shortly after leaving Maryport, the railway approaches the sea, and continues close along the shore, with the sea on the right, nearly the whole way to Whitehaven.	12	MARYPORT, a small scaport town, at the mouth of the river Ellen. It carries on con- siderable trade in the ex- port of coals to Ireland, and has increased in size of late years. Pop. 6037.	28	Ellenborough, a Ro- man station, gives title of Earl to the Law family. Cockermouth, 6 miles.
Workington, situated on the south bank of the	10	Flimby St.	30	Flimby is a small place, much frequented for bathing during the sum-
Derwent, near its mouth, has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in coals and iron, the produce of the mines in its neighbourhood. There is also anextensive	7	WORKINGTON St. Cr. river Derwent near its mouth. Near Workington the line recedes inland, but again approaches the shore	33	mer season. Railway to Cocker- mouth, 84 miles, running throughout along the val- ley of the river Derwent, which it crosses several times.
salmon fishery. Pop. 1851, 5887. On the east side of the town is Work- ington Hall, H. Curwen,	4}	1 mile before reaching Harrington St. Cr. Lowca Beck.	85 <u>1</u>	Distington, 2 miles; near it, Lilly Hall and Hays Castle.
Esq., beautifully situated on an elevation near the	.,,			Moresby, near which is
creverion nest the,	14	Parton St.	경하를	the site of a Roman sta-

ON RIGHT FROM CARL	From Whitch.		Prom Carliale.	ON LEFT FROM CARL
banks of the Derwent. It is a largequadrangular structure, of considerable antiquity. Many Queen of Scots took refuge here on landing in England, after the battle of Langside; and the apartment which she occupied is still distinguished as the Queen's Chamber.	-,	Along the foot of the cliffs of new red sand- stone which here line the coast, to WHITEHAVEN (p. 269).		tion, probably the Areois of the Notitia. Whitehaven Earl of Lonsdale.

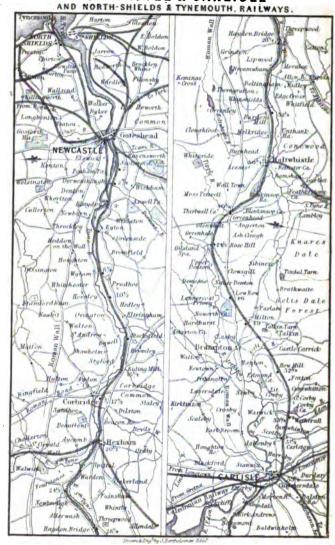
CVIL LONDON TO WHITEHAVEN, BY PRESTON, FLEETWOOD, AND RAVENGLASS, 2983 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whiteh.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	83 <u>}</u>	From London, by North Western Rail- way, to PRESTON (p. 251). Thence, by Preston and Wyre Railway,	210 }	River Ribble; and, on opposite bank, Penwor- tham Lodge, and Pen- wortham Hall.
Leave railway to Lan- caster and Carlisle.		to		Ashton, and Talketh Hall.
Lancaster Canal. Cottam.	80 <u>1</u>	Lea Road St.	213 1	Clifton. Newton.
Salwick.	77}	Salwick St.	216	Ribby Hall.
Treales. Greenhalgh. Singleton, and near it, Bankfield. Poulton is called Poul- ton-le-Fylde, to distin- guish it from another	75 <u>}</u>	Kirkham, a market town, 19 miles south by west of Lencaster, is a small but improving place. It has some manufacture of cotton; sail cloth and cordage are also made, as well as coarse linens. Pop. 3880.	218	Branch to Lytham, 4 miles, a small watering place, pleasntly situated on the north side of the estuary of the Ribble. Near it is Lytham Hall, T. Clifton, Esq. Great Plumpton. Hardhorn.
place of the same name, known as Poulton-le- Sand, also in Lanceshire. and situated further to the north, on the shore of Morecambe Bay. Thornton. Mouth of river Wyre.	681	POULTON, a small market town, two miles distant from the west bank of the Wyre. Across west side of estuary of Wyre to	225	Branch to Blackpool, 32 miles, which is much frequented as a summer bathing place. It extends about a mile along the shore, in front of a fine sandy beach. Near it is Rakes Hall. Rossall Hall, Sir P.
	6.3	FLEETWOOD (see p. 254).	230]	Hesketh Fleetwood, Bt

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whiteh.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Rampside.	50 <u>1</u>	From Fleetwood, by steamer, across More- cambe Bay, 12½ miles, to Piel Pier.	243	Piel I. and Castle (in ruins), Foulney I., Roe I., and Walney I.
Leece. To Ulverstone, by railway 6½ or by road 5 miles (see p. 278).	45	Thence, by railway, to Furness Abbey Junc- tion St.	248 <u>}</u>	Furness Abbey in ruins, the property of the Earl of Burlington, (see p. 279.)
Swarthmore, Conishead Priory, and Bard- sea Hall, T. R. G. Brad- dyll, Esq. Broughton Tower.	38 <u>1</u> 35	Along east bank of river Duddon to Kirkby St. Broughton St. Broughton is a small market-town, situated at the head of the estuary of the Duddon, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland. Pop. of parish 1250.	255 258	Estuary of the Duddon, and Duddon Sands; beyond, Black Combe, 1919 feet. Millom Castle Black Combe.
·	31 29} 28 21	Under Hill St. Holborn Hill St. Silecroft St. Bootle St.	262 <u>}</u> 264 265 <u>}</u> 272 <u>}</u>	
Muncaster Castle, (Lord Muncaster.) Irton, and Irton Hall, S. Irton, Esq.	18 16]	Eskmeals St. RAVENGLASS.	275 <u>}</u> 277 <u>}</u>	
Gosforth, 8 miles. Ponsonby Hall, E. Stanley, Esq.	14] 12]	Drigg St. Seascales St.	279 <u>1</u> 281	The railway hence runs along the sea-ahore
Calder Abbey. Calder Bridge, 2 miles.	11	Sellafield St.	288	as far as St Bees.

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NEWCASTLE & CARLISLE



on right from Lond.	Prom Whitch.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Beckermet. Egremont, 2 miles (see p. 326.) Linethwaite. Hensingham Whitehaven Castle, Earl of Lonsdale.	8] 7 4	Braystones St. Nethertown St. St Bees St. (see p. 291.) Thence proceed inland, through a beautiful valley to WHITEHAVEN. (p. 289.)	285 286½ 289½	summit of which is a light-house, is a fine bluff promoutory of new red

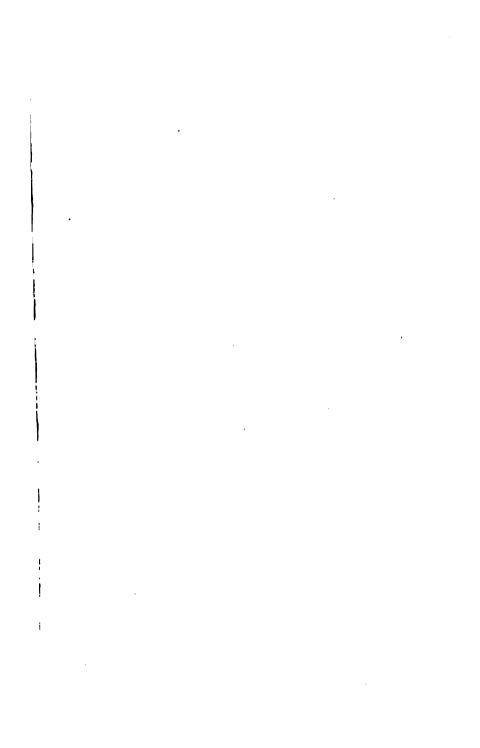
From London to Whitehaven, by way of Lancaster, Carlisle, and Maryport (by railway), is 8874 miles.

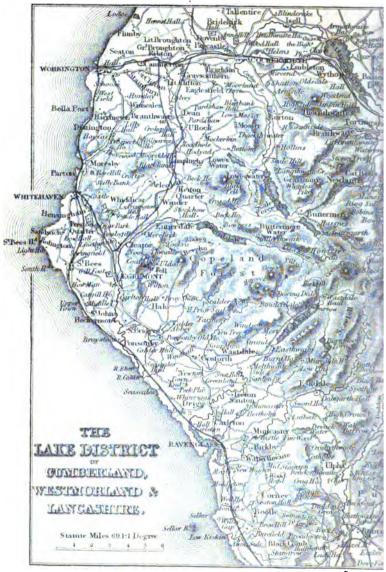
CVIII. CARLISLE TO NEWCASTLE, BY RAILWAY, 591 Miles.

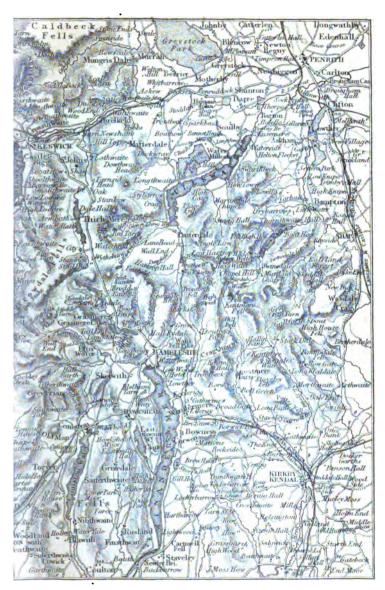
ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Newcas.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Wetheral. Here are the ruins of a priory, and	571 551	Scotby St. Wetheral St.	11 31	Warwick Hall. Edmond Castle, Sir S.
a very curious cavern. Corby Cast.e, (P. H.	524	How Mill St.	6	Graham, Bart. Brampton, a very an-
Howard, Esq.) a very fine mansion with beautiful grounds, which are open	49	Milton St.	101	cient place, surrounded by hills, and supposed to
to the public.				have been the Roman Bremeturacum. The Castle-hill commands a
				very extensive prospect. About 2 miles from the
				town, on a rock overhang- ing the Gelt, is the cele-
				brated Roman inscription
	46	Low Row St.	18	2379. Naworth Castle, for-
				merly the baronial man- sion of the Dacres of the
				North. It is now the property of the Earl of
				Carlisle. Ruins of Lancrost
	421	Rose Hill St.	17	Priory. Gilsland Spa, a much
At a distance, Peather- stone Castle; ruins of				frequented watering- place, situated in the
Bellister Castle.		0		romantic vale of Irthing. Here Sir Walter Scott
	401	Greenhead St.	19	first met Miss Char- pentier, atterwards Lady Scott.

[&]quot; See Lockhart's Life of Scott o. 74.

ON RIGHT FROM CARL.	From Newcas.		From Carlisle.	ON LEFT FROM CARL.
Unthank Hall.	87	HALTWHISTLE ST. (See p. 408.) Haltwhistle Tunnel, 201	22}	Ruins of Thirwall Castle. Blenkinsopp Hall, J. B. Coulson, Esq.
Ridley House.		yards in length.		
	821	Bardon Mill St.	27	
Ruins of Langley Castle, and Threapwood.	281	Haydon Bridge St.	81	High Wardon, J. Er- rington, Esq.
	244	Four Stones St.	843	ımgon, red
Spital, J. Kirsopp, Esq. Beacon House. Oakerland.	20 3	HEXHAM ST. pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Tyne. It is supposed to have been a Roman station. Here are the remains of an abbey of wast extent and extraordinary magnificence. The church exhibits a mixture of the Gothic and Saxon styles of architecture. There are various leather, hat, and glove manufactories in the town. Pop. 1851, 4601.		The Hermitage. Beaufront. Dilaton Castle in ruins, the seat of the Earl of Derwentwater, which was forfeited in the re- bellion of 1715. Ovingham, in the churchyard of which lies Bewick.
	171	Corbridge St.	412	Styford. Bywell Hall, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.
	15}	Riding Mill St.	44	
Ruins of Prudhoe	13	Stocksfield St.	461	
Castle.	10}	Prudhoe St.	482	
Bradley Hall.	81	Wylam St.	51	Wylam Hall, C. Blackett, Esq.
Stella Hall.	6	Ryton St.	58 <u>1</u>	01000 220000
Axwell Park, Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart.	4	Blaydon St.	55}	wicke, Esq.
In the distance Ravens- worth Castle, Lord Ravensworth. Swaiwell, celebrated for its iron-works, estab-		Scotswood St.	561	Benwell Lodge. Elswick, J. H. Hinde, Esq.
lished near the close of the seventeenth century, by Mr A. Crawley.		NEWCASTLE. (See p. 891.)	59	







THE LAKE DISTRICT.

For the accommodation of strangers about to make the Tour of the Lake District, and who are in doubt, from the number of routes, which, and in what order to take them, we have drawn up an abstract of four Tours, which it is supposed commence and terminate at each of the four principal towns 'ying upon the edge of the district, viz., Kendal Ulverston, Penrith, and Whitehaven. By consulting the map of the Lake District, and charts, Tourists will be able to vary the Tours according to their convenience; and by reference to the Index, the reader will find the page of the volume, in which the objects mentioned in the abstract are described at length.

ABSTRACT OF TOURS.

L KENDAL

KENDAL—BOWNESS—WINDERMERE—AMBLESIDE—TROUTBECK Excursion—Coniston—ascend the Old Man—Circuit of Coniston Lare—Ambleside—Langdale Excursion—Excursion round Grasmere and Rydalmere—Witheun—ascend Helvallyn—Thielemere—Kenwick—Circuit of Derwentwater—Valle of St. John—ascend Skiddaw—Babentiwaite Excursion—Borrowdale—Buttermere—Scale Hill—Excursion to Enwerdale Water—Ecrlmont—Strands at the foot of Wast Water—ascend Scawdil Pike—Krswick by way of Sty Head —Pennith—Excursion to Hawes Water—Excursion to Ullewater—Patterdale—Ambleside, by Hawkshead and Esthwaite Water to Rowning—Krndal.

II. ULVERSTON.

diversion—Coniston Lake—Waterhead Inn—secend the Old Man—Ambleside—Circuit of Windermers—Troutbeck Excursion—Landalle Excursion, in which Langdale Pikes may be secended—Excursion to Rydal, Grammers and Loughrigg Tarm—Grammers Wythburd—secend Helvellyn—Thirimers—K sewick—Circuit of Berwentwater—Excursion into the Vale of St John—secend Skiddaw—Circuit of Bassenthwater Lake—Excursion into the Borrowalle to Buttermers—Crummock Water—Scale Hill—Ennerhale Water—Egremont—Strands—secend Scawfell Pike—Wast Water—over Sty Head to Keswick—Penrith—Excursion to Hause Water—Excursion to Ulleswater—Patterrals—Ambleside—Hawkshadd—Esthwaits Water—Ulverston—Excursion by Broughton into Dennerhale and Seathwaits.

III. PENRITH.

PERRITH—Excursion to Hawes Water—Ulleswater—Patterdale—ascend Helvellyr, by Kirkstone, to Ambleside—Troutseck Excursion—Circuit of Windermere—Landdle Excursion—ascend Landdale Pires—Conision—Circuit of Coniston Lares—ascend the Old Man-return to Ambleside—Excursion round Grashere and Rydalmere—Wythburn—Thirlesmere—Keswick—ascend Skiddaw—Circuit of Derwentwater—Excursion into the Vale of St. John—Circuit of Basenthwater Water—Borrowdale—Buttermere—Scale Hill—Excursion to Enherdale Water—Egermont—Strands at the foot of Wast Water—ascend Scawfeil Pike—Keswick by way of Sty Head—Penrith.

IV. WHITEHAVEN.

WEITHAVEN.—Excursion to Ennerdale Lake—EGREMONT—WAST WATER—ascend SCAWFELE
PIKE—by Sty Head, and through Bortowdale, to Keswick—Circuit of Keswick Lake—ascend
SKIDDAW—Excursion to the Vale of St John—Circuit of Bassenthwatt Bulvellyn—AmElectric of thawse Water—Ulleswater—Patterbale—ascend Helvellyn—AmElectric by Kirksone—Circuit of Windermer Trouterck Excursion—Constron—ascend
the Old Man—Circuit of Constron—Lake—Hawkshera—Bourdes—Amblestde—LandBale Excursion, in which Landdale Pikes may be ascended—Excursion round Grassers
and Rydalmers—Grassmers—Wythburn—Thirlemers—Keswack—Bornowdale—ButterButterbale

Erges—Scale Hill—Whitherses.

THE LAKE DISTRICT.

The section of England, known by the name of the Lake District, occupies a portion of the three counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, and extends over an area, the greatest length and breadth of which are not more than forty-five miles. The picturesque attractions of the district are probably unequalled in any other part of England; and although some of the Scottish lochs and mountains must be admitted to present prospects of more imposing grandeur, it may safely be said, that no tract of country in Britain combines in richer affluence those varied features of sublimity and beauty which have conferred upon this spot so high a reputation.

For the lover of nature, no tour could be devised of a more pleasing character than that which these lakes afford. "We penetrate the Glaciers, and traverse the Rhone and the Rhine, whilst our domestic lakes of Ullswater, Keswick, and Windermere exhibit scenes in so sublime a style, with such beautiful colourings of rock, wood, and water, backed with so stupendous a disposition of mountains, that if they do not fairly take the lead of all the views of Europe, yet they are indisputably such as no English traveller should leave behind him."

Nor is it only to the admirer of external nature that this district presents attractions. It is no less interesting to the antiquarian, the geologist, and the botanist. The remains of three Abbeys,—Furness,—Calder, and Shap,—of numerous castles,—of one or two Roman stations,—and of many Druidical erections,—afford ample scope for the research of the antiquarian; whilst the rich variety of stratified and unstratified rocks, forming a complete series from the granitic to the carboniferous beds;—and many rare plants, with ample facilities for observing the effect produced upon vegetation by the varying temperature of the air at different altitudes, yield to the students of geology and of botany abundant matter for employment in their respective pursuits. A further interest is imparted to the locality from its being the spot with which many of our great modern poets have been more or less intimately connected, and from which many of their finest poems have emanated.

The district may be traversed by many routes, the selection of which will depend upon the tourist's convenience and taste, but especially upon the point from which he enters it. But as the Lancaster and Carliale Railway is now, undoubtedly, the great avenue of approach, both from the north and south, and, by means of the Kendal Junction Line, brings Tourists directly to Kendal and the shores of Windermers, we conscive that we shall best consult his accommodation by commencing with the description of these places.

KENDAL

[Hotele:-King's Arms; Commercial; Crown.]

KENDAL, otherwise Kirkby-in-Kendal, the largest town in Westmorland, is situate in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Kent, from which it derives its name. It contained in 1861, 12,029 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, having a large trade in woollen goods. The woollen manufacture was founded as early as the fourteenth century, by some Flemish weavers, who settled here at the invitation of Edward III. The town is intersected by four leading streets, two of which, lying north and south, form a spacious thoroughfare of a mile in length. The river is spanned by three neat stone bridges; it is of no great width, though subject to sudden floods by its proximity to the mountains. The houses, built of the limestone which abounds in the neighbourhood, possess an air of cleanliness and comfort,—their white walls contrasting pleasingly with numerous poplars, which impart a cheerful rural aspect to the town.

The barony of Kendal was granted by William the Conqueror to Ivo de Tail-lebois, one of his followers, in which grant the inhabitants of the town, as villein (i. e. bond or serf) tenants, were also included; but they were afterwards emancipated, and their freedom confirmed by a charter from one of his descendants. The barony now belongs, in unequal portions, to the Earl of Lonsdale and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, both of whom have extensive possessions in Westmorland. By the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen common councillors, six of whom are elected by each of the three wards into which it is divided. By the Reform Act, which disfranchised Appleby, the county town, Kendal, has the privilege of returning one member to Parliament.

The Parish Church, a spacious Gothic edifice, dedicated to the Holv Trinity

stands in that part of the borough called Kirkland. The tower is square, and possesses an altitude of 72 feet. Like most other ecclesiastical structures of ancient date, it contains a number of curious monuments and epitaphs. There are two other churches in the town, both lately erected, and forming handsome edifices; that which stands at the foot of Stricklandgate is dedicated to St Thomas, the other near Stramondgate Bridge to St George. In addition to the churches of the establishment, the Dissenters have upwards of a dozen places of worship. The Roman Catholics have recently erected a beautiful new Chapel, on the New Road near the Natural History Society's Museum. This Museum contains a collection of specimens illustrating local and general natural history and antiquities. The Whitehall Buildings, at the head of Lowther Street, form a handsome pile. They contain a news-room, ball-room, auction-room, billiard-room, &c. The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway passes within a short distance to the east of the town, and the Kendal and Windermere Railway forms a junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle at Oxenholme, two miles from Kendal. On the east of the town is the termination of the Lancaster and Preston Canal, which affords great facilities for the conveyance of coal to and from Kendal.

The ruins of Kendal Castle, of which only four broken towers, and the outer wall, surrounded by a deep fosse, remain, crown the summit of a steep elevation on the east of the town.* The remains of this fortress are well worthy of a visit, on account of the views of the town and valley which the hill commands. This was the ancient seat of the Barons of Kendal, and the birth-place of Catherine Parr, the last Queen of Henry VIII., a lady, who (as Pennant quaintly remarks,) and the good fortune to descend to the grave with her head, in all probability merely by outliving her tyrant. Opposite to the castle, on the west side of the town, is Castle-how-hill, or Castle-how-hill, a large circular mount of gravel and earth, round the base of which there is a deep fosse, strengthened with two bastions on the east. It is of great antiquity, and is supposed by some to have been one of those hills called Laws, where in ancient times justice was administered. In 1788, a handsome obelisk was erected on its summit in commemoration of the Revolution of 1688.

About a mile to the south of the town, at a spot where the river almost bends upon itself, and hence called Water Crook, are the scarcely perceptible remains of the Roman Station, Concangium, formerly a place of some importance, judging from the number of urns, tiles, and other relics of antiquity discovered there. It is believed that a watch was stationed at this point for the security of the Roman posts at Ambleside and Overborough. In the walls of a farm-house in the vicinity are two altars, a large stone with a sepulchral inscription, and a mutilated statue.

• " A straggling burgh, of ancient charter proud, And dignified by battlements and towers Of some stern castle, mouldering on the brow Of a great hit!."—

WORDSWORTH.

One mile and a-half to the west, at the termination of a long ascent over an open moor, is the bold escarpment of limestone rock, called UNDERBARROW (or Scout) Scar. It is a remarkable object, and would repay the trouble of a visit for the splendid view of the distant lake mountains, and the interjacent country, which it commands. A hill, rising abruptly on the east of the town termed Benson Knott, has an altitude of 1098 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this hill, an extensive prospect is also obtained.

LEVENS HALL, the seat of the Hon. Mrs Howard, five miles south of Kendal, is a venerable mansion, in the Elizabethan style, buried among lofty trees. The park, through which the river Kent winds betwixt bold and beautifully wooded banks, is separated by the turnpike road from the house. It is of considerable size, well-stocked with deer, and contains a noble avenue of ancient oaks. The gardens, however, form the greatest attraction, being laid out in the old French style, of which this is perhaps a unique example in the kingdom. They were planned by Mr Beaumont, (whose portrait, very properly, is preserved in the Hall,) gardener to King James II. Trim alleys, bowling-greens, and wildernesses fenced round by sight-proof thickets of beech, remind the beholder, by their antique appearance, of times "long, long ago." In one part a great number of yews, hollies, laurels, and other evergreens, are cut into an in finite variety of grotesque shapes.

For pleasure made, a goodly spot,
With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades
Of trellis-work, in long areades,
And cirque and crescent framed by walls
Of close-clipt foliage, green and tall,
Converging walks,"

White Dos of Ruistons.

The gardens, as may be imagined, harmonize well with the old Hall, the interior of which also deserves more than a passing glance. It contains some exquisite specimens of elaborate carved work—

"The chambers carved so curiously, Carved with figures strange and sweet, All made out of the carver's brain."

Christabel.

The work in the south drawing-room is exceedingly rich, as may be conceived from its having been estimated that, at the present rate of wages, its execution would cost L3000. The carved chimney-piece in the Library is a curious and interesting piece of workmanship. Three of Lely's best portraits hang on the walls of different chambers, as well as other portraits of personages of econsequence in bygone times. The entrance hall is decorated with relics of ancient armour of various dates, and one of the rooms is adorned with some splendid pieces of tapestry, descriptive of a tale from one of the Italian poets.

SEXERGH HALL, the seat of the ancient family of Strickland, situate three and a half miles south of Kendal, at the foot of a bleak hill facing the cost, is

also deserving of a visit. It is an antique fortified building, standing in an undulating park, delightfully sprinkled with wood. Only a small portion of the old Tower remains, frequent additions and repairs having given an irregular but picturesque aspect to the whole pile. It contains a considerable collection of carved oak, tapestry, portraits, and armour.

The other seats in the neighbourhood are, Abbot Hall, Kirkland (Mrs Wilson); The Vicarage, Kirkland (Rev. J. Barnes); Helm Lodge, two miles south (W. D. Crewdson, Esq.); Heaves Lodge, four miles south (James Gandy, Esq.); Sedgwick House, four miles south (John Wakefield, Esq.); Dallam Tower, seven miles south (George Wilson, Esq.); Mosergh House, four miles north (Mr. Machell); Shaw End, five miles north (Henry Shepherd, Esq.); Low Bridge House, six miles north (R. Fothergill, Esq.); Raw Head, four miles east (Mr Sleddall); Hill Top, three miles east (William Wilson, Esq.)

WINDERMERE.

[Hotels:--Windermers.]

A small steamer during summer makes several voyages daily from one extremity of the lake to the other. Windermere is now rendered easy of access to tourists by railway both from the north and south.

On the arrival of the trains, coaches leave the station at Windermere for Amileside and Keswick, from whence interesting excursions may be made in various directions. Coaches also travel daily between the Windermere railway terminus and Coniston.

We would by all means recommend those strangers who have sufficient time to circum-ambulate this, which is the queen of the lakes, and largest sheet of water in the district, to do so at an early period of their visit, that the quiet scenery with which it is surrounded may not be considered tame, as will probably be the case if the survey be delayed until the bolder features of the country have been inspected.

Windermere, or more properly Winandermere, is about eleven miles in length, and one mile in breadth. It forms part of the county of Westmorland, although the greatest extent of its margin belongs to Lancashire. It has many feeders, the principal of which is formed by the confluence of the Brathay and Rothay shortly before entering the lake. The streams from Troutbeck, Blelham Tarn, and Esthwaita Water also pour in their waters at different points. Numerous islands, varying considerably in size, diversify its surface at no great distance from one another,—none of them being more than four and a half miles from the central part of the lake. Their names commencing with the most northerly are—Rough Holm (opposite Rayrigg), Lady Holm (so called from a chapel

dedicated to our Lady, which once stood upon it), Hen Holm, House Holm, Thompson's Holm, Curwen's or Belle Isle (round which are several nameless islets), Berkshire Island (a little below the ferry points), Ling Holm, Grass Holm, and Silver Holm. Windermere is deeper than any of the other lakes, with the exception of Wast Water, its depth in some parts being upwards of 240 feet. It is plentifully stocked with perch, pike, trout, and char, which last, at the proper season, is potted in large quantities and forwarded to the south. It is a remarkable fact, that at the spawning season, when the trout and char leave the lake, the former fish invariably takes the Rothay, and the latter the Brathy.

The prevailing character of the scenery around Windermere is soft and graceful beauty. It shrinks from all approach to that wildness and sublimity which characterise some of the other lakes, and challenges admiration on the score of grandeur only at its head, where the mountains rise to a considerable height, and present admirable outlines to the eye of the spectator. The rest of the margin is occupied by gentle eminences, which, being exuberantly wooded, add a richness and a breadth to the scenery which bare hills cannot of themselves bestow. Numerous villas and cottages, gleaming amid the woods, impart an aspect of domestic beauty, which further contributes to enrich the character of the landscape. Around the shores of the lake there are many places which may be made the temporary residence of the tourist while exploring the beauties of the adjacent country, and probably he may find it advantageous to make several of them his abode in succession: Bowness, on the east shore, half way between the two extremities, and therefore the most eligible; Ambleside, one mile beyond the head of the lake; Low Wood Inn, a mile and a half from its head on the east shore; the Ferry Inn on the promontory over against Bowness; and Newby Bridge at its foot,-all furnish comfortable quarters for the tourist, where boats, guides, and all his other wants can be supplied.

We shall commence our perambulation at the town first named, proceeding along the west border, and returning by the east border of the water.

BOWNESS.

[Hotels:-Royal; Crown; Victoria.]

This pretty village is placed on the edge of a large bay, opposite Belle Isle, about eight miles from Kendal, and six from Ambleside. It has two excellent hotels, which, from the delightful character of the adjacent country, and the convenient situation of the village for making excursions, are much frequented during the touring season. The Church dedicated to St Martin is an ancient structure with a square tower, and a finely painted chancel window, which originally belonged to Furness Abbey. The churchyard contains a monument erected to the memory of Richard Watson, the late learned Bishop of Llandaff, the author of "the Apology for the Bible," and other well known works. He was born at Haversham, in another part of the county, in which village his

father was schoolmaster for upwards of forty years. He was interred at this place: the inscription upon his tomb is simple and unpretending. "Ricardi Watson, Episcopi Landavensis, cineribus sacrum obiit Julii 1, A.D. 1816, Etatis 79." The interior of the church may be described in these lines, taken from "the Excursion," which have doubtless been suggested by this, or a similar structure.

"Not raised in nice proportions was the pile. But, large and massy, for duration built; With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld By naked rafters, intricately cross'd Like leafless underboughs, 'mid some thick grove, All wither'd by the depth of shade above. Admonitory texts inscribed the walls-Each in its ornamental scroll inclosed, Each also crown'd with winged heads—a pair Of rudely-painted cherubim. The floor Of nave and sisle, in unpretending guise, Was occupied by oaken benches, ranged In seemly rows And marble monuments were here display'd Thronging the walls, and on the floor beneath Sepulchral stones appear'd with emblems graven, And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small And shining efficies of bears inlaid."

The school-house has been lately rebuilt through the munificence of the late Mr Bolton of Storrs. It stands on an eminence to the east of the village, and forms a handsome edifice. The view from the front is exquisitely beautiful, comprising the whole of the upper half of the lake. The mountains round the head, into the recesses of which the waters seem to penetrate, arrange themselves in highly graceful forms, and the wooded heights of the opposite shore cast a deep shadow upon the "bosom of the steady lake." From this point Belle Isle appears to be a portion of the mainland.

In addition to the villas afterwards enumerated, there are in the neighbourhood, Holly Hill (Mrs Bellasis), The Craig (W. R. Gregg, Eeq.), Birthwaite (G. Gardner, Esq.), Rayrigg (Major Rodgers,) The Wood (Miss Yates), St Catherine's (the Earl of Bradford), Elleray, Orrest Head (John Braithwaite, Esq.), Belle Grange (Mrs Curwen), Wray (Wm. Wilson, Esq.)

Several interesting walks will be pointed out to strangers, amongst which we may mention those through the parsonage-land to the Ferry Point, and to Storrs. If the tourist will take the trouble to proceed about half a mile along the road to Brant Fell, he will be rewarded by one of the finest views of the lake he can obtain. The Fells of Furness are seen across the lake, but the murmur of

High as the highest peak of Furness Fells," *

is of course insudible. A pleasing walk of four or five miles may be obtained

* Wordsworth.

thus: pursue the road to Ambleside until it enters that from Kendal (this portion of the walk will be particularized presently): turn to the right, and keep on this road for about a mile. The Wood, St Catherine's, and Elleray, are passed on the left. The last was the property of late Prof. Wilson of Edinburgh, and was at one time occupied by the late Major Hamilton, the author of Cyril Thornton, of a history of the Peninsular Campaigns, and other literary works. The house is perched upon the hill-side, having beautiful views of the surrounding scenery visible from its windows. It is thus alluded to in one of the poems of its late owner:

"And sweet that dwalling rests upon the brow (Beneath its sycamore) of Orrest Hill, As if it smiled on Windermere below, Her green recesses and her islands still!"

A narrow lane branches off from the Kendal road near the Orrest Head gate, by which Bowness will be reached one mile and a-half from Orrest Head.

The more distant excursions will include the valley of Troutbeck, the circuit of the two sections of Windermere, Esthwaite Water, and Coniston Lake. These are but a few, but an inspection of the chart will suggest others. Boating upon the lake will probably be the amusement resorted to earliest and most frequently. The various islands should be visited, especially Belle Isle, upon which strangers are allowed to land. It contains Mr. Curwen's residence, erected in 1776, in the form of a perfect cycle. The island is rather more than a mile in circumference, and contains upwards of thirty acres. It is intersected by neat walks, over which fine trees throw their massy arms. The islet to the left of its Hen Holm, the next Lady Holm. Wansfell Pike is beheld over the former. The eminences to the right are those of the Kentmore Range, Hill Bell, and High Street. Fairfield is in full view, crowning a chain of hills terminated by Rydal Nab.

CIRCUIT OF WINDERMERE.

PROM BOWNESS.

Quitting Bowness for Ambleside, the stately woods of Rayrigg are entered three-quarters of a mile from the former place. A bay of the lake is then seen to project almost to the road. Rayrigg House stands on the left near the waters' edge; shortly before emerging from the wood, the road ascends a steep hill, and then pursues a level course, affording from its terrace a magnificent view of the lake—a view "te which," says Wilson, "there was nothing to compare in the hanging gardens of Babylon. There is the widest breadth of water—the righest foreground of wood—and the most magnificent background of mountains,

^{*} For a description of this valley, refer to page 284.

not only in Westmorland, but—helieve us—in all the world." Our old acquaintances, the two Pikes of Langdale are easily recognized. On the left is Bowfell, a square-topped hill, between which and the Pikes, Great End and Great Gabla peep up. On the left of Bowfell, the summit of Scawfell Pike is faintly visible. The road is intersected two miles from Bowness by the Kendal and Ambleside road, at a place called Cook's House, nine miles from Kendal. A road proceeds into Troutbeck in a line with the one over which we have been conducting the tourist. From Cook's House to Troutbeck Bridge is almost a mile. From this place a road conducts by the west bank of the stream to the village of Troutbeck. the nearest part of which is a mile and a half distant. Continuing our progress towards Ambleside, Calgarth, embosomed in trees, is passed on the left. late Bishop Watson built this mansion, and resided here during the latter years of his life; it is still occupied by his descendants. Two miles beyond is Low Wood Inn, which, standing pleasantly on the margin of the lake at its broadest part, is an excellent station for those who are able to devote a few days to the beauties of the neighbourhood. Most of the excursions recommended to be made from Ambleside may, with almost equal advantage, be performed from this inn. Close at hand is Dove's Nest, the house Mrs. Hemans inhabited one summer. Her description of the place, taken from her delightful letters, will not be deemed uninteresting:-" The house was originally meant for a small villa, though it has long passed into the hands of farmers, and there is, in consequence, an air of neglect about the little demesne, which does not at all approach desolation, and yet gives it something of touching interest. You see everywhere traces of love and care beginning to be effaced—rose trees spreading into wildness—laurels darkening the windows with too luxuriant branches; and I cannot help saying to myself, 'Perhaps some heart like my own in its feelings and sufferings has here sought refuge and repose.' The ground is laid out in rather an antiquated style; which, now that nature is beginning to reclaim it from art, I do not at all dislike. There is a little grassy terrace immediately under the window, descending to a small court, with a circular grass-plot, on which grows one tall whiterose tree. You cannot imagine how much I delight in that fair, solitary, neglected-looking tree. I am writing to you from an old-fashioned alcove in the little garden, round which the sweet-briar and the rose-tree have completely run wild; and I look down from it upon lovely Winandermere, which seems at this moment even like another sky, so truly is every summer cloud and tint of azure pictured in its transparent mirror.

"I am so delighted with the spot, that I scarcely know how I shall leave it. The situation is one of the deepest retirement; but the bright lake before me, with all its fairy barks and sails, glancing like 'things of life' over its blue water, prevents the solitude from being overshadowed by anything like sadness."

Wansfell Hohm (J. Hornby, Esq.) is seen on the right, immediately before reaching the head of Windermere. The road for the last three or four miles has been alternately approaching to and receding from the margin of the lake, but never retiring further from it than a few fathoms. At Waterhead is the neat residence of Mr. Thomas Jackson, and further on, Waterside (Mr. William Newton.) is passed on the left.

A mile beyond is Ambleside, afterwards described, from which we continue our perambulation. Passing Croft Lodge (J. Holmes, Esq.) on the right, Brathay Bridge is crossed at Clappersgate, one mile from Ambleside, and shortly afterwards Brathay Hall, (G. Redmayne, Esq.) is seen on the left. A bay, called Pull Wyke, there makes a deep indentation; and looking across the lake, Wansfell Holm, Low Wood Inn, and lower down, Calgarth, the seat of the late Bishop Watson, are pleasing objects. Wansfell Pike and the Troutbeck Hundreds tower above them. The road to Hawkshead having deviated to the right, the village of High Wray is gained, five miles from Ambleside; and three miles beyond is the Ferry Inn. At this place the shores suddenly contract, and between the two promontories a public ferry is established, by means of which, passengers, cattle, and vehicles are conveyed across the lake at a trifling charge. About the year 1635, a marriage was celebrated at Hawkshead, between a wealthy yeoman from the neighbourhood of Bowness, and a lady of the family Sawrey of Sawrey. As is still customary in Westmorland amongst the rustic population, the married couple were attended by a numerous concourse of friends, some of whom were probably more than cheerful. In conducting the bridegroom homewards, and crossing the ferry, the boat was swamped, either by an eddy of wind, or by too great a pressure on one side, and thus upwards of fifty persons, including the bride and bridegroom, perished. While at the Ferry Inn, the tourist should not fail to visit the Station, a pleasure house belonging to Mr. Curwen of Belle Iale, standing on a spot whence fine views of the circumjacent scenery are commanded, "The view from the Station," says Professor Wilson, "is a very delightful one, but it requires a fine day. Its character is that of beauty, which disappears almost utterly in wet or drizzly weather. If there be strong bright sunshine, a blue breeze' perhaps gives animation to the scene. You look down on the islands which are here very happily disposed. The banks of Windermere are rich and various in groves, woods, coppice, and corn-fields. The large deep valley of Troutbeck stretches finely away up to the mountains of High Street and Hill Bell-hill and eminence are all cultivated wherever the trees have been cleared away, and numerous villas are visible in every direction, which, although not perhaps all built on very tasteful models, have yet an airy and sprightly character; and with their fields of brighter verdure and sheltering groves, may be fairly allowed to add to, rather than detract from, the beauty of a scene, one of whose chief charms is that it is the cheerful abode of social life." At a short distance from the land is Belle Isle, upon which stands-

[&]quot; A Grecian temple rising from the deep."

the residence of H. Curwen Esq. The island is rather more than a mile in circumference, containing upwards of thirty acres. Neat walks, over which fine trees throw their massive arms, intersect the island, which in high floods is but in two. Strangers are allowed to land; and as the views are extremely pleasing, they should avail themselves of the privilege. The village of Bowness is a pretty object on the east margin of the lake. One mile and a half from the Ferry Inn, the stream called Cunsey, which runs from Esthwaite Water.

• This Island was formerly the property and residence of the Philipsons, an ancient Westmortand family, who were also owners of Calgarth. During the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, there were two brothers, both of whom had espoused the royal cause. The elder, to whom the Island belonged, was a Colonel, and the younger a Major in the royal army. The latter was a man of high and adventurous courage: and from some of his desperate exploits had acquired amongst the Parliamentarians the appellation of Robin the Devil. It happened when the king's death had extinguished for a time the ardour of the cavallers, that a certain Colonel Briggs, an officer in Oliver's army, resided in Kendal, who having heard that Major Philipson was secreted in his brother's house on Belle Isle, went thither armed with his double authority, 'for he was a civil magistrate as well as a military man—

Great on the bench, great in the saddle, Mighty he was at both of these, And styled of War as well as Peace,)

with the view of making a prisoner of so obnoxious a person. The Major, however, was on the alert, and gallantly withstood a siege of eight months, until his brother came to his relief. The attack being thus repulsed, the Major was not a man who would sit down quietly under the injury he had received. He therefore raised a small band of horse and set forth one Sunday morning in search of Briggs. Upon arriving at Kendal, he was informed that the Colonel was at prayers. Without further consideration he proceeded to the church, and having posted his men at the entrance, dashed forward himself down the principal aisle into the midst of the assamplage. Whatever were his intentions—whether to shoot the Colonel on the spot, or merely to carry him off prisoner—they were defeated: his enemy was not present. The congregation was at first too much surprised to seize the Major, who, in discovering that his object could not be effected, galloped up the next aisle. As he was making his exit from the church, his head came violently in contact with the arch of the door-way, which was much smaller than that through which he had entered. His helmet was struck off by the blow, his saddle girth gave way, and he himself was much stunned. The congregation, taking advantage of the confusion. attempted to seize him; but with the assistance of his followers, the Major made his escape after a violent struggle, and rode back to his brother's house. The helmet still hangs in one of the aisles of Kendal church. This incident furnished Sir Walter Scott with a hint for his deacription of a similar adventure in Rokeby, canto vi.

** All eyes upon the gateway hung,
When through the Gothic arch there sprung
A horseman arm'd at headlong speed.—
Sable his cloak, his plume, his steed.—
Fire from the flinty floor was spurn'd,
The vaults unwonted clang return'd!
One instant's glance around he threw
From saddlebow his pistol drew,
Grimly determin'd was his look,
His charger with his spurs he struck.—
All scatter'd backward as he came,
For all knew Bertram Risingham
Three bounds that noble courser gave,
The first has reach'd the contral nave

is crossed. At a short distance from the place where this stream joins the lake, is the island called Ling Holm. On the opposite margin, the Storrs promontory is seen projecting into the lake. Two miles beyond is the village of Graithwaite, in the vicinity of which is Graithwaite Hall, (J. J. Rawlinson, Esq.) From this place to Newby Bridge the road passes through a woodland section of the country, consisting chiefly of coppices. As the foot of the lake is approached it narrows rapidly and becomes truly

"Wooded Winandermere, the river-lake."

Landing, (John Harrison, Esq.,) is passed on the left shortly before reaching Newby Bridge, at which there is a comfortable inn. The stream which issues from the lake takes the name of the Leven. From this place to the principal towns in the neighbourhood, the distances are :- Ulverston, eight miles. Kendal, by way of Cartmell Fell, ten miles—by Levens Bridge, fifteen miles. Ambreside, by the road we have described, fifteen miles. Bowness, nine miles. On crossing the bridge, Mr Machell's nest residence is seen on the right, and further on, Fell Foot, (--- Starkie, Esq.,) is passed on the left; a short distance beyond, Town Head, (Wm. Townley, Esq.,) is near the road on the left, about two miles from Newby Bridge. The road passes under an eminence of the Cartmell Fell chain, called Gummer's How, which forms a conspicuous object in all views from the upper end of the lake. Six miles from Newby Bridge is Storrs Hall, the mansion of the late John Bolton, Esq. (now Rev. T. Stanaforth), seated amongst fine grounds which extend to the margin of the lake. It was built by Sir John Legard, Bart., but extensive additions were made by its late owner. Here Mr Canning was wont to pay frequent visits, withdrawing for a time from the cares of public life to breathe the fresh air of nature.* The road

The second clear'd the chancel wide,
The third he was at W yeiiffe's side.

• • • • • • •
While yet the smoke the deed conceals,
Bertram his ready charger wheels—
But flounder'd on the pavement floor,
The steed and down the rider bore—
And bursting in the headlong sway,
The faithless saddle-girths gave way.
'Twas while he toil'd him to be freed,
And with the rein to raise the steed,
That from amasement's iron trance,
All Wyeiiffe's soldiers waked at once "All Wyeiiffe's soldiers waked at once "-

The following passage from Mr Lockhart's Life of Scott graphically describes one of these visits, to which the presence of Wordsworth, Southey, Scott, and Professor Wilson gave pecuhar interest

[&]quot;A large company had been assembled at Mr Bolton's seat in honour of the minister—it included Mr Wordsworth and Mr Southey. It has not, I suppose, often happened to a plain Rnglish merchant, wholly the architect of his own fortunes, to entertain at one time a party embracing so many illustrious names. He was proud of his guests; they respected him, and bonoured and loved each other; and it would have been difficult to say which star in the constellation shone with the brightest or the softest light. There was 'high discourse,' intermingled with as gay dischings of countly wit as ever Canning displayed; and a plentiful allowance on all

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seading from Kendal to the ferry is next crossed, and soon afterwards Ferney Green (George Greaves, Esq.), Burnside (G. A. Aufrere, Esq.), and Belle Field, (Mark Beaufoy, Esq.), are successively passed immediately before Bowness, the termination of our perambulation of twenty-nine miles is regained.

AMBLESIDE.

[Hotels:-Salutation; Waterhead; Queen's; White Lion.]

AMBLESIDE, a small and irregularly built market-town of 1608 inhabitants, i situate on steeply inclined ground, a mile from the head of Windermere, upon or near to the spot formerly occupied by the Roman Station—Dictis. Lying immediately under Wansfell, and surrounded by mountains on all sides, except towards the south-west the situation is one of great beauty, and consequently during summer it is much frequented by tourists, who make it their abode for some time. There are several inns; two of which, the Salutation and the Commercial, are excellent establishments. The chapel is a modern structure, having been rebuilt in 1812. In a field near the edge of the lake, are the indistinct remains of Roman fortifications, where coins, urns, and other relics, have been frequently discovered. Numerous excursions may be made from Ambleside; and the interesting walks in the immediate neighbourhood are still more abundant.

The valley of Amblesi le, on the border of which the town stands, is well wooded, and watered by several streams; the principal river is the Rothay, which flows from Grasmere and Rydal Lakes, and joins the Brathay, shortly before entering Windermere. Upon STOCK GILL, a tributary to the Rothay, there is a fine fall, or force, in a copsewood, about 700 yards from the Market Cross, the road to which passes behind the Salutation Inn. The fall, or rather falls, for there are four, are 70 feet in height. Portions of all four are visible from the usual stand; but the views may be pleasingly varied by descending the bank to the stream, or proceeding farther up the Gill.

LOUGHRIGG FELL, a rocky hill which rises opposite to the town, to an elevation of 1000 feet above Windermere, commands extensive prospects of the vale and surrounding mountains, as well as of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal Lakes, Blelham, Loughrigg, and Elterwater Tarns, with the towns of Ambleside and Hawkshead.

sides of those airy transient pleasantries in which the fancy of poets, however wise and grave delights to run riot when they are sure not to be misunderstood. There were beautiful and accomplished women to adors and enjoy this circle. The weather was as Riysians the scenery. There were brilliant cavalcades through the woods in the mornings, and delicious boatings on the lake by moonlight; and the last day, Professor Wilson ('the Admiral of the Lake,' as Canning called him.) presided over one of the most splendid regattas that ever enlivened Windermere. Perhaps there were not fewer than fifty barges following in the Professor's radiant procession when it paused at the point of Storrs to admit into the place of honour the vessel that carried hind and happy Mr Bolton and his guests. The three bards of the lakes led the cheers that halled Scott and Canning; and muste, and sunshine, flags, streamers, and gay dresses, the merry hum of voices, and the rapid splashing of innumerable oars, made up a cassiling mixture of semastions as the fiolilia wound its way among the richly-foliaged islands, and along bays and promonitories peopled with enthusiastic spectators.

From the summit of Wanspall Pike, (1590 feet in height,) which stands on the east, the mountains have a highly imposing appearance, and thence may be seen the whole expanse of Windermere, with its islands; but on account of the altitude of the spectator, the view is not so fine as that from another part of the Pike, called Troutbeck Hundreds, a little to the south.

The village of Rvdal, supposed to be a contraction of Rothay-Dale, is placed in a narrow gorge, formed by the advance of Loughrigg fell and Rydal Knab, at the lower extremity of Rydal Mere, one mile and a quarter from Ambleside. Here, in the midst of a park containing great numbers of noble forest trees,* stands Rydal Hall, the seat of Rev. Sir R. Fleming. The celebrated falls are within the park, and strangers desirous to view them, must take a conductor from one of the cottages near the Hall gates. The fall below the house is beheld from the window of an old summer house. Amongst the juvenile poems of Wordsworth there is a sketch of this cascade.—

"While thick above the rill the branches close,
In rocky basin its wild waves repose,
Inverted shrubs, and moss of gloomy green,
Cling from the rocks with pale wood-weeds between a
Save that aloft the subtle sunbeams shme
On wither'd briars, that o'er the erags recline,
Sole light admitted there, a small cascade
Illumes with sparkling foam the impervious shade;
Beyond, along the vista of the brook,
Where antique roots its bristling course o'erlook,
The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
Half grey, half shag d with ivy to its ridge."

The chapel, from its prominent position, arrests the stranger's notice the moment he arrives at the village. It was erected by Lady le Fleming in 1824, at her own expense.

Rydal Mount, for many years the dwelling of the poet Wordsworth, stands on a projection of the hill called Knab Scar, and is approached by the road leading to the Hall. It is, as Mrs Hemans in one of her letters describes it, "a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy." The grounds, laid out in a great measure by the hands of the poet himself, though but of circumscribed dimensions, are so artfully, whilst seeming to be so artlessly planned, as to appear of considerable extent. From a grassy mound in front, "commanding a view always so rich, and sometimes so brightly solemn, that one can well imagine its influence traceable in many of the poet's writings, you catch a gleam of Windermere over the grove tops,—close at hand

^{• &}quot;The sylvan, or say rather the forest scenery of Rydal Park, was, in the memory of living men, magnificent, and it still conta'us a treasure of old trees. By all means wander away into those old woods, and lose yourselves for an hour or two among the cooing of cushats, and the , shrill shriek of startled blackbirds, and the rustle of the harmless glow-worm among the last year's red beech leaves. No very great harm should you even fall asleep under the shadow of an oak, while the magple chatters at safe distance, and the more innocent equirrel peeps down upon you from a bough of the cament, and then hoisting his tail, glides into the obscurity of the loftlest umbrage "--Propussion Wilson.

are Rydal Hall, and its ancient woods,—right opposite the Loughrigg Felts, ferny, rocky, and sylvan, and to the right Rydal Mere, scarcely seen through embowering trees, whilst just below, the chapel lifts up its little tower."

The walk to Rydal, on the banks of the Rothay, under Loughrigg Fell, is extremely delightful. Though more circuitous than the highway, it presents finer combinations of scenery. The tourist, intending to take this round, should pursue the road to Clappersgate for half a mile to Rothay Bridge, and having crossed the bridge, enter the first gate on the right. The road leads alongside the river, passing many handsome villas, to Pelter Bridge, 24 miles. Rydal Hall. with its park, and Rydal Mount, will be frequently in sight. Behind, Ambleside, backed by Wansfell, has a picturesque appearance. On the right are the heights of Fairfield and Kirkstone. By crossing the bridge, the Keswick road will be gained, and the tourist can then either return to Ambleside, or proceed to Rydal, which is 300 or 400 yards further. Those who are fond of long walks ought to abstain from crossing the bridge, but, keeping to the left, pursue the road behind the farm house, called Coat How, which leads along the south-west shore of Rydal Mere. This mere being passed, the road ascends the hill side steeply for some time, until it reaches a splendid terrace, overlooking Grasmers Lake, with its single islet, and then, climbing again, joins on Red Bank the Grasmere, and Langdale road.* Here the tourist has the choice of returning to Ambleside by Loughrigg Tarn and Clappersgate, or proceeding to Grasmere village, in doing which he will pass in succession Tail End, the Wyke, and the Cottage. The village is a sweet little place, at the head of the lake, 4 miles from Ambleside. In the churchyard are interred the remains of the poet Wordsworth. An excellent hotel (Brown's Prince of Wales) occupies a fine position on the side of the lake Grasmere. Allan Bank stands on a platform of ground behind the village. This house was, for some time, the abode of Wordsworth (and subsequently of Thomas de Quincey). The house, however, in which he lived for many years, and in which he composed many of his most

This is by far the best station for viewing the Lake and Vale of Grasmers. Probably it was
this very view that called from Mrs Hemans her sonnet entitled

A REMEMBRANCE OF GRASMERE.

"O vale and lake, within your mountain urn,
Smilling so tranquilly, and set so deep!
Oft doth your dreamy loveliness return,
Colouring the tender shadows of my sleep
With light Elysian;—for the hues that steep
Your shores in melting lustre, seem to float
On golden clouds from spirit-lands remote
Isles of the blest;—and in our memory keep
Their place with holiest harmonies. Fair scene
Most loved by evening and her dewy star!
Oh! ne'er may man, with touch unhallow'd, jar
"he perfect music of the charm serene!
Still, still unchanged, may one sweet region wear
Smiles that subdue the soul to love, and tears, and prayer!

beautiful pieces, is at Grasmere Town End.* The singularly shaped hill. called Helm Crag, is conspicuously visible from Grasmere. Its apex exhibits so irregular an outline as to have given rise to numberless whimsical comparisons. Gray compares it to a gigantic building demolished, and the stones which composed it flung across in wild confusion. And Wordsworth speaks of

"The ancient Woman seated on Helm Crag."

The narrow valley of Easedale, a dependency of Grasmere, lying in a recess between Helm Crag and Silver How, deserves a visit for its picturesque and secluded beauty.

" The spot was made by nature for herself."

It contains a large tarn, and a small cascade, called Sour Milk Gill. The melancholy fate of John and Sarah Green, who lived in this vale, is now pretty generally known through Mr. De Quincey, who published an account of it in his "Recollections of the Lakes."

About a mile from Grasmere, on an eminence, over which the old road to Ambleside passes, and exactly opposite to the middle of the lake, is the Wishing Gate. It has been so called, time out of mind, from a belief that wishes formed or indulged there have a favourable issue. Apart from any adventitious interest, the gate is an excellent station for viewing the lake.

A pleasing excursion, of ten miles, into the retired side-valley of TROUTERCE, may be conveniently taken from Ambleside. As the latter part of the route is practicable for horsemen and pedestrians only, those who take conveyances will be compelled to return by the road they went, as soon as they arrive at the need of Troutbeck, unless they proceed by way of Kirkstone to Patterdale. The tourist must pursue the Kendal road for two miles, and take the first road on the left when he has passed Low Wood Inn. From the eminences of this road, many exquisite views of Windermere are obtained; and, perhaps, the finest view of the lake that can be had from any station, is that from the highest part of it. The mountains in the west present an admirable outline, and the whole length of the lake stretches out before the spectator.

" — with all its fairy crowds
Of islands, that together lie
As quietly as spots of sky
Amongst the evening clouds."

⁹ The whole valley of Grasmere, in fact, teems with memorials of Wordsworth. There is exceedy a crag, a knoll, or a rill, which he has not embalmed in verse. To this cottage at Town End, which is now partially hidden from those on the highway, by the intervention of some later built cottages, Wordsworth brought his bride in 1803. Previous to his departure to feach her, he composed his Farewell, in which these lines occur,—

" Far-well, thou little nook of mountain ground, Thou rocky corner in the lowest stair Of that magnificent Temple, which doth bound One side of our whole vale with grandeur rare; Sweet garden-orehard, eminently fair, The lowellest spot that man hath ever found !"

*There is not," says Professor Wilson, " such another splendid prospect in all England. The lake has much of the character of a river, without losing its own. The islands are seen almost all lying together in a cluster-below which all is loveliness and beauty-above, all majesty and grandeur. Bold or gentle promontories break all the banks into frequent bays, seldom without a cottage or cottages embowered in trees; and, while the whole landscape is of a sylvan kind, parts of it are so laden with woods, that you see only here and there a wreath of smoke, but no houses, and could almost believe that you are gazing on the primeval forests." One mile and a half from Low Wood, one extremity of the 'long vale-village' of Troutbeck is reached, at a point about a mile from Troutbeck Bridge. The rude picturesqueness of its many-chimneyed cottages, with their unnumbered gables and slate-slab porticoes, will not be passed unnoticed by the tourist, as he bends his way towards the hills. "The cottages (says the writer from whom our last extract was made) stand for the most part in clusters of twos and threes, with here and there what in Scotland is called a clackan—many a sma' toun within the ae lang toun—but where in all broad Scotland is a mile-long scattered congregation of rural dwellings, all dropped down where the Painter and the Poet would have wished to plant them, on knolls and in dells, on banks and brace, and below tree-crested rocks, and all bound together in picturesque confusion, by old groves of ash, oak, and sycamore, and by flower gardens and fruit orchards, rich as those of the Hesperides?" The road pursues the western side of the valley, at some distance from the lowest level, which is occupied by the stream giving its name to the village. On the opposite side, the Howe, the residence of Captain Wilson, R. N., will be observed, and further on, the chapel is perceived on the banks of the stream, near the bridge, by which the roads are connected. That on the east side is the most direct road from Bowness to the valley, but it is objectionable on account of its not conducting the traveller through the village. The road on the western flank joins the Kendal and Ambleside road at Troutbeck Bridge, keeping throughout on the banks of the stream, the meanderings of which, on its way to Windermere, round rugged scaurs and wooded banks, are continually in sight. Half a mile beyond the chapel, is the only inn in the valley, bearing the quaint title of " The Mortal Man,"-a name acquired from the lines, composed, doubtless, by some native poet, which a few years ago decorated the sign-board-

"O Mortal Man, who livest on bread, What is't that makes thy nose so red?— Thou silly ass, that looks so pale, It is with drinking Birkett's ale."

Two miles beyond the inn, the tourist has immediately below him, a tongue or swelling from the bottom of the vale called Troutbeck Park, which is visible even from the surface of Windermere. Taking his station here, and turning to the north-east, the spectator has the mountains of Kentmere before him. The nearest elevation is called the Yoke, the two next, having the appearance of the humps on a dromedary's back, are Hill Bell and Froswick,—and further on is

High Street. Having left the Mortal Man three miles behind, and climbed the side of Kirkstone for some distance, a road through the fields, on the left, will be discovered, which passes in succession three farm-houses, High Grove, Mid dle Grove, and Low Grove, in Stockdale, and enters Ambleside, three miles from the deviation.

A favourite excursion, with the temporary residents in Ambleside, is that through the two Langdales. If the object of the tourist be merely to view the vale of Great Langdale (the finer of the two) with Dungeon Gill Force, and to ascend the Pikes, he will traverse a road perfectly practicable for carriages; but if he desire to see something more of the country, by visiting Skelwith and Colwith Forces, Little Langdale and Blea Tarns, he must be content to go on horseback, in a car, or on foot. This circuit, which we shall describe, is about eighteen miles in length. With the intention, then, of visiting the two Langdales in succession, the tourist will leave Ambleside by the road to Clappersgate, winding on the banks of the Brathay, (near the source of which he will be ere long.) under the craggy heights of Loughrigg Fell. A newly-built chapel will be observed in a charming situation on the south bank of the river. " Sweeter stream-scenery," says Wilson, "with richer fore, and loftier back-ground, is nowhere to be seen within the four seas." A few hundred yards above Skelwith Bridge (three miles from Ambleside) the stream is precipitated over a ledge of rock. making a fall twenty feet in height. The cascade is not so remarkable in itself, as for the magnificent scenery around it. Langdale Pikes have a peculiarly striking appearance. By this bridge the traveller is conducted into Lancashire, in which county the road does not continue for more than a mile before it reenters Westmorland at Colwith Bridge. A short distance above the bridge, the stream, issuing from a tarn farther up, makes a fine cascade called Colwith Force. It is in a dell close to the road, and is about 70 feet high. A stupendous mountain, called Wetherlamb, occupies a conspicuous position in a chain of lofty hills on the south-west. Proceeding, Little Langdale Tarn becomes visible on the left-on the right is Lingmoor, a hill which serves as a partition between the two Langdales. At the termination of the inclosed land, amongst a few trees, are two dwellings, called Fell Foot, seven and a-half miles from Ambleside. One of them was formerly an inn, whereat the gangs of pack-horses were refreshed previous to their ascent of the mountain passes of Wrynose and Hardknot—this being the route by which the manufactures of Kendal were transported to the western coast. Taking the road to the right, and ascending some distance between the mountains, a solitary pool of water, named Blea Tarn, is perceived in the bottom of an elevated depression.

Those magnificent objects,-

———— the two huge peaks

That from some other vale peer into this,

are the two Pikes of Langdale. The more southern one is named Pike o'Stickle—the other, and higher, Harrison Stickle. Having passed the tarn, the road

winds down a steep descent into the head of Great Langdale, that part of it called Mickleden, through which is the road over the Stake into Borrowdale, being right before the eve. Mill Becks, a farm-house, at which refreshment is usually taken, is soon reached. Here a guide to Dungeon Gill Force, and to the summit of the Pikes, can be obtained. The former is a fall of water, formed by a stream which runs down a fissure in the mountain's side not far above the house. A curious natural arch has been made, by a large stone having rolled from a higher part of the mountain, and got wedged in between the cheeks of rock. Over the bridge thus formed, ladies have been known, like Wordsworth's Idle Shepherd Boy, to possess the intrepidity to pass.* Two roads traverse the valley, one of which keeps under the hills on the left, the other takes the middle of the vale ;-the former is to be preferred by those unencumbered with carriages. One mile and a half from Mill Becks, is the little Chapel of Langdale, whence a road strikes up the hill-side, crossing Red Bank into Rydal, or Grasmere. A large sheet of water, lying amongst the meadows, which now comes into sight, is Elterwater Tarn, at the head of which stands Elterwater Hall. The stream feeding the tarn is crossed by a bridge, a short distance above the tarn Near the bridge are the works of Elterwater Gunpowder Company. A little further in a recess, on the flank of Loughrigg Fell, is Loughrigg Tarn, a lovely spot on which Wilson has composed some beautiful lines. Ambleside is only three miles beyond.

Ambleside abounds with villas. Among them may be named, Fox Ghyll (H. Roughsedge, Esq.), Fox Howe (Mrs Arnold), Rothay Bank (J. Crossfield, Esq.), Oak Bank (C. Robinson, Esq.), The Cottage (H. P. Lutwidge, Esq.), The Oaks (Dr Davy), The Knell (Miss Martineau), Covey Cottage (G. Partridge, Esq.), Bellevue (M. Harrison, Esq.), Green Bank (B. Harrison, Esq.), Hill Top (T. Carr, Esq.), Brathay Hall (G. Redmayne, Esq.), Croft Lodge (J. Hrimes, Bsq.), Wanlass Hew (Mrs Brenchley), Wansfell Holme (J. Hornby, Esq.), Wray Castle (J. Dawson, Esq.), Rydal Hall (Rev. Sir R. Fleming), Rydal Mount (the residence of the late William Wordsworth, Esq.), Glen Rothay (W. Ball Esq.), Allan Bank (Thomas Dawson, Esq.), The Cottage (Mrs. Orrell).

ULVERSTON.

[Hotels:-Sun, Braddyll's Arms, Temperance.]

ULVERSTON, a market-town and port, containing about 6680 inhabitants, situate in that division of Lancashire, termed "North of the Sands," is supposed to derive its name from Ulph, a Saxon Lord. It is about a mile from the estuary of the Leven, with which it is connected by a canal, constructed in 1795, and can

"There is a spot which you may see, If ever you to Langdale go. Into a chasm, a mighty block Hath fallen, and made a bidge of rock; The gulf is deep below, And in a basin black and small, Lecaves a lofty Watsrall."

WORDSWORTE,

pable of floating vessels of 200 tons. The appearance of the town is nest, the greater part of the houses being of modern erection. The parish church, dedicated to St Mary, received considerable additions in 1804; but a tower and Norman doorway of the old structure still remain. From the sloping ground behind the church, a delightful view of the bay and neighbouring country may be obtained. A new and elegant church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected at the upper end of the town in 1832. Amongst other buildings of recent erection, the Savings' Bank may be noticed. The town contains a Theatre, Assembly Room, and Subscription Library, and two good Inns,—the Sun and Braddyll's Arms. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; and the manufacture of check, canyass, and hats, is a considerable branch of trade.

The Duke of Buccleuch is Lord of the liberty of Furness, of which the Manor of Ulverston forms part.

CONISHEAD PRIORY, the seat of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq., has been termed, from its beautiful situation, "the Paradise of Furness." It is situate two miles south of Ulverston, near the sea-shore, in an extensive and well-wooded park, which is intersected, like most old parks, with public roads, forming a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the town. The mansion, which has lately been rebuilt in a style of magnificence of which there are few examples in the north of England, occupies the site of the ancient Priory, founded by William de Lancaster, the fourth in descent from Ivo de Taillebois, first Baron of Kendal, in the reign of Henry II. Upon the dissolution of the religious houses, it fell into the hands of Henry the VIII., whose cupidity was excited by the great extent of its landed possessions. The interior of the mansion possesses some good paintings of Titian, the Carracci, Romney, Reynolds, and other celebrated painters. HOLKER HALL, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is placed in a noble park on the opposite shore of the Leven, about three and a half miles east of Ulverston. The noble owner has a good collection of pictures, among which are many excellent paintings by Romney.

Six miles north-east of Ulverston is the village of Cartmell, in which is an ancient church, once a priory, of unusual size and beauty, dedicated to the Virgin. A short distance from the village is a medicinal spring called Holywell. Six miles and a half to the south-west of Ulverston, in a close valley called Beckansgill, or the glen of deadly nightshade, from that plant being found there in great abundance, are the beautiful remains of FURNESS ABBEY, now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. This abbey was founded in 1127, by Stephen, Earl of Montaigne and Boulogne, afterwards King of England; "This prince conferred the greater part of the district, excepting the land of Michael Fleming, on the Abbey of Furness, by a charter dated 1126, in which, for the first time, the name Furness Fudernesia' or the further ness, is found. By this institution it was held till the dissolution, when it reverted to the Crown, and became part of the duchy of Lancaster. In the year 1662, it was granted by Charles II, to the Duke of Albemarle, and his heirs, with all the rights, privi-

leges, and jurisdictions belonging thereto. The Lordship is now held by the Duke of Bucclench, to whom the property of the Duke of Albemarle descended by marriage. In the early part of English history, the Falls of Furness formed the boundary between Scotland and England, and in 1138, a terrible eruption from the north laid the whole peninsula desolate. The ruins of the castle of Pile of Fouldrey form a monument of that invasion."

The ruins amply attest the former magnificence of the structure. The length of the church is 287 feet, the nave is 70 feet broad, and the walls in some places 54 feet high, and 5 feet thick. The walls of the church, and those of the chapter-house, the refectorium, and the school-house, are still in great part remaining, and exhibit fine specimens of Gothic architecture; the chapter-house, 60 feet by 45, has been a sumptuous apartment; the roof, which was of fret-work was supported by six channelled pillars. The great east window, the four seats near it, adorned with Gothic ornaments, and four statues found in the ruins, are particularly worthy of notice.

By the ebbing of the tide, the sands of Morecambe Bay, lying between Lancaster (hence usually termed the Lancaster Sanns) and Ulverston, are twice a day, to the extent of several miles, left perfectly dry, except in the channels of the rivers Kent and Leven, and may be crossed by vehicles of every description. Guides, who are remunerated by Government, are stationed at the places where the rivers flow, to conduct travellers across in safety. The whole distance from Lancaster to Ulverston is twenty-two miles. From Hest Bank, the point of entry upon the sands on the eastern shore, to Kents Bank, is a distance of eleven miles. Three miles of terra firma are then crossed, and three miles of sand follow, lying between the shores of the Leven estuary, from the nearest of which Ulverston is distant something more than a mile. If the proper time be chosen, (which can be easily ascertained by inquiry at Lancaster and Ulverston,) there is no danger in crossing these sandy plains, and yet few years pass in which lives are not lost. †

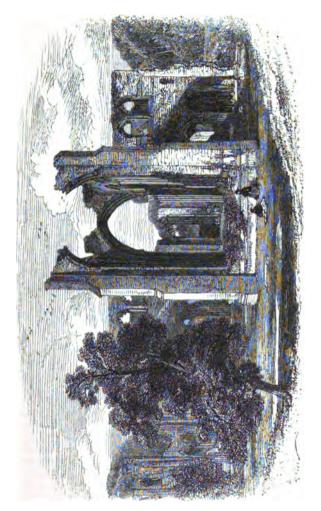
KESWICK.

[Hotels:-Keawick Hotel; Royal Oak; Queen's Head; King's Arms.]

KESWICK, a market-town in the parish of Creethwaite, and county of Cumberland, is situate on the south bank of the Greta, in a large and fertile vale, little more than a mile from the foot of Skiddaw, and half a mile from Derwentwater. It contains 2610 inhabitants, and consists of one large street. The principal manufactures are linsey-wolsey stuffs, and edge-tools, particularly the former. Black-lead pencils, made of the plumbago (or seed, as it is provincially called,) extracted from the mine in Borrowdale, are also a considerable branch

^{*} BAINES' Hist. of Lancashire, Vol. iv. p. 627.

^{† &}quot; I must not omit to tell you that Mr Wordsworth not only admired our exploit in eros sing the Ulverston Sands as a deed of "derring do," but as a decided proof of taste: the lake scenery, he says, is never seen to such advantage as after the passage of what he calls its majorite barrier,"—Mrs Hemans' Letters.



• of manufacture. Char, taken in Buttermere lake, is potted in large quantities during the proper season, and forwarded to the south of England. The Town Hall, erected in 1813, upon the site of the old Court House, stands in the centre of the town. The clock-bell, which was taken from a building that formerly stood on Lord's Island in the lake, has the letters and figures "H. D. R. O. 1001," upon it,—a decisive proof of its high antiquity. The parish church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St Kentigern, stands three quarters of a mile distant. A new church of elegant proportions was erected on the east of the town by the late John Marshall, Esq., who became lord of the manor by purchasing the forfeited estates of Ratcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to whom they were granted by the Crown. A manorial court is held annually in May. The two museums, kept by Messrs Crosthwaits and Hutton, deserve a visit, as they contain specimens illustrating the natural history of the neighbourhood, as well as many foreign curiosities. Minerals and geological specimens are kept on sale. Mr Flintoft's accurate model of the lake district, the labour of many years, should also be inspected. For the tourist this model possesses peculiar interest, exhibiting, as it does, an exact representation of the country through which he is travelling, with every object minutely laid down, and the whole coloured after nature. The dimensions of the model are 12 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 3 inches. There are two good hotels, the Royal Oak and the Queen's Head, besides numerous inns, at which guides, ponies, boatmen, and boats can be obtained. Tourists desiring to make a prolonged stay may also be accommodated with comfortable lodgings at many private houses.

GRETA HALL, the residence of the late Dr Southey, the Poet Laureate, is seated on a slight eminence near the town, about 200 yards to the right of the bridge across the river on the road to Cockermouth. The scenery visible from the windows has been finely sketched by himself in these hexametrical lines.

"Twas at that sober hour when the light of day is receding, And from surrounding things the hues wherewith day has adorn'd them Fade like the hopes of youth till the beauty of youth is departed : Pensive, though not in thought, I stood at the window beholding Mountain, and lake, and vale; the valley disrobed of its verdure; Derwent retaining yet from eve a glassy reflection, Where his expanded breast, then still and smooth as a mirror, Under the woods reposed; the hills that calm and majestic Lifted their heads into the silent sky, from far Glaramara, Blenerag, and Maidenmawr to Grisedal and westernmost Wythop. Dark and distinct they rose. The clouds had gathered above them, High in the middle air huge purple pillowy masses, While in the west beyond was the last pale tint of the twilight, Green as the stream in the glen, whose pure and chrysolite waters Flow o'er a schistous bed, and serene as the age of the rightsous. Earth was hush'd and still; all motion and sound were suspended a Neither man was heard, bird, beast, nor humming of insect, Only the voice of the Greta, heard only when all is in stillness."

The lake sometimes called Keswick Lake, but better known by the name of

DERWENTWATER,

is about half a mile from the town. A scene of more luxuriant beauty than this lake affords can scarcely be imagined. Its shape is symmetrical without being formal, while its size is neither so large as to merge the character of the lake in that of the inland sea, nor so circumscribed as to expose it to the charge of insignificance. The admirers of nature are divided in opinion as to the respective merits of this lake and Ulleswater; some assigning the palm of superiority to the one and some to the other. Those who are familiar with the Alpine scenery of Scotland, which so far surpasses in savage grandeur any thing within the limits of the sister country, almost uniformly give the preference to Derwentwater, while those who have not possessed opportunities of contemplating nature in her sterner moods are more deeply impressed with the more majestic attributes of her rival.

Derwentwater approaches to the oval form, extending from north to south about three miles, and being in breadth about a mile and a half, "expanding within an amphitheatre of mountains, rocky but not vast, broken into many fantastic shapes, peaked, splintered, impending, sometimes pyramidal, opening by narrow vallies to the view of rocks that rise immediately beyond, and are again overlooked by others. The precipices seldom overshoot the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. Masses of wood also frequently appear among the cliffs, feathering them to their summits; and a white cottage sometimes peeps from out their akirts, seated on the smooth knoll of a pasture projecting to the lake, and looks so exquisitely picturesque, as to seem placed there purposely to adorn it. The lake in return faithfully reflects the whole picture, and so even and brilliantly translucent is its surface, that it rather heightens than obscures the colouring."

The principal islands in the lake are Vicar's Isle, Lord's Island, and St Herbert's Isle. VICAR'S ISLE or DERWENT ISLE is that nearest the foot of the lake; it contains about six acres, and belongs to Captain Henry, whose residence is upon it. Lord's ISLAND, of a size somewhat larger than the last, has upon it the hardly perceptible remains of a pleasure-house, erected by one of the Ratcliffes with the stones of their deserted castle which stood on Castlerigg. This island was once connected with the mainland, from which it was severed by the Ratcliffes, by a fosse, over which a drawbridge was thrown. ST HERRE'S ISLE, placed nearly in the centre of the lake, derives its name from a holy hermit who lived in the seventh century, and had his cell on this island. The remains of the hermitage are still visible. To St Cuthbert of Durham this "saintly eremite" bore so perfect a love as to pray that he him-

So transparent is the water, that pebbles may be easily seen fifteen or twenty fost below its surface.

self might expire the moment the breath of life quitted the body of his friend, to that their souls might wing their flight to Heaven in company.

Near the ruins, the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, (to whose representative the island at present belongs,) erected a few years ago a small cottage which, being built of unhewn stone, and artificially mossed ever, has a venerable appearance. There are three or four other islets, the largest of which is Rampsholm. At irregular intervals of a few years, the lake exhibits a singular phenomenon in the rising of a piece of ground, called The Floating Island, from the bottom to the surface of the water. Its superficial extent varies in different years, from an acre to a few perches. It is composed of earthy matter, six feet in thickness, covered with vegetation, and is full of air-bubbles, which, it is supposed, by penetrating the whole mass, diminish its specific gravity, and are the cause of its buoyancy. This natural phenomenon is situate about 150 yards from the shore, near Lowdore.

The walks in the neighbourhood of Keswick are numerous and interesting. From Crow Park and Friar Crag, two places situate on the east shore, near the foot of the lake, beautiful views of the lake, vale, and surrounding mountains are obtained. From a wooded eminence called Castle Head, standing on the left of the Borrowdale road, about half a mile from Keswick, there is an enchanting prospect extending on the south into the "Jaws of Borodale," in which Castle Crag appears like a prominent front teoth. Cat Bells, on the other side of the lake, are fine objects, as well as other mountains which tower over the vale of Newlands. From a summit, called Castlerigg, one mile from Keswick on the Ambleside road, there is a most extensive view, comprising the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, the fertile vale through which the Derwent winds on its passage from the one lake to the other, and the heights of Skiddaw. Gray declares that, on leaving Keswick, when he turned round at this place to contemplate the scenery behind him, he was so charmed "that he had almost a mind to go back again." A walk over Latrigg, "Skiddaw's Cub," will furnish the stranger with innumerable delightful prospects; and, in fact, it is impossible to stir in the neighbourhood of Keswick, without having scenery of the finest description before the eye. One mile and a-half from Keswick, on an eminence to the right of the old road to Penrith, is a small Druidical circle, measuring 100 feet by 108, consisting of forty-eight stones, some of which are 7 feet high.

Perhaps an excursion exhibiting more beautiful prospects of rock, wood, and water, than that round Derwentwater, does not exist in the vicinity of the Lakes. It is not more than 10 miles in length, if Grange Bridge be the limit of the ride in that direction; but if the excursion be extended to Bowder Stone, two miles must be added. Leaving Keswick by the Borrowdale Road, Castle Head, Wallow Crag, and Falcon Crag, are successively passed on the left. A hollow in the summit of Wallow Crag is visible from the road. There is a tradition current in the country, that, by means of this hollow the Counters of Derwentwater ef

fected her escape when the Earl was arrested for high treason, carrying with her a quantity of jewels and other valuables. It has ever since borne the name of the Lady's Rake. Barrow House stands two miles from Keswick, on the left of the road. Behind the house there is a fine cascade 124 feet in height, which may be seen on application at the lodge. A mountain road strikes off at this point to the village of Watendlath, two miles from the deflection. The road, after passing the village, near which there is a tarn, re-enters the Borrowdale road a little beyond Bowder Stone. In making the ascent to the village, splendid views of the lake and Skiddaw are obtained. One mile beyond Barrow, the road having passed under Thrang Crag, is LOWDORE HOTEL, behind which is the celebrated Lowdore Waterfall. The grandour of the rocks around the stream render the scene impressive, whatever may be the state of the weather, but the cascade is dependent in a great measure for its effect on the quantity of water. After heavy rains, the noise of the fall may be heard as far down the lake as criar Crag. Gowder Crag rises on the left, Shepherd's Crag on the right, of the waterfall. One mile further, Grange Bridge, spanning Borrowdale Beck, is attained. Should the tourist desire to see the curious mass of rock called Bowder Stone, the road into Borrowdale must be continued for a mile further. This immense block, which has evidently rolled from the heights above, stands on a platform of ground, a short distance to the left of the road. A branch road has been made to the stone, which rejoins the Borrowdale road further on. It has been computed to weigh upwards of 1900 tons. Its summit may be gained by means of a ladder which has been affixed to it for the use of strangers.

> "Upon a semicirque of turf-clad ground, A mass of rock, resembling, as it lay Right at the foot of that moist precipice, A stranded ship, with keel upturned, that rests Caroless of winds and waves."

WORDSWORTH.

Close to Bowder Stone, but on the opposite side of the river, from the bank of which it suddenly rises, is an elevation clothed with wood called Castle Crag, so termed from a Roman fortification having once occupied the summit, the faint traces of which still remain. Some of the relics found here are shown in one of the museums at Keswich. Returning to and crossing Grange Bridge, the village of Grange is passed, and, one mile beyond, are a few houses called Manesty, near which is a small medicinal spring. Passing under the summit styled Cat Bells, the road enters the pretty village of Portinscale, 4\subsection miles from Grange Bridge, near which are many elegant villas. Keswick is but a mile and a quarter beyond.

An agreeable excursion of thirteen miles and a half may be made from Keswick into the famed Valley of St John. The Penrith road must be pursued for four miles, to the village of Threlkeld. This road, lying almost the whole way on the banks of the Greta, passes under the mountain-masses of Skiddaw and Saddleback, (more poetically called Biencathara.) In a recess of the latter

mountain, deeply embosomed in huge cliffs, there lies a piece of water called Scales Tarn, which exaggerating travellers have described as an abyse of waters upon which the sun never shines, and wherein the stars of heaven may be seen at noon-day.

In the same tarn, tradition asserts that two immortal fish have their abode. Amongst the acknowledgments which the Minstrel, in his "Song at the feast of Brougham Castle," states had been made to the secret power of the good Lord Clifford, when a shepherd boy in adversity, was the following:—

"And both the undying fish that swim In Bowscale Tarn did wait on him, The pair were servants of his eye In their immortality; They moved about in open sight, To and fro for his delight."

The old hall at Threlkeld has been long in a state of dilapidation, the only habitable part having been for years converted into a farm-house. This was one of the places of residence of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry VII., and uncle to the Lord Clifford above-mentioned, who was wont to say that "he had three noble houses—one for pleasure, Crosby in Westmorland, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, namely, Yanwith, nigh Penrith; and the third, Threlkeld on the edge of the vale of Keswick, well stocked with tenants to go with him to the wars." These "three noble houses" are now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, and are all occupied as farm-houses.

A short distance on the Keswick side of Threlkeld, the road leading into the Vale of St John branches off on the right. A branch of the river Greta, called St John's Beck, runs through this valley, which is narrow, but extremely picturesque, being bounded on the right by Nathdale or Naddle Fell, and on the left by Great Dodd, a hill at the extremity of the Helvellyn chain. The chapel occupies a striking situation on the right, at the summit of the pass between St John's Vale and Naddle. Though standing at such an elevation, the sun never shines upon it during three months of the year. There are tine retrospective views of Saddleback, and the peculiar conformation of the summit which gives its name to the mountain may be clearly perceived. The high road to Keswick is gained four miles and a half from Threlkeld. From the end of Naddle Fell. in the Vale of Thirlspot, near to Thirlemere, some sweet glimpses of that lake may be obtained. The rock which has given celebrity to the valley stands near the extremity on the left. The resemblance to a fortification is certainly very striking. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's Bridal of Triermain, in which there is the following description of the appearance which the rock presented to the charmed senses of King Arthur :-

> "With toil the King his way pursued By lonely Threlkeld's waste and wood, Ill on his course obliquely shone The narrow valley of ST JOHN.

Bown sloping to the western sky, Where lingering sunbeams love to Ma. ٠ • • . Paled in by many a lofty hill, The narrow dale lay smooth and still, And, down its verdant bosom led, A winding brooklet found its bed, But midmost of the vale, a mound Arose with airy turrets crown'd. Buttress, and rampire's circling bound, And mighty keep and tower; Seem'd some primeval glant's hand The castle's massive walls had plant d, A nonderous bulwark to withstand Ambitious Nimrod's power, Above the mosted entrance slung, The balanced drawbridge trembling hung. As jealous of a foe; Wicket of Oak, as iron hard, With iron studded, clench'd, and barr'd, And prong'd portcullis, join'd to guard The gloomy pass below. But the grey walls no banners crown'd, Upon the watch-tower's airy round No warder stood his horn to sound. No guard beside the bridge was found. And, where the Gothic gateway frown'd, Glanced neither bill nor bow. ٠ ٠ - when a pilgrim strays, In morning mist or evening mase, Along the mountain lone, That fairy fortress often mocks His gaze upon the castled rocks Of the Valley of St John."

Keswick is nine miles and a half from Threlkeld by way of the Vale of St John. The ridge of Castlerigg, whence there is the splendid prospect already noticed, is crossed one mile from Keswick.

A drive round the lake of Bassenthwartz is frequently taken by tourists whilst making Keswick their head-quarters. This lake lies three miles to the north of Derwentwater, from which it is separated by low meadows, that in wet weather are flooded to some extent; it is four miles long, and about one mile broad. The pleasant village of Portinscale is a mile and a-quarter from Keswick. Two miles beyond, the road which must be pursued quits the old Cockermouth road near the village of Braithwaite,—between the two villages the tourist has Grisedale Pike directly before him. The road then becomes elevated, forming a fine terrace whence the beautiful vales of Thorathwaite, Braithwaite, and Keswick, are beheld, with all their luxuriance of wood. Skirting the base of Lord's Seat and Barf, and after making many ascents and descents disclosing delightful views of the lake, backed by Skiddaw, Ouse Bridge is crossed nine miles and a-half from Keswick. The bridge spans the Derwent soon after it issues from the lake. A quarter of

a mile beyond is Armathwaite Hall, the seat of Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart. The Castle Inn, where refreshment may be taken, is ten miles from Keswick, which town the tourist reaches by a road eight miles in length, passing under Skiddaw. Bassenthwaite Church is seen on the right near the margin of the lake.

The last excursion from Keswick which we shall detail is that by way of Borrowdale to Buttermere, Crummock, and Lowes Water. The road has been already described as far as Bowder Stone, a little beyond which it joins the road from Watendlath. A mile below Bowder Stone is Rosthwaite, where there is a small inn. A short distance farther a road strikes off on the left through Stonethwaite to Langdale, passing over the ridge called the Stake. One mile from Rosthwaite the road into Wastdale, by the pass of Sty Head, continues up Borrowdale on the left. Near the deviation is Seatoller, the residence of Abraham Fisher, Esq., in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated mine of plumbago, or black lead, as it is usually called. It has been worked at intervals for upwards of two centuries, but, being now less productive, the ore has been excavated for several years consecutively. This is the only mine of the kind in England, and there are only one or two places in Scotland where plumbago has been discovered, but the lead obtained there is of an inferior quality. The best ore procured at the Borrowdale mine sells for L. l, 10s. a pound. In the vicinity of the lead mine are four vew trees of extraordinary size.

At Seatoller the ascent of Buttermere Haws is commenced. This hill is steep and the road rough, private carriages, therefore, should not be taken over. It is eleven hundred feet in height, and commands noble prospects of the receding valley of Borrowdale. Helvellyn may be descried over the Borrowdale Felia. The hill called Glaramara is on the left. With a little stretch of fancy the streams may be heard

" Murmuring in Glaramara's inmost caves."

On the right of the pass is the hill named Yewdale.

The road descends rapidly into the head of Buttermere dale; Honister Crag presenting an almost perpendicular wall of rock, rising on the left to the height of fifteen hundred feet. In the face of the rock, a considerable height above its base, large chambers have been cut, tier above tier, in which roofing-slates are excavated. The states are shaped in the quarry, and brought down by men on wooden hurdles. These quarries belong to General Wyndham. Two miles below Honister Crag, and four from Seatoller, is a farm house near the head of Buttermere Lake, called Gatescarth, whence a mountain road crosses by the pass of Scarf Gap, into the head of Ennerdale, and reaches Wastdale Head by means of another pass called Black Sail. Hasness, the residence of General Benson, occupies a pretty situation on the left near the margin of the lake. A series of mountain summits tower over the opposite shore of the lake. The Hay Stacks, so termed from their form, are the most eastern; then follow High Crag, High Stile, and Red Piko. A stream issuing from a small turn which fies between the two last, makes a fine cascade, bearing the name of Sour-Mills

Gill. The village of Buttermere stands on declining ground near the foot of the lake fourteen miles from Keswick. It consists of a few scattered farm-houses. with a good inn, forming, by reason of the surrounding hills, the very picture of seclusion. "The margin of the lake, which is overhung by some of the lofties and steepest of the Cumbrian mountains, exhibits on either side few traces of human neighbourhood; the level area, where the hills recede enough to allow of any, is of a wild pastoral character or almost savage. The waters of the lake are deep and sullen, and the barrier mountains, by excluding the sun for much of his daily course, strengthen the gloomy impressions. At the foot of this lake lie a few unornamented fields, through which rolls a little brook connecting it with the larger lake of Crummock, and at the edge of this miniature domain, upon the road side, stands a cluster of cottages, so small and few that in the richer tracts of the island they would scarcely be complimented with the name of hamlet." A good road of nine miles, after climbing a Haws 800 feet high, conducts the visitor through the vale of Newlands to Keswick. A small chapel has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, by the road side, upon the site of a still smaller one. The old chapel has been thus described: -" It is not only the very smallest chapel, by many degrees, in all England, but is so mere a toy in outward appearance, that were it not for its antiquity, its wild mountain exposure, and its consecrated connexion with the final hopes and fears of the adjacent pastoral hamlet,—but for these considerations the first movement of a stranger's feelings would be towards loud laughter; for the chapel looks not so much a miniature chapel in a drop scene from the Opera House, as a miniature copy from such a scene, and evidently could not receive within its walls more than half a dozen households." +

A footpath leading through the fields, and across the little stream connecting the two lakes, conducts to SCALE FORCE, one of the loftiest waterfalls in the vicinity of the lakes. The road, in damp weather especially, is none of the cleanest, and therefore a boat is frequently taken, which lands the visitor about half a-mile from the fall. A mountain path, leaving Scale Force on the left and climbing the fells above it, leads into Ennerdale. Floutern Tarn, which is passed on the way, serves as a land-mark.

Extending the excursion to SCALE HILL, four miles from Buttermere, the road traverses the eastern shore of Crummock Water, passing under the hills Whiteless, Grasmoor, and Whiteside. Melbreak is a fine object on the other shore. From the foot of this mountain a narrow promontory juts into the lake, the extremity of which, when the waters are swollen, becomes insulated. A short distance before Scale Hill is reached, there is a fine view into the sylvan valley of Lorton. At Scale Hill there is a comfortable inn, which for a few days might be made advantageously the tourist's residence. Boats may be had upon Crummock Lake, from which the inn is about a mile distant. Scale Force might be

visited if not seen previously. One boating excursion at least ought to be taken for the purpose of viewing the fine panorama of mountains which enclose the lake, and which can be nowhere seen to such advantage as from the bosom of the water. Green has pointed out one station for obtaining a fine view, not only of Crummock Lake, but of Buttermere also. It is from a point two or three hundred yards above the promontory under Melbreak; Honister Crag is seen closing the prospect on the north. The lake is three miles long by about three-quarters of a mile broad; its sounded depth is twenty-two fathoms. There are three small islands at the head, but they are too near the shore to add much to the other beauties of the scenery. The small lake called Lowes Water may also be visited. It is scarcely a mile long, and the scenery at its head is tame, but that round its foot is of a magnificent description.

From Scale Hill the tourist may proceed to the town of Cockermouth, the birth-place of the poet Wordsworth, which is seven miles distant—visit Ennerdale Water by way of Lamplugh—or return to Keswick by the vale of Lorton, a distance of twelve miles. This vale, watered by the Cocker, a stream which, issuing from Crummock Lake, joins the Derwent at Cockermouth, presents many charming views. Four miles from Scale Hill, the Keswick and Cockermouth road is entered, near the Yew-tree which Wordsworth has celebrated.

"There is a Yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale, Which to this day stands single in the midst Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore, Not loth to furnish weapons for the bands Of Umfraville or Perey, ere they march'd To Scotland's heaths; or those that cross'd the sea, And drew their sounding bows at Agincour, Perhaps at earlier Cressy or Poictiers. Of vast circumference and gloom profound, This solitary Tree !—a living thing Produced too slowly ever to decay; Of form and aspect too magnificent To be destroy'd."

The road commences soon afterwards the long and steep ascent of Whinlattee, from the summit of which the spectator has a noble combination of objects be, fore him,—comprehending Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite Water, Skiddaw, and Keswick Vale. The distance between Scale Hill and Keswick may be shortened by almost two miles, if the road under Whiteside and Grisedale Pike be taken. For the horseman and pedestrian the shorter route is to be preferred, as that part under the mountains forms a terrace, from which, views of Lorton Vale, or the neighbouring hills, and extending even to the Scotch mountains, may be obtained.

WHITEHAVEN.

[Hotels:-Globe; Black Lion; Golden Lion.]

WHITEHAVEN is a market-town and sea-port, seated at the upper end of a small creek on the west coast in the county of Cumberland. It is situate in the parish of St Bees, and contains 18,842 inhibitants. This town has ad-

vanced rapidly from insignificance to its present state of prosperity, for in the year 1566 six fishermen's huts were all that bore the name of Whitehaven. This sudden progress in the scale of importance is to be attributed in a great measure to the munificence of the Lowther family, who, having large estates around the town, and valuable possessions in coal underneath it, have liberally come forward on all occasions, when opportunities have occurred, to promote its prosperity.

The chief manufactures are coarse linens, and articles connected with the fitting up of vessels. Ship-building is also carried on to a considerable extent, The port is the second in the county, there being upwards of 200 vessels belonging to it trading with the sea-ports of Great Britain, and with America, the West Indies, and the Baltic, as well as almost an equal number engaged in the coal trade: large quantities of iron and lead ore, grain, and lime are exported. The harbour is spacious and commodious, having seven piers extending into the sea in different directions, and affording ample security for vessels lying within. At the entrance of the harbour there are two light-houses, and a third is situate on the promontory of St Bees Head, three miles to the south-west. A machine, called the patent-slip, erected by Lord Lonsdale, into which vessels are drawn with ease and expedition when repairs are required, deserves a visit. The bay and harbour are defended by batteries, formerly consisting of upwards of a hundred guns, but lately suffered to fall into decay. These batteries received extensive additions after the alarm caused by the descent of the notorious Paul Jones in 1778. This desperade, who was a native of Galloway, and had served his apprenticeship in Whitehaven, landed here with thirty armed men, the crew of an American privateer which had been equipped at Nantes for this expedition. The success of the enterprise was, however, frustrated by one of the company, through whom the inhabitants were placed on the alert. The only damage they succeeded in doing was the setting fire to three ships, only one of which was burnt. They were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, having first spiked the guns of the bettery, so that they escaped unhurt to the coast of Scotland, where they plundered the house of the Earl of Selkirk. Since 1803 a life-boat has been stationed here,-which has been the means of saving many lives.

The streets of the town have a neat appearance, being straight as well as wide, and intersecting each other at right angles. A rivulet called the Poe runs underneath the town to the harbour. There are four churches of the establishment besides several dissenting places of worship. The schools are numerated seducating more than 1700 children, nearly 500 of whom are taught at the National School. The Theatre in Roper Street has a handsome appearance; it was erected in 1769. The Workhouse is a large building in Scotch Street. The Harbour Office, in which the affairs of the harbour, docks, and customs are transacted, is a large structure on the West Strand. The Public Office, containing a police office, news-room, &c., stands in Lowther Street. The town now enjoys the privilege of returning a Member to Parliament.

The coal mines are the principal source of wealth at Whitehaven. They are, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the world, lying underneath the town, and extending a considerable distance under the bed of the sea. They are 320 yards in depth, and such vast quantities of coal have been excavated from them as to have given them the appearance of a subterranean city. At times of pressing demand, 1500 tons are frequently taken to the shore for exportation each day. The sea has not unfrequently burst into the mines, causing an immense destruction of life and property; the miners are also much annoyed with fire-damp and choke-damp. There are many short railways to convey the coal to the shore, and steam engines of great power are in continual operation for the purpose of carrying off the superfluous water. The mines have five principal entrances, called Bearmouths, three on the south side and two on the north, by all of which horses can descend.

Whitehaven is in direct communication with Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, and Douglas in the Isle of Man, by the packets of the Steam Navigation Company. A packet sails several times a week to and from Liverpool; and as this mode of reaching Whitehaven is much more economical and expeditious than the inland one, many persons avail themselves of it for the purpose of arriving at the lake country. All information relative to the fares and times of sailing may be ascertained upon inquiry at the office of the Company, 36 King Street, or by reference to Bradshaw's Railway Guide. Railway Trains leave Whitehaven several times a-day for Workington, Cockermouth, and Maryport, in connection with the Maryport and Carlisle Railway, and for St Bees and Ravenglass, by the Furness Junction Railway. Customs dues cellected in 1857, £78.201.

The residences in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven are Whitehaven Castle (Earl of Lonsdale), on the south-east of the town; Hensingham House (H. Jefferson, Esq.), one mile south; Summer Grove (J. Spedding), two miles south; Keekle Grove (Mrs Perry), three miles south; Linethwaite (G. Harri son, Esq.), three miles south; Morceby Hall (Miss Tate), two miles north, built after a design of Inigo Jones; Roseneath (Mrs Solomon); Rose Hill (G. W Hartley, Esq.).

Excursions may be made from Whitehaven to St Bees, to Ennerdale Lake and to Wast Water,

ST BEES.

The village which gives its name to the parish of St Bees, in which Whitehaven in situated, lies in a narrow valley near the shore, four miles to the south of Whitehaven. Its appellation is said to be derived from St Bega, an Irish virgin and saint, who lived here, and founded a monastery about the year 650. The church, which was erected some time after her death, was dedicated to her, and is still m a state of excellent preservation. The tower is the only part of the Saxon edifice remaining, the rest being in the florid Gothic style. It is built of red freestone, in a cruciform shape, and possesses some fine carvings, parti-

cularly at the east end, which is lighted by three lancet-shaped windows. The nave is used as the parish church, and the cross sisle as a place of burial. Ustil 1810 the chancel was unroofed, but in that year it was repaired, and is now occupied as the divinity school "for the reception of young men intended for the Church, but not designed to finish their studies at Oxford or Cambridge."—
"The old Conventual Church," says Wordsworth, in the preface to his poem of 'St Bees,' " is well worthy of being visited by any strangers who might be led to the neighbourhood of this celebrated spot."

The Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Grindal, stands near the church.

ENNERDALE LAKE is less visited than most of the other lakes, in consequence of its difficulty of access, and the want of houses of entertainment in the valley. It lies nine miles to the east of Whitehaven, from which town it is more easily reached than from any other. Its length is not more than two miles and a half, and its extreme width is about three-quarters of a mile. The stream which enters at its head is called the Liza, but the river issuing from the lake takes the name of Ehen. This stream is crossed for the first time by those approaching the lake five miles from Whitehaven, and a second time three miles further up, at the village of Ennerdale Bridge, at which is the chapel, and near it two small inns; the foot of the lake is one mile beyond. The first mile and a hale of Ennerdale Water is the most picturesque part, and, therefore, carriages need not proceed further along the road than this distance, as there is no outlet for them at the upper end of the valley. The pedestrian or horseman will do well to traverse the whole length of the vale, as the mountains round its upper end are thrown into magnificent groups. Long before reaching the head of the lake the scenery becomes wild and desolate. A mile and a half beyond the extremity is the farm house of Gillerthwaite, the last habitation in the vale. Here the road for vehicles ends. A shepherd's path passes along the banks of the Liza, and two miles and a half beyond Gillerthwaite the extremity of Ennerdale is reached. Great Gable (2925 feet) is a fine object at the head; and the Pillar (2893 feet) has a striking appearance on the right. Great Gable is so called from its resembling the gable-end of a house. On the summit there was wont to be a small hollow in the rock never entirely empty of water,-" having," says Wordsworth, " no other feeder than the dews of heaven, the showers, the vapours, the hoar frost, and the spotless snow." This rock is now destroyed. The peculiar shape of the Pillar will not fail to strike the eye for some distance.

A sheep cote at the termination of the valley will be noticed. At this point a path strikes up the hill on the left, called Scarf Gap, and reaches Gatescarth in Buttermere, by a road three miles in length. Another path passes over Black Sail on the right, and winding round Kirkfell into Mosedale, having Yewbarrow on the right, reaches Wastdale Head, three miles from the sheep cote. Wastdale Head will be mentioned again in the description of our next excursion.

WAST WATER

Is most generally visited from Keswick by following the road up Borrowdale (described pages 26 and 30), and as far as Seathwaite, and from that striking across the Slyhead Pass to Wastdale Head. It may also be visited by the Furness Junction Railway from Drigg or Seascale Station, the former of which is 14½ and the latter 12½ miles from Whitehaven, or by the road which passes through the town of Egremont. Following the road, two miles and a half beyond Egremont, on the right, is the village of Beckermet. A house near this village, the residence of Joseph Hartley, Eq., bears the name of Wotobank, from the hill near which it stands. The derivation of this name is assigned by tradition to the following incident:—A Lord of Beckermet, with his lady and servants, were one day hunting wolves. During the chase the lady was discovered to be missing. After a long and painful search, her body was found on this hill or bank slain by a wolf, which was discovered in the very act of tearing it to pieces. In the first transports of his grief the husband exclaimed, "Woe to this bank!"

"The name remains, and Wotobank is seen
From every mountain bleak and valley green."

Mrs. Cowler's Edwins.

The road crosses Calder Bridge four miles from Egremont. There are two good inns in the village. Close at hand is Ponsonby Hall, the residence of E. Stanley, Esq., in a beautiful park. One mile above the village, on the north bank of the stream, are the picturesque remains of Calder Abbey, founded by Ranulph de Meschiens in 1134, for a colony of Cistertians who were detached from Furness Abbey. It subsequently received many valuable grants. At the dissolution it shared the common fate of the Romish ecclesiastical establishments.

In the church-yard at Gosforth, six miles from Egremont, there is an ancient stone pillar, which, until lately, was surmounted by a cross. The pretty village of Strands is four miles beyond Gosforth. It has two decent inna, at which boats on the lake may be procured. The ascent of Scawfell Pikes may be conveniently made from this place, by taking a boat to the head of the lake and landing at the foot of the mountain. Wast Water, one mile from Strands, is three and a half miles in length, and about half a mile broad. The deepest part yet discovered is forty-five fathoms. It has never been known to be iced over even in the severest winter. The mountains round this lake rise to a great altitude, The Screes hang over the south-east margin, and form an extraordinary feature in the landscape. Seatallon guards the opposite shore. The road traverses the north-western shore, and, six miles from Strands, arrives at the village of Wastdale Head, which consists merely of a few scattered homesteads and a little chapel. It would be a great accommodation to tourists if there were an inn at this place. Refreshment can, however, be obtained at one of the farm-houses, for which, of course, some remuneration will be given. The panorame of mountains surrounding this level area is strikingly grand. Standing at the head of the lake, the spectator will have Yewbarrow, like the slanting roof of a house, on his left, further up, Kirkfell, and immediately before him Great Gable.—s little on the right of which is Lingmell, a protrusion from Scawfell—the Pikes, (the highest land in England,) and Scawfell then follow.* Between Yewbarrow and Kirkfell there is the path over Black Sail into Ennerdale, before noticed. A foot road, passing round the head of the lake, and climbing the high ground between the Screes and Scawfell, descends by way of Burnmoor Tarn into Eskdale. Tourists on foot or horseback may proceed to Keswick, fourteen miles distant, by the pass of Sty Head-the highest in the lake district. The Borrowdale road is entered near Seathwaite. Great Gable is on the left of the pass, and Great End on the right. The summit, 1300 feet high, commands, as may be imagined, a most extensive view. The ascent is remarkably steep : and if horses are taken over, great caution should be used. The notorious Baron Trenck once dashed down on horseback, leaving his astonished guide behind carefully picking his way. The fearless horseman arrived safe at the bottom, and performed in one day a journey of fifty-six miles, through steep and difficult roads, which nearly killed his horse.

PENRITH.

[Hotels :- Crown ; George.]

Penrith is an ancient market-town, seated at the foot of an eminence near the southern verge of the county of Cumberland. It contains 7189 inhabitants, and the appearance of the town is clean and neat. It lies in the neighbourhood of three rivers, the Lowther, Eamont, and Petterill, within the district called Inglewood Forest. The existence of Penrith may be traced back for many centurica. An army of 30,000 Scots laid it waste in the nineteenth year of Edward III., carrying away many of the inhabitants prisoners, and in the reign of Richard III. the town was again sacked. The manufactures are very trifling, consisting principally of linen goods and some woollen fabrics.

The ruins of the Castle, supposed to have been erected by the Nevillea, over-look the town from the west, and give it a noble appearance. It was for some time the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and continued in the possession of the Crown till the Revolution, when it was granted, together with the honour of Penrith, to Walter Bentinck, Earl of Portland. In the contest between Charles L and the Long Parliament, this castle was seized and dismantled by the adherents of the Commonwealth, and the lead, timber, and other materials were sold. In 1783, the late Duke of Portland sold it, together with the honour of Penrith, including Inglewood Forest, to the Duke of Devonshire. Among the ruins is a subterraneous passage, which leads to a house in Penrith, called Dockray Hall, about three hundred yards distant.

The Church is a plain structure; it was partly rebuilt in 1722, and is dedi-

A description of the Pikes, and their ascent, is given on a subsequent page.

cated to St Andrew. It was given by Henry I. to the Bishop of Carlisle, who is still the patron of the cure.

On one of the walls is the following record of the ravages of a pestilence toward the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:—"A. D. M.D.XCVIII. ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud Penrith 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Carlisle 1196.

Posteri, Avertite vos et vivite."

This memorial on orass has been substituted in the place of a more ancient in scription engraven on stone. It appears from an ancient register kept in the parish that this dreadful pestilence raged here from September 22, 1597, to January 5, 1599, a period of fifteen months!

In the church-yard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the *Giant's Grave*, the origin of which is involved in obscurity. It consists of two stone pillars, standing at the opposite ends of a grave fifteen feet asunder, and tapering from a circumference of eleven feet six inches at the base to seven feet at the top. Between these are four other stones; the whole are covered with Runic or other unintelligible carvings. Near them is another stone called the Giant's thumb. These remains are said to have once formed a monument erected to the memory of Owen Cossarius, a giant.

On the heights to the north of Penrith is a square stone building, called the Beacon, well placed for giving alarm in the time of danger. From this elevation the views are at once extensive and delightfully picturesque; Helvellyn, Ulleswater, Skiddaw and Saddleback, with their attendant mountains; Crossfell (2900 feet high), and the eastern chain of hills stretching from Stanemoor in Yorkshire, through Westmorland and Cumberland into Scotland, being within the boundary of the prospect.

The antiquities in the neighbourhood of Penrith are numerous.

The remains of Brougham Castle, which are supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station Brovoniacum, occupy a striking situation near the junction of the rivers Eamont and Lowther, one mile and three-quarters from Penrith, a little to the right of the Appleby Road. The vallum of an encapment is still to be traced, and altars, coins, and other antiquities have often been found at the place.

A short distance beyond Brougham Castle stands the Countess's Pillar, erected in 1656, by Lady Anne Clifford.

Two miles below Brougham Castle, on the precipitous banks of the Eamont, are two excavations in the rock, called *Giant's Caves*, or *Isis Parlis*. One is very large, and contains marks of having been inhabited. There are traces of a door and window: and a strong column has marks of iron grating upon it. The approach to these singular remains is difficult. They are said to have been the abode of a giant called *Isis*.

A short distance on the Westmorland side of Eamont Bridge, in a field on

the right of the road, about a mile and a half from Penrith, is another currous relic of antiquity, King Arthur's Round Table, a circular area above twenty yards in diameter, surrounded by a fosse and mound; with two approaches opposite each other conducting to the area. As the fosse is on the inner side, it could not be intended for the purpose of defence, and it has reasonably been conjectured that the enclosure was designed for the exercise of the feats of chivalry, and the embankment around for the convenience of the spectators. Higher up the river Eamont is Mayborough, an area of nearly 100 yards in diameter, surrounded by a mound, composed of pebble stones elevated several feet, In the centre of the area is a large block of unhewn stone eleven feet high, supposed to have been a place of Druidical Judicature. Six miles north-east of Penrith, on the summit of an eminence near Little Salkeld, are the finest relics of antiquity in this vicinity, called Long Meg and her daughters. They consist of a circle, 350 yards in circumference, formed of sixty-seven stones, some of them ten feet high. Seventeen paces from the southern side of the circle stands Long Meg,-a square unhewn column of red freestone, fifteen feet in circumference, and eighteen feet high.

In a note to his sonnet on this monument, the poet Wordsworth observes,—
"When I first saw this monument, as I came upon it by surprise, I might overrate its importance as an object; but though it will not bear a comparison with
Stonehenge, I must say I have not seen any other relique of those dark ages
which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance."

At Old Penrith, five miles north-west of Penrith, are the remains of the Roman station *Brementenracum*. A military road, twenty-one feet broad, led from it to the Roman wall.

The seats of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Penrith are very numerous. The more important are—Carleton Hall, (John Cowper, Esq.,) one mile south-east. Brougham Hall (Lord Brougham), one and a-half miles south-east. Skirgill House (L. Dent, Eq.), one mile south-west. Dalemain (E. W. Hasell, Esq.) three and a-half miles south-west. Lowther Castle, (the Earl of Lonsdale,) four miles south. Greystock Castle, (Henry Howard, Esq.,) four and a-half miles west north-west. Eden Hill, (Sir George Musgrave, Bart.,) four miles east. Hutton Hall (Sir H. R. F. Vane, Bart.), five miles north-west by north. Some of these, however, deserve more particular mention.

BROUGHAM HALL, an old and picturesque building, is the seat of Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux. It will be visited with interest, as the patrimonial inheritance

" He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round; For Seats of chivalry renown'd: Left Mayborough's mound, and stones of power By Druids raised in magie hour, And traced the Eamont's winding way, Thi Ulfo's lake beneath him lay."

Bridal of Triermain

and occasional residence of unquestionably the first orator of the age. It stands upon an eminence not far from the ruins of Brougham Castle, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, the mountains beyond Ulleswater closing the prospect. From its situation and beautiful prospects, it has been termed "the Windsor of the North." Having at one time belonged to a family named Bird, it was from this circumstance sometimes called Bird's Nest. The pleasure-grounds and shrubberies are of considerable extent and tastefully laid out. In one part is the Hermit's Cell,—a small thatched building containing furniture fitted for, and emblematic of, a recluse. Upon the table in the centre these lines are painted:—

"And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell,
Of every star that Heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew,—
Till old experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain."

The family of Brougham (or Burgham, as it was formerly spelt,) is ancient and respectable. The manor, which bears the same name after having been song alienated, was re-acquired, and still belongs to the Broughams.

EDEN HALL, the sear of the famous Border clan of the Musgraves, is a large and handsome edifice on the west bank of the river Eden, which, being bordered with trees, forms an elegant feature in the pleasure-grounds. In the hall there is preserved with scrupulous care an old and anciently painted glass goblet called the Luck of Edenhall, which would appear, from the following traditionary legend, to be wedded to the fortunes of its present possessors. The butler, in going to procure water at a well in the neighbourhood, (rather an unusual employment for a butler,) came suddenly upon a company of fairies, who were feasting and making merry on the green sward. In their flight they left behind this glass, and one of them returning for it, found it in the hands of the butler. Seeing that its recovery was hopeless, she flew away, singing aloud—

" If that glass should break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden Hall."

The Musgraves came to England with the Conqueror, and settled first at Musgrave in Westmorland, then at Hartley Castle in the same county, and finally at their present residence.

LOWTHER CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, is seated in a noble park of 600 acres, on the east side of the woody vale of Lowther. It was erected by the late Earl upon the site of the old hall, which had been nearly destroyed by fire, as far back as the year 1726, after the designs of the architect Smirke. The white stone of which it is suit, is in pleasing contrast with the vivid green of the park and woods. The effect of the whole pile is strikingly grand, worthy the residence of its wealthy and powerful owner. The north front in the castellated

style of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is 420 feet in length. The south front is in the Gothic Cathedral style, and has the usual number of pinnacles, pointed windows, &c. So far from the diversity of the fronts being discordant, the art of the designer has made them increase each other's effect. Surmounting the whole is a lofty tower, from the summit of which the prospect is extremely fine—the mountains of Helvellyn, Seat Sandal, Saddleback, and Skiddaw, their sides probably shadowed

" By the white mist that dwells upon the hills,"

are distinctly visible. The fitting up of the interior is in a style of grandeur corresponding with the external appearance. Heart of oak and birch occupy, in a great measure, the place of foreign woods in the furniture and carvings. The staircase which climbs the great central tower is highly imposing. Many mesterpieces of the old painters hang upon the walls, and the corridors and rooms are adorned with busts from the chisels of Chantrey, Westmacott, and other sculptors. Amongst these, the bust of Queen Victoria, taken when she was about three or four years of age, will be viewed with more than ordinary interest. There is also a facsimile of the famous Wellington shield, carved in solid silver, after the designs of the late Stothard, R. A. The different compartments exhibit in a regular series, the victories which his Grace has obtained over the foes of Britain in India and the Peninsula, but as the shield was executed before the battle of Waterloo, that crowning victory is unfortunately omitted.

The capabilities of the situation which the park afforded had been publicly noticed by Lord Macartney, who, in describing a romantic scene in the imperial park at Gehol in China, observed, that "it reminded him of Lowther in Westmorland, which, from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversities of surface, the extensive woods and command of water, might be rendered by a man of sense, spirit, and taste, the finest scene in the British dominiona." How far his Lordship's views have been realized the visitor will judge. The park has been much admired for the profusion of fines forest trees which embellish its banks and brace. It is watered by the Lowther, the pellucid clearness of which fully justifies its supposed etymological derivation. The grey and tree-crowned crags, the transparent stream, and the graceful windings of its course, add greatly to the charms of its scenery. One portion bears the name of the Elysian fields. Near the Castle there is a large grassy terrace shaded by fine trees, from which the prospect is most charming.

The Lowther family is of great antiquity, the names of William de Lowther and Thomas de Lowther, being subscribed as witnesses to a grant of lands in the reign of Henry II. Sir John Lowther, first Viscount Lonsdale, distinguished himself by influencing the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland in favour of King William, at the memorable era of 1688; in return for which service, that king created him a Viscount, and conferred upon him many other honoura. Sir James Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale, succeeded to the three great inherit-

ances of Mauds Meaburn, Lowther, and Whitehaven, which came to him by different branches of the family. When a commoner, he was thirty years M. P. for Westmorland or Cumberland, and in 1761 was returned for both counties. He was also Lord Lieutenant of the two counties, an alderman of Carlisle, and Stephen and the two millions left by his kinsman, Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven, 1755. Of his immense wealth, the distribution of which by will was said to give universal satisfaction, "a small portion in gold," L50,000, was found in his houses.

Upon the death of the first Earl, the title of Viscount descended to his cousin, Sir William Lowther of Swillington, Bart, who, in 1807, was created an Earl. At his death, in 1842, he was succeeded in the possession of the title and estates by his eldest son, the present Earl.

Tourists whilst at Penrith will not fail to visit the romantic lake of

ULLSWATER,

upon which a small steamer now plies during the summer months (one hour to Patterdale).

The road between Ambleside and Penrith passes along the northern shore of Ulleswater; and as it is a general rule that lake scenery, in order to be seen to advantage, should be visited in a direction opposite to that in which the waters flow, it is well to observe this order of approach. Two roads conduct from Penrith to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of the lake, about six miles distant, both of which lead through a country abounding in picturesque scenery. One leaves the Keswick road two miles and a-half from Penrith, and, passing through Mr Hasell's park at Dalemain, reaches Ulleswater, three-quarters of a mile above Pooley Bridge. The other road leads along the Shap road to Eamont Bridge, shortly before reaching which, Carleton Hall is seen on the left After crossing the bridge, by which Westmorland is entered, the first road on the right must be taken. In the angle of the field on the left at this deviation, is King Arthur's Round Table, and a little beyond on the right is Mayboroughboth of which antique remains have been previously noticed. At Yanwath, two and a-half miles from Penrith, there are the ruins of an ancient Hall, formerly one of the "noble houses" of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld. The road, passing through Tirrel and Barton, ultimately arrives at Pooley Bridge, six miles from Penrith-The Eamont is crossed by a stone bridge upon issuing from Ulleswater. At "the Sun," a good hotel, boats upon the lake may be procured. west of the village is a steep and conical hill, clothed with wood, called Dunmallet, upon which there were formerly the vestiges of a Roman fortification. Winding walks lead to the summit, from which a fine view of the lake is commanded. About half a mile from Pooley, on the east side of the lake, is a villa named Eusemere, which for some time was the residence of the late Wil-Man Wilberforce. From Pooley Bridge to Patterdale, a distance of ten miles.

the road traverses the west margin of Ulleswater. The lake itself is nine miles in length, and is partitioned by the mountains into three separate chambers, or reaches, as they are locally termed, no two of which can be seen at once from any point near the margin. Its extreme width is about three-quarters of a mile. The first reach, commencing at the foot, is terminated on the left by Hallin Fell, which stretches forward to a promontory, from the opposite side called Skelley Neb, upon which stands Mr Marshall's house, Halsteads. The middle and longest reach is closed in by Birk Fell on the left, and on the right by Stybarrow Crag, far away above which "the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn" rises into thin air. The little island, called House Holm, spots the water exactly at the sermination of this section of the lake. The highest reach is the smallest and narrowest, but the mingled grandeur and beauty which surround it, are beyond the power of the liveliest imagination to depict. Four or five islands dimple the surface, and by their diminutive size impress more deeply upon the beholder the vastness of the hills which tower above them; Stybarrow Crag, and other offshoots from Helvellyn on one side, Birk Fell and Place Fell on the other, springing from the lake's margin almost at one bound, shut in this terrestrial paradise.

"Abrupt and sheer the mountains sink At once upon the level brink."

Leaving Pooley Bridge by the high road, Waterfoot is passed on the right about a mile from the bridge, and Rampsbeck Lodge, on the left, about two miles from the same place. A little further is the village of Watermillock. So far the lake has lain amongst somewhat tame scenery, but here promise is given of its coming grandeur. Halsteads, the seat of Wm. Marshall, Esq., is seen on the left,the grounds circling which are beautifully laid out. The wood at the foot of Hallin Fell, on the other shore, has a pleasing effect. A mile from Halsteads, Gowbarrow Park is entered. This park, which contains upwards of a thousand acres, must attract the attention of the most careless observer, by its "grace of forest charms decayed." and innumerable sylvan groups of great beauty still remain, round which herds of deer will be seen bounding. It belongs to Henry Howard, Esq. of Greystoke Castle, to whom it was devised by Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk, his uncle. The Duke's predecessor erected upon an eminence in the park a hunting-box in the castellated style, which is called Lyulph's Tower: it commands a splendid view of the lake. About five and a half miles from Pooley Bridge, a stream is crossed by a small bridge, a mile above which, in a rocky dell, is a waterfall of considerable volume, called Airey Force. The banks of the stream, which are thickly sown with trees, become exceedingly precipitous as the cascade is approached. Two wooden bridges are thrown across the stream, one above, the other below, the fall. Glencoin Beck, issuing from Linking Dale Head, runs under the road a mile beyond Airey bridge, and forms the line of demarcation between Cumberland and Westmorland. The highest reach of the lake is now unfolded to the view. The road soon afterwards passes under Sty-

parrow Crag, at which point it has been much widened,-formerly it was a narrow path between the steep mountain and the water's edge. An ancestor of the Mounseys of Goldrill Cottage acquired the title of King of Patterdale, from having successfully repulsed a body of Scotch moss-troopers at this place, with the aid of a few villagers. His residence was at that time Patterdale Hall, but a few years ago the patrimonial estate was sold to Mr Marshall of Leeds. The brook from Glenridding is then crossed. Helvellyn may be ascended from this valley, for which purpose a guide should be obtained at Patterdale. The path to the summit lies for a considerable distance by the side of Glenridding Beck. On the left is Glenridding House, Rev. Mr Askew; Patterlale Hall is passed on the right, and the village of Patterdale is soon afterwards reached. The Churchyard, in which lie interred the remains of the unfortunate Charles Gough, contains a yew-tree of remarkable size. There are two hotels here, one on the banks of the lake (Bownass's), the other, Gelderd's long established family hotel, at both of which excellent accommodation can be obtained. Guides may be had to the mountains in the vicinity, and boats for excursions upon the lake-There is now a steamer on the lake. A few days might be pleasantly spent at this place, in investigating the hidden beauties of the neighbourhood. There are innumerable nooks and shy recesses in the dells and by the lake.

" Where flow'rets blow, and whispering Naiads dwell."

which the leisurely wanderer has only to see in order to admire. An afternoon might be advantageously employed in visiting the islands, of which there are four: House Holm, standing at the mouth of the highest reach, Moss Holm, Middle Holm, and Cherry Holm. Place Fell Quarry, half a mile from the inn, is a good station for viewing the lake; and the walk to Blowick, two farm-houses ander Place Fell, affords many charming prospects. A ramble of five or six miles may be taken into the retired valley of Martindale; nor would the hardy pedestrian have much difficulty in making his way over the Fells to Hawes Water. The summits of Helvellyn and High Street might be visited; both of which will repay the visitor for the toil he must necessarily incur, by the extensive views they command. The latter stands at the head of Kentmere:—its name, a strange one for a mountain, it acquired from the road which the Romans constructed over it. The traces of this road are yet visible. Its height is 2700 feet.

Ambleside is ten miles from Patterdale, the road leading over the steep pass of Kirkstone. A small inn, bearing the sign of "The Traveller's Rest," has lately been erected on the highest part of the pass, breaking in, with its mean associations, upon the solemn feelings which the surrounding solitude is calculated to inspire. In descending, Windermere and the valley of Ambleside are spread out like a map before the spectator.

HAWES WATER.

three miles long by half a mile broad, lies embosomed in lofty mountains, thirteen and a half miles north of Penrith. It is the property of the Earl of Lone dale. The road best adapted for carriages is that by way of Shap; but the accrest and most picturesque road is that by way of Yanwath, Askham, Helton, and Bampton. The latter road quits the Penrith and Pooley Bridge road at Yanwath; after leaving that village, it crosses what was formerly Tirrel and Yanwath Moor, to Askham, five miles from Penrith. Helton is rather more than a mile beyond, and Bampton is nearly four miles further. The grammar school at this village has been long in great repute. Shap, a straggling village on the mail road between Kendal and Penrith, is five miles distant. The road passes near the ruins of Shap Abbey, lying on the banks of the Lowther, now bare, but once occupied by a thick forest. This abbey, anciently called Heppe, was founded by Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, for monks of the Premonstratensian order, about the year 1150. It was dedicated to St Magdalen. Upon the dissolution, the abbey and manor were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton, from whose descendant, the Duke of Wharton, an succestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, purchased them. The only part left standing is the church tower. From the vestiges of buildings yet visible, the abbey appears to have been extensive. In the vicinity of Shap are two of those rude structures to which no certain date can be assigned, and which are therefore usually referred to the primitive times of the Druids. Karl Lofts, the name of one, consists of two parallel lines of unhown masses of granite, half a mile long by sixty or seventy feet broad, terminating at the south extremity in a small circle of similar blocks. Many of the granitic blocks have been barbarously carried off for building purposes, or some other " base use." At a place called Gunnerskeld Bottom there is a circle of large stones, thought to be a sepulchral caim.

Returning to Bampton, the foot of Hawes Water is reached, a mile and a half beyond that village. The wild wood of Naddle Forest beautifully feathers the steeps of the east shore. Rather more than a mile from the foot of the lake. Fordendale brook is crossed near a few houses, called Measand Becks. brook makes some pretty falls on the mountain side. A broad promontory enters the lake at this place, and approaches within 200 or 300 yards of the other margin. The mountains surrounding the head of this lake present a magnificent contour. They consist of High Street and Kidsty Pike, with their nameless dependencies. The little chapel of Mardale stands close to the road about a mile above the lake, and over against it is a neat white house, called Chapel Hill, the residence of a yeoman named Holme. The ancestor of this family came originally from Stockholm, and landed in England in the train of the Conqueror. He was rewarded with an estate in Northamptonshire, where the family were seated until the reign of King John, at which period, its head, flying from his enemies, concealed himself in a cavity (to this day called Hugh's cave) in one of the hill sides. The estate on which his descendant resides was purchased by We fugitive. Having wound round a rocky screen, a few houses, called collectively Mardale Green, (amongst which there is a small inn,) are seen thinly sown ever the floor of the narrow valley. Harter Fell closes in this level area on the south—lofty mountains rise on the east and west, and contribute to make this as perfect a solitude as can well be conceived. The pedestrian will find a road over the pass of Gatescarth, which reaches Kendal by the vale of Long-sleddale, fifteen miles from Mardale Green. From Mardale the rambler might ascend High Street, or cross the Martindale Fells to Patterdale, at the head of Ulleswater.

MOUNTAINS.

THE mountains best known and most usually ascended by tourists are—Scawfell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Coniston Old Man, and Langdale Pikes. Guides and ponies can be procured at any of the hotels; charge, 5a, for guide and 5s, for pony. Fine clear days should be selected for an expedition of this kind, as well for the advantage of having an extensive prospect, as for safety. Mists and wreaths of vapour capping the summits of mountains, or creeping along their sides, are beautiful objects when viewed from the lowly valley; but when the wanderer becomes surrounded with them on the hills, they occasion anything but agreeable sensations, and have not unfrequently led to serious accidents. A pocket compass will be found useful in discovering the tourist's position with reference to the surrounding scenery, and a telescope in bringing within view the more distant parts of it. A flask containing brandy, which may be diluted at the springs on the way, will be found no unnecessary burden. With these preliminary of servations, we shall proceed to describe the mountains we have named above.

SCAWFELL.

THE aggregation of mountains called collectively Scawfell, which stand at the head of Wastdale, form four several summits bearing separate names. The most southerly of the four is Scawfell, (3100) feet; the next is Scawfell Pikes, (3160 feet); Lingmell, of considerably inferior elevation, is more to the west, forming a sort of buttress for the support of the loftier heights; and Great End is the advanced guard on the north, having its aspect towards Borrowdale. The whole mass is composed of a species of hard dark slate. The Pikes, being the

highest summit in England, is most commonly the object of the stranger's ambition; some confusion has, however, been caused by the similarity of names, and the lower elevation of Scawfell been attained, where that of Scawfell Pikes was desired. Since the trigonometrical survey, a pile of stones, surmounted by a staff, has been placed on the latter mountain summit; such mistakes, therefore, need not, except through carelessness, occur in future.

The ascent of the two higher mountains may be commenced from several valleys-from Langdale, Borrowdale, or Wastdale. Of these, the station from which the ascent may most readily be made is Strands, at the foot of Wast Water. A boat being taken up the lake, will land the pedestrian at the foot of Lingmell, which projects towards the water. The top of Lingmell being almost gained, a turn must be made to the right, and that direction persevered in for three-quarters of a mile. Deflections to the right and left in succession will place the hardy climber upon Scawfell Pikes. From Borrowdale the best course is to pursue the Wastdale road, until Sty Head Tarn is reached Leaving this tarn on the left, and bending your way towards Sprinkling Tarn, which must also be kept on the left, a turn to the right must shortly be made conducting to a pass called East Haws, having on the left, Hanging Knott, and on the right Wastdale Broad Crag. The summit of Scawfell Pikes is in view from this place, but much exertion will be required before either will be reached. Great End will have to be ascended, and continuing along the summit-ridge, some rocky eminences will be passed on the left. A considerable descent must then be made, and two small hollows crossed, from the second of which the trigonometrical station on the Pikes will be reached. The two elevations of Scawfell and Scawfell Pikes, though not more than three-quarters of a mile distant from each other in a direct line, are separated by a fearful chasm, called Mickle-dore, which compels a circuit to be made of two miles in passing from one to the other. The passage by Mickle-dore, though dangerous, is not impassable, as some of the adventurous dalesmen can testify. All vegetation but that of lichens has forsaken the summits of Scawfell Pikes and its rival "Cushions or tufts of moss parched and brown," says Wordsworth with his usual poetical feeling, "appear between the huge blocks and stones that lie on neaps on all sides to a great distance, like skeletons or bones of the earth not needed at the creation, and there left to be covered with never-dying lichens. which the clouds and dews nourish and adorn with colours of exquisite beauty. Flowers, the most brilliant feathers, and even gems, scarcely surpass in colouring some of those masses of stone."

The view from the Pikes is, of course, of a most extensive description, embracing such a "tumultuous waste of huge hill tops" that the mind and eye alike become confused in the endeavour to distinguish the various objects. The mountains having lost the shapes they possessed when viewed from beaneath, are only to be recognized by those acquainted with the locality of each; however, with the aid of his compass, map, and our directions, the enquiring gazer will be

able to assign its name to most of them. Turning to the south, Morecambe Bar and the Lancashire coast to a great extent are seen, and on clear days the prospect comprehends a portion of the Welsh Highlands. Scawfell intercepts the view of Wast Water and part of the Screes. To the left Eskdale and Miterdale are seen contributing their waters to the ocean. Furness and the Isle of Walney are visible in the same direction, as well as Devoke Water, placed on an elevated moor, beyond which Black Combe is a prominent object. Still more to the east Wrynose, Wetherlam, Coniston Old Man, with the rest of the mountains at the head of Eskdale, Seathwaite and Little Langdale are conspicuous. Bowfell, obscuring Langdale, appears in the east, and beyond. part of the middle of Windermere. Far away, beyond, are the Yorkshire hills with Ingleborough, the monarch of them all, plainty visible. To the left of Bowfell, Langdale Pikes are descried, and in the east the eve rests upon Hill Bell, High Street, Wansfell, Fairfield, Seat Sandal, and Helvellyn in succession. In the north Skiddaw and Saddleback cannot be mistaken, beyond which, the blue mountains of Scotland bound the prospect. Immediately beneath the spectstor he will perceive Sty Head Tarn dwindled to a little spot. Great End conceals Borrowdale, and a little to the left rises the mighty mass of Great Gable. Castle Crag, Grange Crag, and Gate Crag, shut out the greater part of Derwentwater. In the north-west are a series of hills, the principal of which are, Cau sey Pike, Grizedale Pike, Maiden-mawr, Hindscarth and Robinson. Then come the Buttermere and Crummock mountains, with Grasmoor conspicuously visible. Nearer are the Pillar, Hay Cock, High Style, and Red Pike. Westward the eye sinks into the depths of Wastdale, round which are piled Kirkfell, Yewbarrow, Seatallan, and Buckbarrow. The Irish sea bounds the whole western horizon, and over the extremity of the vale of Wast Water the Isle of Man can he sometimes perceived.

HELVELLYN.

This mountain is more widely known by name than any other, partly from its easiness of access, and its proximity to a turnpike road, over which a coach passes daily within a mile and a-half of the summit, and partly in connection with a melancholy accident which some years ago befel a stranger upon it, whose fate, the elegiac verses of Wordsworth and Scott have contributed to make universally lamented. It stands, the highest of a long chain of hills, at the angle formed by the vales of Grasmere, Legberthwaite, and Patterdale, about half way between Keswick and Ambleside. From its central position and its great altitude, it commands an extensive map-like view of the whole Lake district, no fewer than six lakes being visible from its summit, whilst the circumpacent mountains present themselves in fine arrangement. Its height is 3055 feet above the level of the sea, being something more than a hundred feet lower than Scawfell Pikes, and higher than Skiddaw by thirty-three feet. Its geological structure is slate in one part and in another a flinty porphyry.

The ascent of Helvellyn can be effected from several quarters. Grasmers, Legberthwaite, Wythburn, and Patterdale, severally afford advantageous points for the commencement of the escalade, the two latter, however, lying in diametrically opposite directions, are the places where it is usually begun. It may be well, perhaps, to mention, that ponies can be used for a great portion of the way if the lowland be quitted at Grasmere, a facility of which the path from it and Patterdale only will admit. The ascent from Wythburn, though the shortest, is the steepest. A guide can be procured at the little inn which stands near the chapel, but as the path is easily discovered without his assistance, many persons will feel inclined to dispense with this restraint upon their motions and conversation. The path, which begins to ascend almost at the inn-door, will be pointed out by the people of the inn. A spring, called Brownrigg's Well, issuing from the ground within 300 yards of the summit, sends out a stream, which, after rushing violently down the mountain's side, crosses the highway 200 or 300 yards from the Horse's Head at Wythburn. Taking this stream as a guide, the stranger need have no fear of losing his way, for Helvellyn Man is a little to the left, at the distance we have mentioned, above its source. In the ascent, a small sheet of water, called Harrop Tarn, will be seen under Tarn Crag, a lofty precipice on the opposite side of the receding valley. The scars, seams, and ravines,

> ----" the history of forgotten storms, On the blank folds inscribed of drear Helvellyn,"**

which indent the mountain on all sides, will forcibly impress upon every beholder the possible vastness of the effects of those elements whose ordinary results are so trivial.

From Patterdale, the glens of Grisedale and Glenridding may be either of them used as approaches to Helvellyn. The latter glen is to be preferred, as the stream flowing through it, which has its rise in the Red Tarn, may be taken as a guide up the mountain. This tarn lies 600 feet immediately below the highest elevation, fenced in on the south-east by a ridge of rock called Striding Edge, and on the north-west by a similar barrier, called Swirrel Edge. Catchedecam, the termination of the latter, must be ascended, and the ridge crossed, in order to attain the object of the climber's ambition. Although the path

ridge may be somewhat startling, there is no real danger to be apprehended. Sometimes, from mistake or fool-hardiness, Striding Edge is taken; but this is at once appalling and perilous, for at one part the path is not more than two yards broad, with a tremendous precipice on either side. It was at this spot that Charles Gough met with the accident which caused his death. † The Edge be-

[·] HARTLEY COLUMNOS.

[•] This unfortunate "young lover of nature" attempted to cross Helvellyn from Patterdale one day in the spring of 1805, after a fall of snow ha I partially concealed the path, and rendered it dangerous. It could never be ascertained whether he was killed by his fall, or had perish as from hunger. Three months elapsed before the body was found, attended by a faithful dog, which he had with him at the time of the accident.

[&]quot;This dog had been through .hree months' space
A dweller in that savage p'ree:

ing passed, little exertion is required to place the weary perestrian by the side of Helvellyn Man-as the pile of stones on the summit is called-thence to gaze on the wonderful display of mountains and lakes which every where surround him. This Man, and that on a lower elevation, to the north, form the separating landmarks between Cumberland and Westmorland. And now, as to the view, and the multitudinous objects within its range. Northwards, Keppel Cove Tarn is perceived, having on the right Catchedecam. Beyond the extremity of the tarn Saddleback rears its huge form, a little to the left of which is Skiddaw. Between the two, and ir the north-west, a portion of the Solway Firth is descried, and the extreme distance is bounded by the Scottish mountains. Turning eastwards, the Red Tarn below its "huge nameless rock," lies between Swirrel Edge on the left, and Striding Edge on the right. Beyond is the crooked form of Ulleswater, on the left margin of which are Gowbarrow Park and Stybarrow Crag. whilst the right is bounded by the dwindled precipices of Place Fell, Beck Fell, and Swarth Fell. High Street and High Bell are seen in the east over Striding Edge. Kirkstone, Fairfield, and Dolly Waggon Pike, are more to the south. A portion of Windermere is seen over the last-named hill, whilst in a clear atmoaphere, Lancaster Castle can be descried beyond Windermere. Esthwaite water is directly south, and beyond is the sea in the Bay of Morecambe. In the southwest, the Old Man stands guarding the right shore of Coniston Lake. On the gight is the assemblage of hills termed Coniston Fells, whilst Black Combe, beheld through Wrynose Gap, lifts its dreary summit in the distance. Bowfell and Langdale Pikes are more to the west, having on the left Scawfell Pikes and Scawfell, and on the right Great Gable. The "gorgeous pavilions" of the Buttermere mountains are pitched in the west, amongst which the Pillar and Grasmoor are prominent. Cat Bells are visible, though Derwentwater, upon the west margin of which they stand, is hidden. Our old acquaintance, Honister Crag. may be seen in a horlow, a little to the left of Cat Bells. From the lower Man views of Thirlemere and Bassenthwaite Lake are commanded, both of which are concealed by a breast of the mountain from those on the highest Man.

SKIDDAW.

As this mountain stands at the head of an extensive valley, apart from the

Yes—proof was plain, that since the day
On which the traveller thus had died,
The dog had watched abt-ut the spot
Or by his master's side:
How nourish'd there through such long time,
He knows, who gave that love sublime,
And gave that strength of feeling great
Above all human estimate."

Thus is this striking instance of brute-fidelity commemorated by Wordsworth. Sentt's lines on this accident commencing, "I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn," are too well known to be quoted at loagth.

adjacent eminences, its huge bulk and great height are more strikingly apparent than those of the two former, although of inferior altitude to either of them. It is extremely easy of access, so much so, that ladies may ride on horseback from Keswick to the summit, a distance of six miles. According to the Government surveyors, its height is 3022 feet above the sea; upon one part of it granite is to be found, but the great mass of this mountain, as well as of Saddleback, is composed of a dark schistose stone. It is seldom ascended from any other place but Keswick, at which town every thing necessary for the expedition will be furnished. The Penrith road must be pursued for half-a-mile, to a bridge which spans the Greta just beyond the turnpike gate. Crossing the bridge the road passes Greta Bank House, and opposite the cottages adjoining take the road on the left which skirts Latrigg, at an elevation sufficient to command delightful views of Keswick vale. The main road which skirts Latrigg on the other side takes one very much out of the way. "This road," says Green, "is unequalled for scenic beauty in the environs of Keswick." After leaving the bridge, a small plantation is traversed in front of Greta Bank, after which the road to be taken turns to the right. Proceeding onwards a few yards only, another road leading through a gate turns abruptly to the left by the side of a fence, which is followed for a distance of three quarters of a mile, to a hollow at the foot of the steepest hill on the ascent, having on the right a deep ravine, down which a transparent stream is seen falling. The path then holds along for about a mile by the side of a wall. which it crosses, and proceeds in a direct line forward, whilst the wall diverges to the right. A large and barren plain, called Skiddaw Forest, in the middle of which there is a spring of beautifully clear water, is then traversed for a mile. leaving a double-pointed elevation, called Skiddaw Low Man, the highest summit on the left; Skiddaw Man will then be ascended.

Many persons prefer the views whch they obtain during the ascent to that from the summit, and reasonably so, if beauty of scenery be sought for. A view will always be indistinct in proportion as it is extensive. Nothing can exceed the charming appearance of the valley and town of Keswick, of Derwentwater and its surrounding eminences, when beheld from the mountain's side; the lake especially, with its bays and islands, is nowhere seen to such advantage. In consequence of Skiddaw being exposed to the blasts of the west wind from the Irish Channel, the visitor will not be inclined, from the intense cold, to stay long on the summit; we shall therefore proceed to run over hastily the names of the principal objects which are visible from that elevated position. In the north, beyond the lowlands of Cumberland, in which Carlisle and its cathedral are perceived, the Solway Frith is seen, on the further side of which the Scottish mountains are displayed in fine arrangement. Criffell is seen over Skiddaw Far Man, and the Moffat and Cheviot hills stretch away to the right. Dumfries is visible at the mouth of the frith. In the north-west, over High Pike and Long Brow, the vale and town of Penrith are beheld, with Cross Fall (2901 feet) beyond. Directly east is the rival summit of Saddleback, separated by the tract called Skiddaw Forest from the mountain on which the spectator is standing. Helvellyn is in the south-east; beyond, Ingleborough in Yorkshire is dimly descried. Between Hel-

vellyn and Saddleback, Place Fell, at the head of Ulleswater, and High Street are visible. When the atmosphere is clear, Lancaster Castle may be seen in the southeast. Derwentwater is not comprehended in the view from the highest Man, heing concealed by some of the other eminences of Skiddaw, but from the third man a perfect bird's-eye prospect of that lake is obtained. In the south " there is a succession of five several ranges of mountain seen out-topping each other, from a stripe of the lovely valley to the highest of the Pikes. Grisedale in one grand line stretches from the inclosures at Braithwaite to its Pike, succeeded in the second range by Barrow Stile End, and Utterside. Rising from the fields of Newlands, the third range commences with Rolling End, ascending from which are Causey Pike, Scar Crag, Top Sail, Ill Crags, and Grasmoor,-the latter lessening the Pike of Grisedale by appearing over its top. The fourth line in this wild combination is composed of Cat Bells, Maiden-moor, Dalehead, Hindsgarth, Robinson, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike. The fifth and last is that sublime chain of summits, extending on the south from Coniston to Ennerdale on the north; amongst these the High Pike or Man, standing towering over the rest, has on the left Great End, Hanging Knott, Bow Fell, and the Fells of Joniston; on the right, Lingmell Crags, Great Gable, Kirk Fell, Black Sail, the Piliar, the Steeple, and the Hay Cock, with Yewbarrow and part of the Screen through the pass at Black Sail. On the right of Grisedale Pike and Hobcarten Crag is Low Fell, succeeded by Whinfield Fell, over which, in a clear atmosphere, may be observed more than the northern half of the Isle of Man; and on a mistless sunny evening, even Ireland may be seen. The north-west end or foot of Bassenthwaite Water is here seen, the head being obscured by Longside." Workington can be seen at the mouth of the Derwent in the west, and more to the north the coast towns of Maryport and Allonby. The town and castle of Cockermouth are perceived, over the extremity of Bassenthwaite Lake. seated on the Cocker. Such is an outline of this wonderful panorama, which may be fitly closed with Wordsworth's fine sonnet :-

"Pelion and Ossa flourish side by side,
Together in immortal books enroll'd,
His ancient dower Olympus hath not sold,
And that aspiring hill, which did divide
Into two ample borns his forehead wide,
Shines with poetic radiance as of old;
While not an English mountain we behold
By the celestial Muses glorified.
Yet round our sea-girt shore they rise in crowds;
What was the great Parnassus' self to thee,
Mount Skiddaw? In his natural sovereagny,
Our British hill is nobler far, heabrouds
His double front among Atlantic clouds,
And pours forth streams more sweet than Castaly."

[·] GREEN's Guide

CONISTON OLD MAN.

THE mountain stands at the north-west angle of Coniston Lake, from the easters shore of which it presents a magnificent appearance. It is 2577 feet in height, forming the highest peak of the range called Coniston Fells. It is composed of a fine roofing slate, for the excavation of which there are several large quarries. The slates are carried down the lake by means of boats, and, at its termination, are carted to Ulverston. There are also some valuable copper-mines upon this mountain, belonging to Rev. Sir R. Fleming of Rydal, who is Lord of the Manor. There are three tarns upon the Old Man, called Levers Water, Low Water, and Gates Water. The first lies between that mountain and Wetherlam, a stupendous hill on the north; and the last is placed at the foot of Low Crag. Low Water, notwithstanding its name, is the highest.

The most eligible mode of ascending the Old Man is to leave the village of Coniston by the Walna Scar road, and, pursuing the way along the common for a few hundred yards, to take a path which will be seen to climb the mountain side on the right. This path leads directly up to the Man, finely built on the edge of a precipice overhanging Low Water. There is a fine open view to the south, embracing the estuaries of the Kent, Leven, and Duddon, a long line of coast, and, in serene weather, the Isle of Man. Snowdon may be distinguished on a very clear day. It appears a little to the left of Black Combe, over Millum Park. In the home views, the eye will be attracted by Coniston Lake, the whole length of which is immediately below the spectator. A part of Windermere can be seen more to the east. On other sides, the Old Man is surrounded by high mountains, which wear an aspect of imposing grandeur from this elevation. Scawfell and Bowfell are particularly fine, and the apex of Skiddaw can be discerned in the distance.

LANGDALE PIKES.

The two peculiarly shaped hills, which stand at the head of the valley of Great Langdale, though known by the general name of Langdale Pikes, have separate names. The most southerly is termed Pike o' Stickle, and is lower by 100 feet than Harrison Stickle, which is 2400 feet in height. They are of a purphyritic structure, and, on account of their steepness, are somewhat difficult to ascend. They are conspicuous objects from the upper end of Windermere, and from the road leading from Kends) to Ambleside. They are usually ascended during the Langdale excursion, (as to which see page 20.) but pedestrians would have as difficulty in making the ascent from the Stake, or from Grasmere through Easdale. The easiest mode, however, is that from Langdale. A guide can be procured at Milbecks, where tourists commonly take some refreshment. The asth pursues a peat road leading to Stickle Tarn, well known to the angler for its fine trout, which lies under a lofty ridge of rock called Pavey Ark. This tarn must be left on the right, and a streamlet which runs down the hill-side taken as a guide. The path becomes at this bart exceedingly steep, but a little pa-

gent exertion will soon place the tourist on the summit of Hanison Stickle. Though of considerably inferior elevation to the other mountains we have described, the views from this spot are extremely fine. Looking eastward, Helvellyn, Scat Sandal, and Fairfield bound the prospect; and, in the north-west and north, Skiddaw and Saddleback are seen in the distance. Stickle Tarn is immediately below the eye, guarded by the frowning heights of Pavey Ark. In the south-east are the hills around the valley of Ambleside, beyond those at the head of Troutbeck and Kentmere. In turning to the south, the eye is attracted by the valley of Great Langdale, containing Elterwater and Loughrigg Tarn, and terminated by Windermere, with Curwen's Isle and the other islands diversifying its smooth surface. Loughrigg Fell conceals a portion of the head of the lake as well as the town of Ambleside. Underbarrow Scar, near Kendal, is seen over Bowness. Esthwaite Water is seen in the south-south-east, and close at hand, towards the right, is the bluff summit of Wetherlam End. A small part of the sea is embraced in the view in this direction. Through an opening, having on the left Pike o' Bliscoe, and on the right Crinkle Crags Gatescale is presented in the north. The Old Man and the Great Carrs shut in the prospect in the south-west.

ITINERARY.

CIX. ULVERSTON-CONISTON LAKE-AMBLESIDE, 24 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROMULTERAT.	A No.	ULVERSTON.	2	ON LEFT FROM SLVERST.
	<u> </u>	On the shore of the Leven	_	-
Penny Bridge, J. P. Machell, Ecq.	18	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	à
Bridge Field, Joseph Penny,	1	Along the left bank of the Crake to		The Crake issues from Conis-
Eeq.	16	er. Lowick Bridge.	6	near Penny Bridge.
The extensive iron forge of Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co.		Along the right bank of the Crake to		Here are the remains of a fine old hall, part of which is occu- pled by a farmer.
' _	14	Nibth waite,	8	T
Two promoutories extend into the lake near its foot, which have a most picturesque		near the foot of		Water Park, Benson Harrison, Esq. Pine view of the
effect. One is terminated by steep rocks, and both become insulated when the lake is		CONISTON LAKE.		mountains round the head of the lake. Prom an emisence near the
swollen.		Along the seet above of		Dighest promontory a beauti
Brantwood, Mrs. Copley, on	8	Along the east shore of which the road passes to	131	
the left. Coniston Bank, Wm. Brad- shaw, Esq., on the left.	81		134	tained. On the opposite shore, are the dark Felis of Torver. Further up, Coniston Hall, sur-
Tent Lodge, formerly the residence of Miss Elizabeth Smith, a lady of ex-	84			This hall has changed owners but twice since the Conquest, most of which time it has be
traordinary acquirements. Waterhead House, James Marshall, Eeq.		Waterhead Hotel.		your are the towering Felle of Con-ston. Just below, is the
The hotel stands pleasingly	8	-	14	rocky meet, Peet.
on the margu of the lake;	-	T- 01-4 - 7001 - 11	••	This lake, called also Thur- ston Water, is six miles long.
boats, post-horses, and guides, can be supplied. A few days	- 1	To Coniston Vill. 1 mile.		Bad Bearly three-constants of a
might be spent agreeably here.		To Hawkshead, 3 miles.		mile broad, its depth is stated to se 162 feet. I to margin is very
as the excursions in the vicinity are numerous. The Old Man		To Bowness, 8 miles.		
is in the immediate neighbour-		On quitting Waterhead		tions of any magnitude. Two small slands are situate near
hood; its ascent, though a work of toll, would highly gracify the		Inn, the road winds round	i	the eastern abore. Its nein-
Tourist. A walk into the nar-		the grounds of Waterhead		cipal feeders are the streams from Yewdale and Tilherth-
row valleys of Yewdale and Filberthwaits, will afford many		House, and is on the ascent for some distance. The lake	- 1	waite, and those running from the tarns on the Man Moun-
Crand scenes. Newfield in the	ı	presents a striking retro-	- 1	the tarns on the Man Moun- tain. It abounds with trout
retired vale of Seathwaite, can be reached by the Walna Scar	- 1	spect from the summit of	- 1	and char; the latter fish to
oad, which passes through	- 1	the ascent.	- 1	thought to be found in greater perfection here than elsewhere.
Church Coniston, and under	- 1		ł	I he scenery at the foot is tame.
he Old Man. This road, which svery mountainous and rough,	- 1		- 1	but that at the upperextremity
s six miles in length.	44	Borwick Ground.	174	but that at the upper extremity is of the grandest description. The Old Man, (2577 feet,) and
Bielham Tarn.	- 1		- 1	Wetherlam, (9600 feet are ex-
1	- 1	j	- !	tremely majestic. The greatest
1	- 1	i	ì	portion of the lake belongs to Rev. Sir R. Fleming of Rydai
Pull Wyke, a bay of Winder-			- 1	Sonner mines anno the Cit
wansfell Holm, J. Hornby,	21	Road to the Ferry.	194	Man. Fine v.ew of the Rydal and; Ambleside Mountains.
Seq., Dove Nest, and Low Vood Inn, are pleasing objects	- 1	, l	- 1	Fine v.ew of the Rydal and; Ambleside Mountains.
Wood Inn, are pleasing objects in the opposite shore. Wans-		1	ľ	Loughrigg Fell is before the
oll Pike (1590 feet' rises above.	14	cr. Brathay Bridge.		Northwest Lett 12 passes com-
Brathay Hall,			501	
As the road winds round the	- 1	enter Westmorland.	- 1	
Etreinity of Loughrigg Pell, be mountains surrounding the		Clappersgate Vill.	,	Croft Lodge, James Holmes
alley of Ambieside are strik- agly unfolded.	- 1			1
	- 1	AMBLESIDE.	4	
1	_1		į	

IN RIGHT PROVE SENDAL	Pronn Geeler	KENDAL	Z Z	UN LEFT FROM RENDUL
Kendal must be left by the	16	Turnpike Gate.	8	St. Thomas' Church.
road over the House of Correc- tion hill.	134	Over moorish and hilly ground to Crook vill.	71	
Bowness village, half-a-mile to the right-	-	First view of Windermers.	′'	foreground. Storr's Hall, Rev. T. Stand
In crossing, the views up the ake, and of the mountains	94	FERRY. Between the two promon-	84	nelong the protest Court Bld
round the head, are extremely fine.		tories, the lake is only 400 yards across. The Ferry		jects. At the Ferry Inn, er quire for the Station House whence there is a splendid view
Looking down, Gummer's How, on the cust margin, is conspicuous.		boats are kept on the Lan- cashire side.		of the lake. "This vagrant owl hath learn"
Bowness, with its church, school, and villas, is a pretty		_	١	his cheer On the banks of Windermere
Belle Isle on the right. Stran-	91	Ferry Inn. Enter Lancashire.	84	Where a band of them mak merry, Mocking the man that keep
gers are allowed to land. It con- tains ur wards of thirty acres.				the Perry,
Mr. Curwen's house, of a circu- lar shape, is upon it.	7	Sawrey vill.	11	Like travellers shouting for boat."—
From the summit of the		along the east shore of ESTHWAITE LAKE,		Wordsworth's Waggener Langdale Pikes are visible
The Old Man is in sight.		and round its head to		on the right is the Pass of Dun mail Raise, to the east of which are Helvellyn, Seat Sandal, an
This take is two miles in length, and one-third of a mile in breadth. The scenery around	5	HAWKSHRAD.	13	Pairfield. The apex of Skid daw is seen through Dunma
it is plensing, but destitute of any features of grandeur. A peninsula swells from the west	i	Inn, Red Lion.		Raise gap. Hawkshead is a small bu ancient market-town at th
peninsula swells from the west shore, and pleasantly relieves the monotonous regularity of		To Ambleside, 5 miles.		head of the valley of Esthwaite The old hall where the Abbot
the margin. The stream which usues from it, is called the Cun-		To Newby Bridge, 8 miles. To Ulverston, 16 miles.		of Furness held their Courts is a farm-house, lying about
my; it enters Windermers a mile and a half below the Ferry.	ĺ			Church, a structure of great
Many handsome villas enliven the banks of the lake. In a pond				antiquity, is placed on a rock eminence immediately over the town, commanding fine view
near the head, is a diminutive: floating island, having upon it several small trees.		Over elevated ground to		of the adjacent country. — " the grassy church
At the termination of the ascent, the lake and vale of	- 1	Coniston Waterhead Inn, an excellent Hotel, beauti-	17	yard hangs Upon a slope above the village school."
Coniston, kemmed in by mag- nificent mountains, break upon	İ	fully situated on the mar- gin of the lake, near its		This school was founded in 1585, by Archbishop Sandys, a
he eye with almost theatrical surprise.	í	head.		member of an ancient family still seated in the neighbour
Waterhead House, Marshall, Seq., on the left.				hood. The poet Wordsworth and his brother, the late Mas- ter of Trinity College, Care.
Coniston Village lies imme- liately under the Man moun-				bridge, were educated here. In the verses of the former, allu
tain, half a mile from the west- ero margin of the lake. It has two small inns.	- 1	CONISTON VILL.	18	"The antique market village, where were passed

From Coniston village, or Hotel, at Waterhead, a mountain road, five and a half miles in length, passes through Tilberthwaite, between Ozen Fell Cross on the right, and Wetherlam on the left, and loins the Little Langtaie road at Fellfoot. The pedestrian might proceed by way of Bies Tarn into Great Langtaie, Another road, five miles in length, passing through Yewdaie, and climbing the mose on the east of Ozen Fell; enters the road leading from Ambieside to Little Langtaie, half a mile above Blasiwith Bridge.

A pleasing excursion round the lake might be made by Tourists staying at the Waterhead Inn. Coniston village, one mile; Coniston Hall, formerly a seat of the Flemings of Kydal, but now a farm-house, two miles; on the left, some elevated fells are then interposed between the road and lake. Torver village, three and a half miles. A little beyond Torver Church, turn to the left, the road crosses the rivules foreing from Gateswater, which lies at the foot of Dow-Crag on the Old Man, and are considered the lake, set Owen Research and a half miles. A short distance from the foot, Bowdray Bridge over the Crabs, eight and a half miles. Nibthwaite village, nine miles, by the east margin to Waterhead Inn, 17 miles.

ON RIGHT PROM KENDAL.	From Ambles.	KENDAL.	From Kendal	ON LEFT FROM KENDAL
Kendal must be left by the road over the House of Correc- kion Hill. St Thomas' Church. Keep to the right. Obelisk, Tolson Hall, Ms.	14		2	Fine views on the right of the valley of Kendal. Shap and Howgill Fells in the distance. Road on the left to Bowness, 8 miles from Kendal.
Bateman. The valley of Kentmere diverges to the right. It is five or six miles long, and pent in by the huge mountains of Hill Bell, (2436 feet.) High Street, (2700 feet.) and Harter Fell. The remains of a Roman road, the highest in England, are still to be traced upon the two former. At Kentmere Hall, a ruined peel-tower, now occupied as a farm house, Bernard Glipin, "the Apastle of the North," was born 1517. The pedestrian, after ascending High Street, which commands an extensive prospect, might descend to Haws Water, or into Martindale, proceeding thence to Patterdale.	78	Staveley vill. Watered by the Kent, upon which there are several bobbin, and woollen mills. From the road between the fourth and fifth milestones Conston Fells are visible. Ings Chapel.		Ings Chapel was erected at the expense of Richard Bateman, a Leghorn merchant. He was a native of the township; and, being a clever lad, he was ent by the inhabitants to London. He rose by diligence and iadustry, from the situation a menial servant to be his master's partner, and amassed a considerable fortune. For some years he resided at Leghorn, whence he forwarded the slate of marble with which the chapel is floored. His story is alluded to in Wordsworth's "Michael;" but his tragical end is not told. The captain of the vessel in which he was asiling to England, poisoned him, and seized the ship and
Orrest Head, John Braith- waite, Esq. A mile beyond is Elleray, which belonged to the late Professor Wilson of Edin- burgh. The view from the front of the house is very fine.	1	Bannerigg Head. Orrest Head. Road on the left to Bowness, two miles. Eirthwate. Rallway Terminus Windermere Hotel.	71 81 9	cargo. First view of Windermere- From this eminence, and hence to the lake, splendid views of the mountains in the west are commanded. Lame- dale Fikes, from their pessillar fell, a broad topped mountain, is on the south. Between the two, Great End and Great Gable
St Catherines, Earl of Brad- ford. Road along the banks of the stream to Troutleck vill, one	5	Cook's House. Road on the left to Bowness. On the right a road leads through Troutbeck, over Kirkstone, and descends to Ulleswater. Cr. Troutbeck Bridge.	10	are seen. On the south of Bow- fell, Scawfell Pike may be seen in clear weather. Farther south are Crinkle Crags, Wryncow, Wetherlam and Coniston Old Man. To the south east of Lang dale Pikes, in the foreground, is Loughrigg Fell; farther back, are Fairfield and Scandale. Calgarth Park, built by the eminent Bishop Watson.
and a half miles distant. At the turn of the road, a little beyond the eleventh milestone, the mountains round Amble- side vale open out in a beauti-		On the margin of Winder- mere,		eminent Bishop Watson. This portion of the route is eminently beautiful.
ful manner. An accellent establishment on the margin of the lake. There is a fine expanse of water visible from the windows. The tourist will find employment for many days in rambling about the adjacent country, or beating upon the lake. Wantell Belm, J. Hornby,	2	Low Wood Inn. To Bowness, 4 miles. To Hawkshead by the Ferry, 9 miles. To Newby Bridge, 12 miles.	19	Loughrigg Fell is seen on the opposite shore. At its foot, Brathay Hall, G. Redmayns, Esq. Dove Hest, a house inhabited, during one summer, by Myre Bernane, is a short distance farther on the right.
Waterhead House Thomas Jackson, Reg.	1	Toll bar; head of the Lake	13	Waterelde, Mr Hewton.
·l	1	AMBLESIDE.	14	Bood to Clapperspits.

		
on right from a melecid.	4	ON LEFT FROM A MBLESIDE.
Green Bank, Benson Harri-	AMBLESIDE.	1 :
Fairfield, (2000 feet,) with its effahoots, closing in the vals. Behind is Wansfell Pike.	15j Scandale Beck.	j Longhring Fell bounds the vale upon the left. 1 Through the mendows on the left, the Rothay flows. A. tail straight eak; growing in the upon the left, is called "Lead's Oak"
There is a pretty pest into the gien through which Rydal Heak runs.		wall, is called "Lord's Oak" Peitze Bridge. The read over it divides into love on the other itide, one leads back to Amble- idde, the other to Grasmere, both extremely beautiful walks.
Rydal Hell (Rev. Sir E. Flem- ing.) seated in large park con- taining some noble trees. There are two cascades within the park, shown on application at the lodge.	RYDAL VILL. Gless Rothey William Ball Been, at the turn of the road	le Loughrigg Pell here projects, and with a corresponding pro- trusion from Pairfield, called Rydal Knab, on the opposite side of the valley, leaves room
Rydal Mount. Wordsworth's pesidence stands a little above his chapel, built by Lady is Fleming in 1884. A splendid view of the valley obtained by elimbing the heights behind Rydal Mount.	BYDAL LAKE	is complet by the road and the stream flowing from Rydal Mere. This lake is only about three-
elimbing the heights behind Rydal Rount. The Knab, a house formerly secupied by the English Optum Enter, and by Hartley Coloridge, eldest son of Samuel T. Colo- ridge the post.	The towering heights o Knab Scar on the right Loughrigg Fell on the left	belonging to Rev. Str. R. Flom-
Exervations of great diss have been made here. At this place the old road to Grammere branches off. It is shorter, and to be preferred by those on foot, for the fine views it com-	121 White Moss Slate Quarry Along the margin of	The road here winds round a projecting rock. Grammere Lake suddenly breaks upon the view beyond the projection.
mands of Rydal and Grasmere lakes. It leads past " The Wishing Gate."	GRASMERE LAKE. Brown's Jake Hotel.	This lake is one mile and a quarter in length, and one-third of a mile broad. It has a single
One of these cottages was Wordsworth's dwelling for seven years, De Quincey after- wards resided in it for some time.	12a Town End.	island in the centre. The hills around are happily disposed.
Parties staying at Grasmere or the Swan, abould visit Essa- dale, a recess of Grasmere. It contains a lonely ture, sur- rounded by lefty resks.	Road on the left to Gras mere village, a sweet little place, near which is Allan Bank, Thomas Dawson Esq., and the Cottage, – Mrs. Orrell.	e the head of the lake, looking forward, is extremely fine. Silver How is seen over the southwest angle of the water; right conward, is Helm Crag, the summit of which is strewn with large blocks of stone, presenting
"Who does not know the fun- ous Swan?" A mile beyond the inn, a mountain road strikes off inte Patterdale, elimbing on the way a steep haw between Pair Field and Seat Sandal, and pa- ning a declate sheet of water, inclied Grisedale Tarm, lying between feat Sandal, and Rei-	The ascent of Helvellyn i	45 lion and a lamb. Weet, to a mass of antediluvian remains,
veliya.		,

on Right from Amrlesid.	From Keswick.		A m b la	on lept from and pater
Seat Sandal.	101	Toll Bar.	54	Helm Crag.
Fine retrospective views: from		The road rises gradually until it attains the height of 726 feet, at the pass of		Pair Field.
The tradition is, that Dun- mail, King of Cumberland, was defeated here by Edmund the Saxon king, in 943. A cairn, still in part remaining, and raised as a memorial of the vic- tory. The conqueror put to the eyes of his adversary's two- sons, and gave the territory. Malecum, king of Scotland, to preserve the peace of the north- ern part of the kingdom.	J	DUNMAIL RAISE. Enter Cumberland. Steel Fell on the left. Seat Sandal on the right.	61	pile of stones, Heap'd over bave King Dus- mail's bones, He who once held supreme command, Last king of rocky Cumberland; His bones, and those of all his power, United the suprementation of the supr
The road is too near the foot of Helvellyn to allow any notion to be formed of that mountain's immense height. Armboth House, Late W. Jack-		Nag's Head, Wythebarn. The village, called local's "the city," is half a mile distant on the left.	79	Thirlemere is in view. The ascent of Helvellyn from this inn is shorter, but steeper, than from any other place. Opposite the inn, is the chaptwish which Wordsworth describes as —" Wytheburn's modest house
Half way down the lake on the right, are some houses call- ed Fisher's Place, near which are some pretty cascades formed by a stream flowing off Hel- vellyn.		THIRLEMERE LAKE, called also Wytheburn Wa- ter and Leathes Water, washing the base of Hel- vellyn.		of prayer, As lowly as the lowliest dwell- ing." Eagle Crag is seen hanging over the upper end of the last, a sheet of water, swironed by frowning precipiess, two and a half miles lowe. 500 feet above
Pedestrians frequently cross Armboth Fell to the village of Watendlath, proceeding thence to Keswick. Splendld views of Berwentwater are obtained in the descent. Near the foot of Thirlemere, one extremity of the vale of St. John is passed. The views along it, with Sad- dleback beyond, are very fine.		Road on the right through	10	the level of the sea, and about 100 feet in depth. There is a small island near the shore at its foot. It is so narrow as to allow a wooden bridge to be thrown across its middle. To obtain across ploturseque views, the lake should be crossed by this bridge, and the road on the west shore taken, which joins the tumplie road, a little be- toud the taught of the condition of the taught of the condition of the small between the condition of the taught of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the condition of the small between the condition of the condition of the co
The celebrated "Castle Hock" The celebrated "Castle Hock" stands at the entrance on the right. "From a field on the eastern side of the road, and a little short of the tenth mile- stone, the view of the vale of St. John presents a most singularly justeresting assemblage of the wild and the lovely."—Gren.	48	St. John's Vale.	114	youd the twelfth mile-stons. Raven Crag in a fine object near the foot. This lake is the pro- perty of T. S. Leathes, Eag- whose residence, Dalahead House, is in the neighbour- hood. Shouthwaite Moss, backed by a rocky hill called Bend.
Naddle Fell. Hence may be seen the three mountains, Skiddaw, Saddle	2	Causey Foot	14	A farm-house on the left, shaded by wood, is named Causey Foot.
back, and Helvellyn. From this place, there is the view of the vale of the Derwent and its two lakes, which Gray regretted so much to leave Shiddaw is immediately before the eye.	11	Summit of Castleries. Road on right to Draid's Circle. KESWICK.	144	1

e.p.º The whole of this route is seldom travelled continuously; but as most of it will be traversed in feracled portions, it has been thought better to place the total distance under one description, from winor the Tourist may select the sections he requires. In consequence of there being no ins at which post horses are kept between Ambieside and Calder Bridge, carriages cannot pursue this route.

ON REGIST PROM AMPLIFICATION.	From Whiteh		From	ON LEFT FROM AMMIRCIDA
	_≥	AMBLESIDE.	,=₹	1
		er. Rothey Bridge.		
Croft Lodge, James Holmes	87	Clapperagate vill.	1	A A Abo bea 1
b 4	1 04	Curbberstere Aur	٠.	A road on the left, leading Hawkshead, crosses the Br
		1	1	thay and enters Lancashire.
Loughrigg Fell. Two miles and a half from	•	On thebanksof the Brathay,	1	Sweeter stream scenery, wit
Ambleside, a road turns into		Brathay Chapel.		richer fore and loftier bac
Great Langdale.		matiny Chaper.		grounds, is no where to be see
There is a waterfall a short	35	cr. Skelwith Bridge.	3	within the four seas WILEO
distance above the bridge 20	2	Enter Lancashire.	!	
het in height. The views of Langdale Pikes are extremely		Having crossed the bridge,		Read deviates between the two bridges, passing on the
ine.	:	the road on the right lead-		COUNTY OF CASES AND STREET AND STREET AND STREET
From the terrace attained	١.	ing up a steep hill must be		dale to Coniston.
oon after passing Ske'with Br. there is a superb view of Elter-		taken.	ł	İ
water, and of Great and Little	,		l .	A little above the bridge
Langviale, separated by Ling-		1	1	a deep dell near the road
noop.	I	i	١	a fine waterfall called Colwin
Road into Great Langdale	334	Strate of the Strict of the S	4	Porce, 70 feet in height. Or mile beyond, Little Langua
kirting the head of Elterwater Farn.		Re-enter Westmorland.	1	Tarn is perceived. Wether
Lingmoor.	1		1	lam, a stupendous mountain
		Ball Bank	-	rises on the south of the tari Mountain road through Ti
A road bends to the right; nd, after passing Blea Tarn,	31	Fell Foot.	′	berthwaite to Coniston,5 mile The toilsome ascent of Wr
mters the head of Great Lang-)			The tollsome ascent of Wr
ale. Along this road the Pikes			1	nose is commenced at th
wear their beldest features.		The road winds steeply to	1	nose is commenced at the place. The retrospective view are fine. Wanshil Pike is see
		the summit of	İ	in the distance.
At the spot where the Coun-	-	WRYNOSE.	۵.	The Carrs, and Coniston Fel.
des of Cumberland, Westmor-	-		8	Traces of a Roman road over
and, and Lancashire unite, he Three Shire Stones are	1	(Pronounced locally Raymus.) Enter Lancashire.		both Hardknot and Wryno are yet remaining.
he Three Shire Stones are	i 1	THISE TWICKSITIE		
	1 1	Descend to		
The ascent of Hardknot is be-	271	Cockley Beck Bridge,	104	The Duddon bends at th
um; the highest part of the till is on the right.	ı 1	over the Duddon.		place; and, passing throug
	1 1	Enter Cumberland.		the beautiful vale of Seatl waite, enters Morecambe Ba
	1			near Broughton. The distant
From this summit there is a	051	Summit of	10.	between Cockley Beck as
nagnificent view of Scawfell like and Scawfell. On the left			134	Broughton by the road is miles. The pedestrian is stron
he Irish See is seen : and, in	1	HARD KNOT.	ı	By advised to traverse this ve
lear weather, the Isle of Man.	i			ley, unsurpassed in picturesquand retired beauty by any oth
laif way down the hill, and bout 190 yards from the road,				
re the faintly visible remains		•		be approached from Conisto
f a Roman fortification called	-	ļ		be approached from Conisto by the Walna Scar road. The is an inn at Newfield, 4 or
lardknot Castle, once a place f importance.	, 1			ds an inn at Newfield, 4 or miles down the valley. Th
•	1 {	Descend into		Duddon is the subjector a serie
that lone camp on Hard- knot's height,	' 1			of sounets by Wordsworth.
These Guardians bent the knee to		ESKDALE.	'	This beautiful vale is watere
Jove and Mars.		570 P-1- P-11		by the Esk, which, after
The mountains encireling	244	er. Esk Bridge.	13	by the Kek, which, after course of about 16 miles, enter the sea near Ravenglass. Th
shdale, are the Seathwalte	. 1			valley is narrow at the spo
ells on the left, and projec- ions from Scawfell on the		į į		where it is entered, but
ght.	1	l i		widens rapidly towards the
		į		hamlets and a few scatters
		!		houses. Great numbers of shee
				are pastured in it.

	_			
on Marif Phula Alexanders.	E A	<u>.</u> 1	I I	OF LEFT FROM ARRESTM
The Wool Pack, a small inn, it a short distance from the read.	23	Dawson Ground.	15	Birker Force, a fine castude, may be seen from the cond amongst the citils. The recta
The inn is a little to the right of the read. At this place a mountain read leaves	22	Bout vill.	16	around are very grand. At the schoolhouse a read strikes off to the left, conduct- ing to Dalegarth Hall, now a
Rebdale, and passing Burumeor farm, outers Wastdale Head between the Serves and Scaw-				form house, but formerly a residence of the Stanleys of Pensonby, at which directions
this, 6 miles. The latter moun- min may be accorded from Estadale.		'		will be given to a noble water- full, called Stanley Gill or Dalegarth Force. The stream
On elevated ground, 4 miles sends of Bout, there is a lonely stars, with a rocky island in its sentre, called Devoke Water.				is eroused three times by weed- on bridges on approaching the fall. The chann is exceedingly grand. Beturning, the Est-
About half a mile from its floot are some ruins called Barn- least, which, asserting to tradi-			1	dale and Wastdale mountains, with Stawful amongst them, are seru in fine outline.
tion, were a Danish city. The situation is marked by several small piles of stones. He record of such a place has, however,	18	Bridge over the Mite.	90	Road to Ravengian, a small town, 19 miles from Ulverston, and 16 miles from Whitehaven,
come down to us. A number of silver coins have been found int it.		Fine view of the coast from the road between the		ionated in an arm of the on al the confinence of the Esk, LTL and Mite. Munoaster Castle, Lord Munoaster's seat, is near
Here a read diverges to	164	two bridges. Se er. Santon Bridge,	.,,	it. Black Combs, a lofty hill, 7 miles to the south of the
Nother Wastdale village, one mile from the foot of Want Water. From Latterbarrow		across the Irt, which flows from Wast Water.		view of the coast. The Welch wountains, and the Isi- of Man, are within the boundary of the view.
an eminence, under which the road passes, there is a fine view of the lake.				In the churchyard is a stone pillar of great antiquity, covered with illerible carv-
Road to Strands, four miles.	13	Gosforth vill.	25,	ings. Possonby Hall, Wm. Sten- ley, Esq.
One mile above this bridge	10	Se er. Calder Bridge.	28	Here there are two good hum.
ure the remains of Calder Ab- bry, founded in 1184, for menks of the Cictorcian swice. The	6	EGREMONT.	332	
abbey stands on the grounds pertaining to Captain Irwin's residence. Ecakle Grove, F. L. R. Dykes				Spring Field, Robt. Jeffer- son Esq.
Ingwell, Mrs Gunson. Summer Grove, Major Spec-	3	WHITEHAVEN.	35	Linethwalte, George Harrison, Res.
Bra			1	Hensingham House, Henry Jefferson, Esq.

e Egyement is a nest market town, containing about 2000 inhabitants, seated at the distance of two many and a half from the coats, upon the banks of the Essan, the stream which flower from Kanserdalt Lake. It is extend to have been a become a tendent of the Parliamentary representatives were remarked for their services; and that, to avoid the exposes of a member, the burgesses positioned to the content of th

ON RIGHT PROM WHITEHA.	Keevio		Whitehe	ON LEFT FROM WHITEHA.
Scilly Bank, 500 feet. In the neighbourhood of Moresby, is the site of Arbeia, a Roman station, where various antique remains have been disvered. All marks of the station have been long defaced by the plough		WHITEHAVEN.	24	A handsome freestone arch, with an entablature adomed with the arms of the Lowther family, spans the road on leaving the town for the north. Moresby Church: Moresby
Rose Hill, Gilfrid Hartiey,	24	Moresby Vill.	3	Hall, Miss Tate.
Roseneath, Mrs. Solomon.				Parton and Harrington, two small sea-ports, are near Mores-
Road to Lowes Water.	234		31	hv.
Prospect, Capt. Caldecott. Gilgarron (Walker).	22	Distington Vill.	5	At the south-end of the vil- lage, are the ruins of Hayes Castle, once the residence of the
The road is for some miles in the vale of the Derwent. This river takes its name on issuing from Derwentwater. It subse- quently enters Bassenthwaite Lake, and finally, after winding through a pleasant country, enters the sea at Workington.	204	Brigham Chapelon the left. The village is half a mile to the right.	61	Moresby family.
A description of this town is appended to No. VII.	13	COCKERMOUTH, seated on the Derwent, at the junction of the Cocker.		from each other. The former is a sea-port, carrying on a considerable coasting trade. There are several extensive
Sale Fell.	10	Wheat Sheaf.	17	collieries in the neighbourhood,
The valley through which the road passes, is watered by a small stream, which enters the large bay, near the foot of Hassenthwaite Water, called Peel Wyke.	81	BASSENTHWAITE LAKE.	184	chiefly belonging to H. C. Cur- wen, Esq. of Workington Hall. Road to Carlisle, skirting the foot of the lake. This lake is approached at its widest part. It is four miles
The opposite shore is plea- santly indented with several promontories, the three princi- pal of which are called Scar-		Pheasant Inn.	19	in length, about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and seventy-two feet in extreme depth.
ness, Braidness, and Bowness. There is a fine breadth of cul- tivated land, sprinkled with hamlets and solitary houses, between the lake and the moun- tains. The road traverses a thickly	61	Smithy Green. The road passes along the margin of Bassenthwaite Water.		Skiddaw on its east side, furnishes, in combination with the water, many splendid views. Beyond the head, are Wallow and Falcon Crags, backed by Bleaberry Fell and High Seat. At the foot of Skiddaw, is Dodd
wooded country, at the base of Wythop Fells, Barf, and Lord's Seat. One of West's stations is at Beck Wythop, whence, says he, the whole cultivated				Fell, and in the distance Hel- vellyn is visible. In front of a portion of Skiddaw, called Long Side, and near the margin of the lake, stand Bassenthwaits Church and Mirehouse, the re-
land, between the lake and the mountains, is seen in all it beauty, and Skiddaw appears nowhere of such majestic height as from this place.		Thornthwaite Vill.		aidence of J. S. Spedding, Esq. A road, nine miles in length, leads through Newlands to
		Newlands.	_	Buttermere. The lower part of the vale is picturesque, the
Many pretty villag adorn this little village. From emission	14		254	upper, wild.
in the neighbourhood, views both of Darwestwater and Has- seathwaite Lake are command		Long Bridge KESWICK.	27	Grissdale Pike, a true object. Greta Hali, the residence of the

ON RIGHT PROM HENWICE.	Cockern	KESWICK.	From Keswick	ON LEFT PROP KREWICK.
Vicar's or Derwent Isle.	254 25	Rend to the Laks.	1	Castle Head, an eminene from which there is a beautifu
Lords Isle. Friar Crag pre- sers into the lake a little be- rond. Cat Bells are fine objects on the opposite above, Griss- late, and Causey Pikes are to the left of them.	1			view of the lake. Wallow Orag Falcon Orag.
Behind Barrow House is a macade of 194 feet full. The many topped Skiddaw,	831	Barrow House. S. Z. Langton Esq.	2	Road to the hamlet calle Watendiath, placed near tarn in a descinte and narrow vale.
diffing its gigantic bulk beyond the foot of the lake, is a grand bulest. Crosstwalte Church will be observed lying at its base. Southey lies interred	22}	Lowdore Hotel.	3	Thrang Orag. The celebrated fall lies be hind the hotel, on the stream running from Watendiat. Tarn. Its height is 100 feet
base. Southey lies interred here, and a recumbent effect of the Poet, cut in while marble, by Lough, has been rrected to his memory. Grange Bridge, and the vil-	22	Borrowdale Hotel.	81	Tarn. Its height is 100 fee Gowder Orag on the left, Shej herd's Crag on the right of th fall.
Grange Bridge, and the vil- age of Grange. The road	213		4	Grange Crag.
eturns to Keswick by the west nargin of Derwent Water. Bor- towdale, a valley 6 miles long, and containing 8000 acres, is now entered. It is watered in the whole length by the standing	303	Castle Crag on the right. "From the summit of this rock the views are so singularly great and pleas- ing, that they ought never to be omitted."		There is a good view from this eminence. Shortly before reaching this point, a road de viates to, and passes, Bowde Stone, re-entering the man- road a little beyond. This mass of rock has been likened to
brange, which, after it issues rom Derwent Water, takes he name of Derwent. At Castle Crag the road and the		WEST.		A stranded ship with keel up turn'd that rests
ord of the river occupy all the ervel portion, but beyond the rale widens considerably. A- sore Rosthwatts the valley di- ides into two branches; the sastern branch is called Stome- hwatte. Borrowdale formerly selonged to Furness Abbey.				Careless of winds or wave. It is 62 feet long, 50 feet high and 50 feet in circumference it has been estimated to weigh 1971 tons, and to contain 35,00 cubic feet. The view hence i exquisitely beautiful.
Here is a small inn. This is the widest part of the valley. The mountain Glaramara is sen in front. Scawfell Pikes, low/bil and Great Gavel are sen over Senthwaits.		Rosthwaite vill.	6	Haif a mile beyond, nea Borrowdale Chapel, a road di verges to the valley and villag of Stonethwaite. Eagle Crag! a fine rock near the latter. I mountain path proceeds ove the Stake, a lotty pass, inb
•	18	🗫 cr. Seatollar Bridge.	78	Languale. Near this bridge the roalinto Wastdale, by Sty Head strikes off.
The ascent of Buttermere Haws, which rises to the height of 1100 flat above the sea, is sew commenced. The retro- pective views are fine. A po- tion of Edvellyn is sen over the Borrowdale and Armbeth felia.		Seatoliar. Abraham Pisher, Esq. Descend into Buttermere dase.	8	The well known black leasening, and the inancese Bor rowdale Yews, are near Seatel lar. The former is the call lar. The kind in Ragiand The largest of the yews is 8 feet in girth.
Yew Orng. The upper part of this vale is exceedingly wild rel unsultivated.	154	Honister Crag.	10	Honister Orag, 1700 feet high Here are some valuable slat quarries belonging to Genera Wyndham.

	, ,			
OR SIGHT PROM RESWICK	Cocker	Houister Crag.	1001	ON LEFT FROM HERWICK
A few houses placed half a mile above the head of Butter mere Water, " under the most		Gatescarth.	12	A mountain path conducts by the pass called Scarf Gap into Emercial Riack Sail, another
extraordinary amphitheatre of mountainous rocks that ever eye heheld."	ri	On the eastern margin of	ĺ	pus kads into Wastdale
This lake is one and a half		BUTTERMERE LAKE.	1	The lofty mountains som above the opposite above .e Hay Stacks, High Orag, High Stile, and Red Pike. Between
miles long, and half a mile broad; and at its deepest part is 30 feet deep. Char is taken plentifully. The distance be- tween this lake and Crummock Water is about three quarters	1	Hamess (General Benson) on the left.	13	Stile, and Red Pike. Between the two latter is a tarn, the stream running from which makes a pretty waterfull.
of a mile. The Chapel has been lately rebuilt; before, it was the most diminutive in the kingdom.	114	Buttermere vill. With a good Inn. Woodhouse (R. Jopson,	14	1 -
A road, nine miles in length, elimbs a steep Haws upwards of 1000 feet high, and descending into Keskadale and Newlands,	.	Esq.,) on the left. Along the eastern shore of	1	Water. Its height is 136 feet. A mountain path leads by this fall, and Floutern Tarn into
This lake is about three miles	ĺ	CRUMMOCK WATER. "The mountains of the		Ennerdale, 6 miles, Having wound round a bold promontory called Rannerdale Knott, a splendid view of the
broad. Its depth is in some parts 190 feet. It abounds with than and fine trout. There are		vale of Buttermere and Crummock are no where so		a grand object on the other margin. From its foot there
three small islands close to the shore at the head of the lake. A little before reaching Long-		impressive as from the bo- som of Crummock Water." Wordsworth.		juts a narrow promontory, sittle above which there is a remarkably fine view. The mountains on the east above are Whiteless Pike, Ladhouse,
thwaite, a few houses to the left of the road, some high ground is interposed between the road and the lake. The	8	Longthwaite vill.	17	Windlight, and Whiteligh.
the road and the lake. The road afterwards passes between Haws on the left, and White- side on the right.				Four miles from Buttermere, the road from Scale Hill to Cockermouth is entered. A turn must be made to the left.
Lowes Water, which sends a stream into Crummock Lake is about one mile and a half dis-	7	Scale Hill. Foulsyke (Misses Skelton).	181	place, where the tourist would
tant. This lake is three quar- ters of a mile long, scarcely one quarter broad, and about 60	- 1	To Whitehaven, 14 miles by Ullock and Moresby. To Egremont, 15 miles by		do well to stay a few days. The village is about a quarter of a mile from the river Cocker, which flows from Crummock
het in extreme depth. It lies between Low Fell in the south, and Blake Fell in the north.		Lamplugh and Eunerdale Bridge.		Water, and is here crossed by a bridge of five arches. A good prospect is obtained from an eminence in Mr Marshall's
The scenery round its foot is, contrary to the general rule, finest at its foot, and here it is very grand. Melbreak forms a striking feature in the views.		To Calder Bridge, by the same places, 17 miles. To Keswick by Lorton and		wood. The pedestrian may make his way by the stream! issuing from Floutern Tarn be- hind Melbreak into Ennerdale.
	6	Whinlatter, 12 miles.	194	seven miles.
Road under Whiteside to Kerwick which shortens the distance by two miles. For horsemen and pedestrians it is				passes through the vale of Lor- ton on the east bank of the Cocker. This vale presents many richly picturesque views It is three silles in length, with
Deviation of the road through	4		214	It is three iffles in length, with many elevated hills around but not lefty enough to cast gloom upon the smiling aspect
hmous yew tree, " pride of, Lorton vale," stands near the junction of this road with that from Earwish to Conkermouth.	3	Enter the Keswick and Cockermouth road.	22}	of the seenery. Larton Hall, E. Brides, Boy
		9 miles from Keswick. COCKERMOUTH,	254	
·	'			

COCKERMOUTH is an ancient borough, and neat market town, containing 4506 inhabitants, seated at the junction of the Cocker with the Derwent, from which circumstance it derives its name. It sent two representatives to Parliament as early as the twenty-third year of Edward I.; and, by the Reform Act, it has still the privilege of returning 'one member. The honour and castle of Cockermouth belong to Lord Leconfield. The ruins of this ancient fortress, formerly a place of great strength, are seated on a bold eminence which rises from the east bank of the Cocker. It was built soon after the Norman Conquest by Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale, of whose successors it was for many centuries the baronial seat. In 1648 it was garrisoned for King Charles, but being afterwards taken by the Parliamentarians, was dismantled by them, and has ever since lain in ruins, with the exception of a small part which the late Earl of Egremont sometimes inhabited. The Gateway Tower, embellished with the arms of the Umfravilles, Multens, Lucies, Percies, and Nevilles, is a striking object. On the north side of the town is a tumulus, called Toot's Hill; one mile to the west are the remains of a rampart and ditch of an encampment 750 feet in circuit, called Fitt's Wood. On the summit of a hill at Pap Castle, a village one mile and a half south-west of Cockermouth, are the traces of a Roman castrum. A great number of antique remains have been discovered at this place, and in the neighbourhood. The castrum was subsequently the residence of the above-mentioned Waldieve, by whom it was demolished, and the materials used in the construction of Cockermouth Castle. This town has the honour of being the birth-place of the Poet Wordsworth, who was born here on the 7th April 1770. Tickell, the poet, Addison's friend, was born at Bridekirk. two miles distant.

The seats in the neighbourhood are—Dovenby Hall (F. L. B. Dykes, Esq.), three miles north-west. Tallentire Hall (William Browne, Esq.), three and a half miles north. Isel Hall (William Wybergh, Esq.), three and a half miles north-east. Woodhall (J. S. Fisher, Esq.), two and a half miles north. Derwent Bank (John Steel, M.P.) The Higham (T. A. Hoskins, Esq.)

The distances to the principal towns in the neighbourhood are—Maryport, seven miles; Workington, eight miles; Keswick, by Whinlatter, twelve miles; by Bassenthwaite Water, thirteen and a half miles; Whitehaven, fourteen miles; Wigton, sixteen miles; Carliale, twenty-seven miles.

он минт рвом какитск.	P To	KESWICK. For 73 miles the road is the same as the former No.	From	ON LEFT FROM RESWICE.
ŀ	001	same as the former No.		# Showlless
	zog	er. Seatollar Bridge. Road to the left.	7	attention to things so unobtru
The wad mine is in a recess	225	Cr. Seathwaite Bridge.	84	sive," mys Wordsworth, speak ing of the rude bridges of thi
miled Gillercoom, in the side of the mountain on the right.		Keppel Crag and Hind Crag	-	district, " will excuse me if point out the proportion be
The path crosses the stream at Far Bridge ; from this place an immense mass of rock called		on the left.		of the arch, the lightness of th
Libijeine Mione is visible.		Seathwaite vill.		parapet, and the graceful man ner in which its curve follow
the mine are the famous yew trees. Advancing, Taylor's Gill forms a fine cascade after rain.	214	∰ or. Stockley Bridge.	9	faithfully that of the arch."
		The road winds precipi- tously up Aaron End.		Bay's Brown. Taylor's Gill Band.
Sty Head Tarn, a desolate				
Sty Head Tarn, a desolate sheet of water, beyond which Great End rises abruptly. Par- ther on is Scawfell Pikes.— Borinkling Tarn, which sends				Saddleback is seen over leed rowdale.
Sprinkling Tarn, which sends a stream into Sty Head Tarn, is half a mile to the east. These tarns serve as guides in the	19	Sty Head.	12	A magnificent pass elevated 1250 feet above the valley. The road descends very steeply be
tarns serve as guides in the secent of the Pikes from Bor- rowdale.	2			tween Great Gable on the right
		l	١.	the left, to Wastdale Head,
A mountain road of six miles conducts from Wastdale Head, between Lingmell and the Screes, into Eakdals. The pedestrian and horseman may reach Ennerdale by the pass of Black Sall, or, by traversing another pass called Scarf Gap,		Wastdale Head	14	the left, to Wastiale Head, level and secluded valley, of few hundred acres, at the hea- of Wast Waster, shut in both lofty mountains that rice like walls from it.
may enter Buttermere dale at Gatescarth. This path is six miles in length.	12	Head of Wast Water.	154	This lake is 3 miles in length and about half a mile broad
Overbeck makes a pleasing easuade some distance above the bridge.	14	Se er. Overbeck Bridge.	16	The grand mountains and bar rocks around this lake, inve
The finest view of the valley		Turn to see the pano-		it with a peculiar air of descintion. The Screes, whose side
is observed from the north- west extremity of the Serees.		rams of mountains at the head of the valley, Yew-	l	"shiver in all the subdue colours of the rainbow," exten
		head of the valley, Yew- barrow, Kirkfell, Great Gable, Lingmell, Scawfell Pikes, and Scawfell		along the whole length of th opposite shore, whilst the ros passes under Yewbarrow an Buchbarrow Pite. Wastdale Hall.
N. Waatdale, a pretty village with two inns. The tourist making it his head quarters for a few days, will find many plea- sant excursions in the vici- nity. The view of Wast Water commanded from Lat-	11	Nother Wastdale.	20	Galeayke, Mrs. Rawson. From a field fronting this, there is one of the best view not only of the head, but of the whole body, of the lake. From no other point of view are the colours of the Screen most.
terbarrow, a rocky hill in the	78	Se cr. Bleng Bridge.	234	beautiful, more majestic the loutline, more magnificent th
terbarrow, a rocky hill in the neighbourhood, is extremely fine. A curious ravine called Hawi Gill, in the south-mat extremity of the Screen, is worth		Gosforth vill.	94	Frowning chim.
			1	The road from Gusforth t Egrement has been describe to No. V.
of mountain rambles, may pass along the summit of the Screes and descend to Wastdale Head.		Se cr. Calder Bridge.	27	
The views from this clerated situation are magnifecent.		EGREMONT.	21	

ON H. GHT PROM KRSWICK.	E S		From Keen lak.	ON LEFT FROM EDITOR.
	_	KESWICK.	_	
One nufle and three-quarters from Keswick, on an eminence to the right of the old road to Penrith, is a Druidion! Circle	171		•	Greta Hank Bridge Greta Bank, Thon Spedding Res.
	154	er. Naddle Bridge.	왜	Latrigg, " Skiddawn Cub."
Road into St. John's Vale, also	154		2)	
through Matterdale to Ullar- water and Patterdale, fourteen and a half miles from Keswick.	142	cr. New Bridge.	34	The Riddings, Joseph Craster, Esq.
Road into St. John's Vale.	14	THRELKELD VILL.	4	" And see beyond that hamlet
The read lies under Saddle- back, a mountain of somewhat- inferior elevation to Skiddaw. Its summit is difficult of access, but the views are extensive. On the south and east, it commands finer prospects than Skiddaw, but on other sides they are much intercepted. Its geolo- gical structure is similar to that		The stream watering this vale, is called the Glenderannakin, until its confluence with St. John's Beck, after which it is termed the Greta. Scales.	59	The rain't towers of Thresheld Hall." This hall was once the residence of Sir Lancelot Thresheld, a powerful might in the reign of Henry VII. It is now occupied as a furn-house. The Earl of Lonsdale is proprietor.
of Skiddaw.	1.13			ret.
Mell Fell, a conical hill, formed of a curious conglome-		Over moorish uninteresting ground.	_	From the hill near the eighth mile-stone from Keswick, there is a fine view over the vale of
rate.	11	Moor End.	7	Threlkeld to the Newland's Mountains.
Road through Matterdale to Ulleswater.	84	Troutbeck Rall. Station.	91	Road to Hosketh-new-Mar-
Slate has now disappeared, and new red sandstone taken its place.	63	Penruddock Vill. Observe the peculiar shape of Blenoathara, from which the other name of that		Greystoke Castle, two miles on the left. The park is very extensive. The mannion was unfortunately burnt down May 1966. Greystoke Church, built in the reign of Edward IL, contains some anodent mona-
Road through Dacre to Pooley Bridge, at the flot of Ulles- water, four miles. Dacre Castle, formerly the residence of the	5	mountain is taken.	15	ments. Many relies of anti- quity abound in the neighbour- house.
famous border family of Dacre, has been converted into a farm- house. The name is derived from the exploits of one of their anossters, at the siege of Acre—	24	Stainton Vill.	154	One mile and a half to the right, Dalemain, E. W. Hasell, Esq.
the St. Jean d'Acre of modern timesin the Holg Land under Richard Cœur de Lion. As- other branch of this clan was settled at Glisland in Cumber- land. There are many ballads	14	Red Hills.	162	Half a mile beyond Stainton, the road from Penrith to Ullea- water deviates to the right. Hence there is a obarming view of the Vale of Penrith, and the mountains circling Ulleawater,
and traditions which still "" proclaim "" proclaim Douglas or Daere's conquaring name." Bede says, that a monastery once stood at Daere, and about 800. a congress was hald here.		PRNRITH		which lake is hidden by Dun- maliet, a wooded hill at its foot. Yan eath Hall, is seen on the banks of the Easmont, two miles from Pearith on the right. Birerill, L. Dust, Sw.
980, a congress was held here, at which King Athelstan, ac- our panied by the King of Cum- barland, received homege from Constantine, King of Scotland.		1 BNB111		and desired to a sent and

• a. instead of the first ave miles and three quarters of the road given below, the Tourist may oron. Entage on the road to Kental, turning to the right a little beyond, to Yanwath vill. (two miles, learning King Arthur's Round 'Lable on the left. Here is Yanwath fiall, an ancient cassellated building, a good pecines of the old Westmorfand Hall. Sockbridge vill. is a mile further. The hall at this place is a unit isserving the actiention of the artist. Barron church is seen on the right a mile beyond. Poole, Bridge is reached five miles and three quarters from Penrith.
It has been recommended, that, in order to see the lower part of Ulls Water to advantage, the Westmangis abould be traversed for three or fear margin abould be traversed for three or fear miles; a beat might be in readiness to convey the stranger across the lake to the road assembly taken.

		ertally taken.		
ON RIGHT FROM PENRITM.	Ambles.		Prom Penrith.	ON LEFT FROM PRINTITE.
Road t. Keswick.	224 234	10. 110 1110	14	1
Waterfoot, Col. Salmend.		Dalemain Park.		Dalemain, E.W. Hasell, Eq. Dunmailet upon which stands a Koman fort.
To reach Peoley Bridge a quarter of a mile distant at the foot of the lake, a turn must be made to the left.		ULLSWATER.	58	
The Sun is an excellent hotel, at Pooley Bridge, where post-horses and boats can be obtained. There is a good view of the lake from Dunmallet, a hill near the village.		Rampsbeck Lodge on the left.		extreme depth. It is divided promontories into three sections, called reaches, of un-equal size, the smallest being the highest, and the largest the middle reach. Four small
Road to New Church, so called, in distinction from Old Church, which stood on the margin of the lake. The for- mer was consecrated by Bishop Ogiethurpe in 1556, while on his way to crown Queen Eliaso- beth; an Office he had sono to regret having undertakes, when all the other prelates when all the other prelates when all the above as well as Bishops were shortly after- wards deprived.	17	Watermillock.	74	islands adorn the uppermost, the scenery around which is of the grandest description. Haisteads, William Marshall, Faq. on a promontory, called Skelley Net. On the Committee of
This fine park, belonging to Henry Howard, kee, of Oorby, contains upwards of 1000 acres, the west of 1000 acres, the contained with deer, the contained with the contained the contained with the contained margin, a considerable transmission called How Grain enters the lake.	15	Enter Gowbarrow Park.	9‡	In Gowbarrow Park, says Wordsworth, the lover of Ra- ture might linger for hours. Here is a powerful brook, which dashes among recks through a deep glem hung en every side with a rich and happy intermisture of native wood; here are beds of luxu- rians ern, aged hawthorns, and holles decked with honey mekkies r and fullow deer glanc-
Lyulph's Tower, a hunting seat, the property of Mr How- ard. There is a splendid view of the lake from the front.	134	Apply here for admis- sion to Airey Force.	11	ing and bounding over the lawns and through the thick-
List, ye who pass by Lyulpha There is how softly then Let Airs Perce, that toerest bests Airs Perce, that toerest Pounh from the woody giest! Jim mests for a solemn vale! Airs halve research ground to him who entakes on the gate the him who entakes on the gate the him who entakes on the gate Batteriol of the entake! WORDSWONTH's florencers desided.	į	≦V cr. Airey Bridge. Road to Keswick through Matterdale 104 miles.		A mile above the bridge the stream is precipitated down a fall of eighty flet. Two wooden bridges are thrown across the bridges are thrown across the below the fall. The banks are beautifully wooded, and the sensory around of inconcess able magnifector. Birth Pall rises rapidly from the expession margin.

on wony prom printith.	Prom		Pearls	OR LANT PROM PERRITH
Gier coyn House, an old pic- tures as farm house belonging. Stybarrow Crag. This rook. Stybarrow Crag. This rook. Stybarrow Crag. This rook menty allows room for the road between it and the ake. The dale landers, headed by a Mouney, once made a successful stand against a troop of Scottlah mosatroopers at this place. The leader was thereafter stybe leader was thereafter stybe for many years by his deseendants. Billierry Crag.		Cr. Glencoyn Meck. Enter Westmorland. ULLISWATER HOTEL. Cr. Glenridding Beck.	1	A promotory from Birk Fell terminates the second mask. The first island, House Holm. Glearidding House, Rev. H. Askev. This stream takes its rise in Reppel Cove and Red Trans, which lie near the estimate of Helvellyn. That mountain helvellyn. That mountain lie accorded through this gien. Place Fell, with a patch of
Patterdale Hall A mountain road, practicable only for horsemen and pedes- trians, conducts through Griss- dale into Grasmere.				oultivated ground on which are two farm houses lying at its base, has a striking effect on the opposite shore.
Patterdale Chapel. In the churchyard is one of the many large yews which grow in this sountry. The streams from Grissdale	બ	⊕V cr. Grisedale Beck. Patterdale vill. Queen's Hotel.	15	Two good hotels at this place, which, if the Tourist have time, should be made his head-quarters for some days, as there is much to see in the
and Deepdale join their waters shortly before entering the lake, St Sunday Crag. Brother's Water, backed by Dive Crags and other accilvi- ties, clothed with native wood. This small sheet of water is	84	SC cr. Deepdale Beck.	161	neighbourhood. Road into Marimdale across Despdale Reck. The road is now through flas meadows on the banks of the stream, to another branch which flows from Brother's Water.
mid to take its name from the fircumstance of two brothers having been once drowned in it whilst ekating.	6ŧ	High Hartsope. Enter the common and climb the pass of	18	Hartsope Village. Hayer Water, a tarn well known is the angier, lies between High Street and Grey Crag, twe miles above Hartsope. And Tarn in the same neighbour bood is noted for the emperies flavour of its trout.
The summit of the pass is freed in by the Red Screes on the right, and Woundale Head on the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left. The large block of the left large l	34	Kirkstone.	21	Within the mind strong funcion work, A deep delight the busen thrille, Oft as I pass along the fark Oft has I pass along the fark Of these fiveran hills. Aspiring read I that larvis to hide Thy daring in a vaporry buser Not celdem may the hour return When then shalt be my guide. 0 0 0 Who centes not hither no by shall know,
the valley of Troutback. At the point of deviation, a small im has lately been exceted. In the iscessort, which is encessively steep, the views of Windormers seed, the views of Windormers was Wanshill This is on the Manshill This is on the high to the maght of the vals.		AMBLESIDE	242	How beautiful the vale below ; Nor can be gaves how lightly long The breek adoms the reshy steage WORDSWORTH

ON RIGHT FROM PENRITH.	E S			ON LEFT FROM PENRITE.
i		PENRITH.		
The Vicerage.				
	25	er. Ramont Bridge.	1	Cariston Hall, John Cowper,
At the corner of the field, at the first lane on the right, be-	-	= w cr. remont proge.	•	Beq.
would Eamont Bridge, is King				The Eamout and Lowther are tributaries of the Eden, be-
youd Eamont Bridge, is King Arthur's Round Table. A short		Enter Westmorland.		fore entering which they form
distance down the lane, on the				a junction.
right, is Mayborough, another relic of the dark ages. The read proceeds through Tirrel and	243	Cr. Lowther Bridge.	1	Brougham Hall, the Windsor
proceeds through Tirrel and		_		of the North. In the vicinity
Barton to Pooley Bridge.				is Brougham Castle, a fine ruin, the property of descendants
	234	OUA 75111	93	
Clifton Hall, a farm-house,	203	Clifton Vill.	-4	"The stout Lord Cliffords that
an ancient turretted massion.		į	i	did fight in France."
Here are the gates leading to				# ma w
the Bari of Lonedale's magni- seent Park of 600 acres, and to			Į.	Upon Clifton Moor, a skir- mish took place in 1745, between
the Castle.	1			the retreating troops of the Pre- tender and the army under the
Hackthorpe Hall, also a farm-	21	Hackthorpe Vill.	5	tender and the army under the
house. The birth-place of John first Viscount Lousdale. The	l		ı	Duke of Cumberland, in which fifteen were killed on both sides.
first Viscount Lonsdale. The Lowther family have immense	19	Thrimby Vill.	7	Mention is made of this inci-
		Infinity viii.	′	dent in Waverley.
possessions in the neighbour-		}	1	1
Shap, anciently Heppe, a long	16	Shap Vill.	10	On the south-east of bhap, by
etraceline village. The remains	1	Inna		the road side, are two lines of
of an abbey, founded in 1180, are a mile to the west on the	1	Greyhound, King's Arma.	ł	unhewn granite, called Carl Lofts. A mile to the north-case
banks of the Lowther. Unly a		o.o, avada, ming s ziniz.	1	of the same village, there is an
tower of the Church is stand- ing, but it appears to have been	14	Shap Toll Bar.	19	of the same village, there is an ancient circle of large stones,
at one time an extensive struc-	1 **	Damp Ton Dag.	1.2	both these remains are suppo-
ture. A road turns off at Shap	1	1	1	
to Hawes Water, six miles.	1	1	1	1 :
l — —	١	Over the elevated moorish	ıļ .	1
Wastdale Head, a granitie mountain, from which blocks	12	tract called Shap Fells.	14	Shap Spa, a medicinal spring
of immense size, have been car-		1	i	which annually draws a crowd
ried, by some extraordinary means, into Lancashire and	1	Steep descent under Bre-	i	of visitors, is a mile to the cast in the midst of the moor. The
Staffordshire, in one direction	1	therdale Bank to	1	water is of nearly similar qua-
and to the coast of Yorkshire is	4	1	1	lity to that at Learnington. There is an excellent hotel in
another, upwards of 100 miles	1		1	the vicinity of the spring.
from the parent rock. In order to enter Yorkshire, they must have been drifted over Stain	. 9	High Borrow Bridge,	17	This is the last stage to Ken-
have been drifted over Stain	ł	over the Lune.	1	dal.
moor, 1400 feet in elevation.	. 7	Forest Hall.	1.0	TIPLE AND DOLLARS S.
Low-Bridge House, Richard Fothergill, Esq.			19	Whinfell Beacon, 1800 feet.
is neverthan't wafe	5	1	23	Hollow through which the
1	1	1	1	Sprint from Longsleddale flows. This narrow and picturesque
1	J	i	1	vale commences near Garnett
Three miles north of Kends from Otter Bank, a beautifu	4	1	1	Bridge, and runs six miles
view of that town, with the	•	1	1	northwards, between steep and rocky declivities. A path at its
Castle Hill on the left, is ob	-	1	1	head crosses Gatescarth Pass,
	1	1	1	having Harter Pell on the left, and Branstree on the right, in-
•	1	1	t	ito Mardale, at the head of
	1.	6	1	Hawes Water.
Mint Berro, Mas. Milarter	4 ,	and cr. Mint Bridge	25	Beneon Knot, 1696 feet.
	1	KENDAL	94	1
1	i		1 36	St. George's Church.
i	t	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1
	<u> </u>	 		

336 SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

1 77							
Names of Mountains.	Height in feet.						
Scawfell Pike (Cumberland)	3208						
Scawfell (Comberland)	8161						
Helvellyn (Cumberland and Westmorland)	8118						
Skiddaw (Cumberland)	8058						
Bowfell (Cumberland and Westmorland)	2960						
Great Gable (Cumberland)	2949						
Pillar (Cumberland)	2927						
Crossfell (Cumberland and Durham)	2928						
Fairfield (Westmorland)	2862						
0.1111-1.70-1.1.71	2847						
0 (0) 1 1 1 1 1	2805						
St. Sunday Crag (Westmerland)	2755						
High Street (Westmorland)	2718						
High Street (Westmoriand)	2697						
Hart Crag, Rydall Head (Westmorland)	2650						
Red Pike (Cumberland)							
Grisedale Pike (Cumberland)	2605						
Coniston Old Man (Lancashire)	2633						
Glaramara (Cumberland)	2560						
Hill Bell (Westmorland)	2476						
Harrison Stickle (Langdele Pikes (Westmorland)	∫2401						
Harrison Stickle Langdale Pikes (Westmorland)	72323						
Carrock Fell (Cumperiand)	2173						
High Pike, Caldbeck Fells (Cumberland)	2165						
Walna Scar (Lancashire) Black Combe (Cumberland) Honister Crag (Cumberland)	2035						
Black Combe (Cumberland)	1974						
	1700						
Wansfell (Westmorland)	1581						
Dent Hill (Cumberland)	1130						
Loughrigg Fell (Westmorland)	1101						
Mell Fell (Cumberland)	1000						
Penrith Beacon (Cumberland)	966						
Scilly Bank, near Whitehaven (Cumberland) .	530						
Passes:—							
Nanbield, between Kentmere and Mardale							
(Westmorland)	2000						
(Westmorland) Grisedale Hause, between Patterdale and Gras-	2000						
mere	1929						
Gatescarth, between Longsleddale and Mardale	1020						
(Westmorland)	1925						
The Stake, between Langdale and Borrowdale	1576						
	1448						
Sty Head Tarn (Cumberland)	1440						
Hause, between Buttermere Dale and New-	4400						
lands (Cumberland)	1160						
Kirkstone (Westmorland)	1481						
Hause, between Buttermere and Borrowdale							
(Cumberland)	1100						
Dunmail Raise (Cumberland and Westmor.)	774						
Highest English Mountain, Scawfell Pike, Cumberland .	3,208 feet.						
Highest Welsh Mountain, Snowdon, Caernarvonshire .	8,571 ,,						
Highest Irish Mountain, Gurrane Tual, Kerry	8,404 ,,						
Highest Scottish Mountain, Ben Nevis, Inverness-shire	4,406 ,,						
	-, ,,						

Name	Extreme length by breadth in miles.	Extreme depth in feet.	Height in feet above the sea.
Windermere (Westm. and Lanc.) Ulleswater (Cumb. and Westm.) Coniston Water (Lancashire) Bassenthwaite Water (Cumberland) Derwentwater (Cumberland) Crummock Water (Cumberland) Wast Water (Cumberland) Hawes Water (Westmorland) Thirlemere (Cumberland) Ennerdale Water (Cumberland) Esthwaite Water (Lancashire) Buttermere (Cumberland) Grasmere (Westmorland) Lowes Water (Cumberland) Brother's Water (Westmorland) Rydalmere (Westmorland) Rydalmere (Westmorland) Sprinkling Tarn, Borrowdale) (Cumberland)	10 by 1 9 " 1 4 " 1 4 " 1 3 " 1 2 " 1 1 " 1 1 " 1 2 " 1 1 " 1 2 " 1 2 " 1 2 " 1 2 " 1 2 " 1 3 " 1 3 " 1 3 " 1 4 "	240 210 160 68 72 182 270 800 108 80 80 180 	184 380 147 210 222 240 204 448 478 217 247 208 156 2400 1960

SYNOPTICAL VIEW OF WATERFALLS.

Name.	Height in feet.	SITUATION.
Scale Force (Cumberland) .	156	South-west side of Cruin- mock Lake
Barrow Cascade (Cumb.)	124	East side of Derwentwater
Lowdore Cascade (Cumb.) .	100	East side of Derwentwater
Colwith Force (Westm.)	90	Little Langdale
Airey Force (Cumberland) .	80	West side of Ulleswater
Dungeon Gill Force (Westm.)	80	South-east side of Langdale Pikes
Stock Gill Force (Westm.) .	70	Ambleside
Birker Force (Cumberland) .	60	South side of Eskdale
Stanley Gill Force (Cumb.) .	60	South side of Eskdale
Sour Milk Force (Cumberland)	60	South side of Buttermere
Upper Fall, Rydal (West.) .	50	Rydal Park
Skelwith Force (Westm.) .	20	On the stream flowing from Elter Water

338 CXXL MANCHESTER TO BURY, HASLINGDEN, AND BLACKBURN, BY RAILWAY (EAST LANCASHIRE), 274 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Blackb.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
River Irwell, and be- yond, Broughton Hall, & Sedgely Park; and far- ther off, Heaton Park & Hall, Earl of Wilton. Irwell House. Prestwich. Outwood Lodge; 11 m. beyond, Polefield.	28	From Manchester, by Manchester and Bolton Railway, to Clifton Junction (p. 268). See cr. Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, and riv. Irwell.	4	Trafford Park, Sir H. De Trafford, Bart. Pendiston. Pendiston. Pendiston and beyond, Worsely Bail, Earl of Elleamera. Bailway to Bolton.
Stand Hall, 1; mile.	21]	Ringley Road St.	61	Ringley, 1 mile.
	20]	Radcliffe Bridge St.	72	To Bolton, 5 miles.
Radeliffe. Unsworth Lodge. To Rochdale, 64 miles. Near Bury, Chamber Hall. Here the great Sir Robt. Peel was born,	17 <u>}</u>	BURY ST. Follow course of river Irwell, which the line frequently crosses.	10	Air sworth, 8 miles. To Bolton, 5½ miles. Elton. Tottington.
and a monument to his memory has been erect- ed near Bury. Nuttall Hall.	•	Summerseat St.	12}	Holcoma.
2 miles beyond Rams- bottom Station is a	18‡	Ramsbottom St.	187	
branch line to Rawten- stall and Bacup, which follows the valley of the Irwell.		Leave valley of Irwell 1 m. before reaching		
	10}	Helmshore St.	17}	
Carter Place.	9	HASLINGDEN (p. 889).	18]	To Blackburn, by road,
	7	Baxenden St.	201	8 miles.
Accrington nouse, Col. J. Peel. Railway to Burnley, and thence, by Colne	5}	ACCRINGTON St. The inhabitants of Accring- ton are chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning and calico-	İ	
and Skipton, to Leeds.	4	printing. Pop. 1851, 7481. Church St.	281	Oswaldtwistle.
Dunken Halgh, H. Petre, Esq. Clayton Hall.		cr. Leeds and Liver- pool Canal.		
Rishton.	l	BLACKBURN (see p. 339).	271	

Bury is a considerable manufacturing town, situated on an eminence between the rivers Irwell and Roch. Although its present importance is of modern origin, it is a place of considerable antiquity, and was a Saxon town, as its name implies. The woollen manufacture, which is of ancient date, having been carried on here by the emigrant Flemings, is still prosecuted, though not on so extensive a scale, of late years, as the cotton manufacture. There are also in and near the town several extensive establishments for bleaching, calico-printing, iron founding, and machine making. The canal from Bury to Manchester

and Bolton, as well as railway communication, conduces materially to its trading prosperity. Bury possesses a small model barrack, a free school, public subscription library, a news-room, a botanical institution, a medical library, a dispensary, and a mechanic's institution, several churches and chapels, besides meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. One M.P. Pop. 37,568.

On the heath near Bury, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, mustered 20,000 men in favour of the Royal cause in 1642.

HASLINGDEN is a flourishing manufacturing town. The chapel contains a font of the time of Henry VII., as well as several monuments. The Haslingden canal communicates with Bury, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. Pop. 6929

On an eminence near the town is a tower erected by Mesers William and Charles Grant ("the Cheeryble Brothers" of Dickens), and one of whom (1852) still survives, who were the first manufacturers of the district, as a kind of public thanksgiving for the public prosperity they have reaped. From a lofty height, on the opposite side of the valley of the Irwell, where stands the Bury monument to Sir R. Peel, a fine and most extensive view of Lancashire may be obtained.

BLACKBURN, eight miles distant from Haslingden by the turnpike road, is famous for its manufacture of calicoes. It has many churches and chapels, an academy for the education of dissenting ministers, several meeting houses and a grammar school. James Hargreaves, inventor of the spinning jenny, was a native of this place Two M.P. Pop. 68,126.

About ten miles from Blackburn is the Jesuits' College of Stonyhurst.* The road leads through Ribblesdale, one of the finest and most extensive vales in England. To the left is Ribchester, a celebrated Roman station, and to the north-east, the Castle of Clitheroe, on a bold and abrupt eminence. Stonyhurst stands on a fine situation, and has a noble and commanding aspect. It was built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Richard Sherburne, whose daughter carried the estate by marriage into the family of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, by whom it was disposed of to the founders of the college. This institution was established in 1794, and is conducted in a very efficient manner. About 180 boys, principally sons of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, receive their education in it. Charles Waterton and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil were educated here. Besides the class rooms and other accommodations necessary for the purpose of tuition, it contains a museum, in which, among other interesting objects, are the private seals of James II. and of Fenelon, and the cap, beads, seal, and reliquary of Sir Thomas More; a number of transatlantic curiosities presented by C. Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall; a good collection of minerals and shells, bronze casts of the Cæsars, and plaster casts of the apostles, and a quaint old jewel chest which belonged to Queen Christina of Sweden. The library contains some highly illuminated MSS. In the philosophical apparatus-room there is a

* The distance is only about seven miles by the footpath in a direct line, out the carriage road is very circuitous.

fine painting, by Annibal Caracci, of the descent from the Cross. The recreation hall, a magnificent gallery, 90 feet by 20, is embellished with a great number of paintings, and hung with tapestry. The refectory was the baronial hall of the Sherburnes. The gardens are laid out in the old style, and contain some lofty well-trimmed walls of yew. Here is to be seen the identical Roman altar which Camden saw at Ribchester in 1603, one of the finest remains of classical antiquity in the country. A handsome church has lately been erected at Stonyhurst, at an expense of above L10,000. At Mitton church, in the vicinity, there are some fine monuments of the Sherburnes. Stonyhurst is equidistant from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester.

A road leads from Blackburn to Clitheroe, 101 miles, passing by WHALLEY, which is seven miles from Blackburn in a N. N. E. direction, and 41 miles from Accrington. Whalley is a parish, township, and village in the hundred of Blackburn and the honour of Clitheroe. It is the largest parish in the county, and one of the largest in the kingdom, containing 47 townships, and has an area of 180 square miles. The church is a venerable pile, containing some curiously carved stalls, &c. It was originally founded A. D. 628, and rebuilt 1100. Whalley Abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order, was an establishment of remarkable magnificence. The last abbot was executed in the reign of Henry VIII., for his share in the insurrection, designated "the Pilgrimage of Grace." The remains of the abbey are still sufficient to show the splendour of its architecture. The abbot house has been renovated and turned into a modern residence. Near Whalley are Read Hall, and Clerk Hill; and four miles beyond, at Great Mitton, Bashall; near which, on the river Ribble, is Waddow Hall, a fine mansion, romantically situated near the banks of the river.

CLITHEROE is situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Ribble. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, erected by the Lacys, who came over with the Conqueror. The male line of this family became extinct in 1193, and the honour of Clitheroe passed afterwards into the possession of the famous John of Gaunt, and when his son became Henry IV. it was vested in the crown, remaining so till the time of Charles II. It is now the property of the Buccleuch family. During the commonwealth, Clitheroe castle was dismantled by order of the Parliament, and is now greatly dilapidated. Its stones contributed to build a modern mansion, which stands within its precincts. Clitheroe has an excellent grammar school, and several churches and chapels. In the vicinity of the town are extensive cotton printing works. Two miles distant is Pendle hill, 1808 feet above the level of the sea. One M.P. Pop. 10,864.

One mile before Clitheroe is Standen Hall, J. Aspinall, Esq.; and beyond, near Chatburn, Downham Hall, (W. Assheton, Esq.) and Greenbank. At Clitheroe is Clitheroe Castle, and 3½ miles distant, in a north-west direction, is Browsholme (E. Parker, Esq.), a curious building, erected in the time of Henry VII. containing, among other interesting antiquities, the original silver seal of the commonwealth.

From Manch. From Leeds. ON RIGHT FROM MANC. ON LEFT FROM MANC. From Victoria Station. Manchester, to Miles 581 ŧ Harpurhey. Blackley. Platting Junction St. Line to Ashton and Huddersfield (see p.344.) Alkrington Hall, and beyond, Heaton Park, (Earl of Wilton.) Rochdale Canal. Brauch to Oldham, 2 m. Chadderton Park. 584 5] Middleton Junction St. Middleton, 1 mile. The town of Middleton has within the last half century Rochdale is situated in risen from a small village to a place of considerable exa beautiful valley on the Hopwood Hall, R. G. Hopwood, Esq. river Roch. It has extent, owing to the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches. tensive woollen manufactories, and cotton spinning and weaving are also carried on to a large extent. One M.P. Pop. 38,184. The printing and bleaching works are on a large scale. Pop. 9876, The manor of Bochdale Stor. Rochdale was long in the possession of the Byron family, and was sold by the poet, canal twice. Lord Byron, to James Dearden, Esq., whose son now holds these princely Branch to Heywood, 51 Blue Pits Junction St. domains. wood Hall. Castleton Hall; 1 mile beyond, Roch Bank. Castle Mere. Belfield. 491 BOCHDALE ST. 10 Clegg Hall. SW cr. river Beal. Wardleworth. 46 Littleborough St. 181 Smallbridge. Langfield Moor. Through tunnel, 11 mile long. Walsden Moor. Branch line to Burn-184 ley. 401 Todmorden Junction St. Enter Yorkshire, and proceed along valley of river Calder, through three short tunnels, to Stansfield Hall. 38‡ 201 River Calderand Roch-Eastwood St. dale Canal. AND cr. river Calder and Rochdale Canal, Hepstonstall.

Hebden Bridge St.

River Calder and Caual

On the high moorlands through which this part of

the line passes are nume-

361

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	Prom.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
rous remains of anti- quity, mostly of British origin.	35	Mytholmroyd St.	242	Wadsworth. Midgley. Luddenden.
	881		26	·
Sowerby. Tillotson was a native of this place.	81}		27	Warley House. Branch to Halifax, 22 miles (see p. 348); near
Norland.	29 Į	Station. NORTH DEAN Junction St.	29}	Halifax, Craven Lodge.
		cr. river Calder, and through short tun- nel to		
Elland. Stainland.	28}	Elland St.	81	
Rastrick. Upper and Lower Woodhouse.	25]	ERIGHOUSE St.	84	Brighouse.
Bradley.		€ cr. Calder again.		Clifton. Kirklees Hall, Sir G.
Junction of line from Huddersfield (see p. 845).	231	COOPER BRIDGE Junction St.	86	Armytage, Bart.
Heaton Lodge.		_ cr. Calder.		Blake Hall.
	201	Mirfield Junction St.	88}	Branch to Bradford, 111 miles.
	19	cr. Calder.		Line to Leeds, by Dewsbury, Batley, &c.
Thornhill.	19	Dewsbury St.	401	Dewsbury, Batley, &c. (see p. 845), 9½ miles.
		Cross Calder Navigation, through short tunnel.		Earls Heaton.
Horbury Bridge.		🗫 cr. river Calder.		Ossett.
Bretton Hall, W. B.	16	Horbury St.	48 <u>1</u>	Horbury Lodge. Lupset Hall, D. Gas-
Beaumont, Esq., 2 miles. Sandal Castle, an an- cient ruin.		Through tunnel mile long.		kell, Esq. Thornes House, J. M.
,	12]	WAKEFIELD Junction St.—(see p. 856.)	47	Gaskell, Esq.
Kirkthorpe Hall.	94	Normanton St. on the	49 <u>1</u>	Newland Park, Sir M.
	-	Midland Railway.	201	Dodsworth, Bart.
		Thence to		
		LEEDS, as in p. 354.	£63	

OLDHAM is situated on an eminence on the western bank of the Medlock and near the source of another stream called the Irk. It is only about seven miles distant from Manchester, and this circumstance, together with the advantages of railways and water carriage, and especially its mineral resources, have constituted this one of the most extensive seats of the staple manufacture of the county. The goods chiefly made here are fustian, velveteens, calicoes, and cotton and woollen cords. The silk manufacture is making progress. The original staple trade is the manufacture of hats, which still prevails to a very large extent, Mr. Thomas Henshaw, an opulent hatter and a native, founded a blind asylum at Manchester, and a blue coat school at Oldham. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who founded and endowed the free school of Manchester, derived his name. if not his origin, from this town. Oldham has numerous churches, chapels, and schools. It was first constituted a borough by the Reform Act, and now returns two members. No town in this vicinity has grown in size and numbers more rapidly than Oldham. In 1760, it is said to have consisted of only sixty dwellings. The population is 94,344. The town-hall completed in 1862 is an imposing building.

HALIFAX is a well built and opulent town, deriving its importance from the manufacture of cloth, which was commenced here about the middle of the sixteenth century. It has numerous cotton mills and factories, and is the principal mart for stuffs, such as shalloons, serges, &c., for the sale of which an immense building called the Piece Hall was erected (but not much used now), having 816 rooms for the lodgment of goods. The vicinity of Halifax abounds with coal, and it is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. Halifax has numerous churches and chapels. The old church is a venerable Gothic structure, and there is a new independent church called "The Square Church." There are also numerous charitable institutions, free schools, &c. Halifax once had criminal jurisdiction, even in capital cases. Any person found guilty of theft was beheaded by means of a machine resembling the guillotine, called the "Maid of Halifax." Two M. P.'s. Pop. 87,014 Halifax has a People's Park, the zift of Sir Frank Crossley. Bart.

BRADFORD, seven miles distant from Halifax, is a well-built and populous town, beautifully situated at the union of three extensive valleys, and forms nearly a central point with Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths and cotton. There is abundance of coal and iron ore in the vicinity. The trade of the town is greatly promoted by railway traffic as well as by a canal which leads from the centre of the town to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Bradford possesses a town-hall, numerous churches, chapels, and schools, a cloth hall, &c. The environs of the town are extremely pleasant, and the surrounding country abounds with picturesque scenery. The Peel Park, about a mile from the town, and the two cemeteries are worthy of notice. During the great civil war the inhabitants of Bradford were distinguished for their adherence to

the parliamentary cause, and twice repulsed a large body of rayalists from the garrison of Leeds. Two M.P. Pop. 106,218.

At Undercliffe, near Bradford, is the Airedale College for the education of Dissenting ministers. About five miles from the town is the Moravian settlement of Fulneck, distinguished by the neatness and industry of its inhabitants.

CXXIII. MANCHESTER TO HUDDERSFIELD AND LEEDS (BY MIRFIELD AND DEWSBURY), BY BAILWAY, 424 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANG.	From Leeds.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Ashton, or Ashton-under-Lyne, is a considerable town, situated on the river Tame. It has largely increased of late years, owing to the cotton manufacture, which is here carried on in all its branches. There are also extensive collieries in the immediate neighbourhood. One M.P. Pop. 33,917.	86 84}	From Victoria Station, Manchester. Cr. Rochdale Canal and river Medlock, by a viaduct of 10 arches. Over Ashton Moss. Ashton St. STALEY BRIDGE.	6 <u>1</u>	Ashton is the New Jerusalem of the followers of Joanna Southcote, who have a handsome chapel here, but their numbers have of late decreased. Ashton has a small model barrack. To Oldham, 3½ miles.
Staley Bridge is situated partly in Lancashire and partly in Cheshire, lying on both banks of the river Tame, which divides the counties. The cotton manufacture is largely carried on here. Pop. 24,921_One M.P.	82	Follow the course of the river Tame, and the Huddersfield Canal. Mossley St.	10 1	
Bucton Castle, an ancient ruin, probably of early British origin.	291	Enter Yorkshire. Greenfield St.	125	
		cr. river Tame and Huddersfield Canal.		
Saddleworth, a mile, is situated in a wild and mountainous country, near the borders of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The in-	28 1 27 <u>1</u>	SADDLEWORTH 84. Diggle St. Through tunnel, 2½ m. SN2 cr. Huddersfield Canal.	18 1 15	Doberous.
habitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths, kersey- meres, and shawls.	231	Marsden St. Along valley of river	18 1	
Huddersfield Canal and river Coine.	21}	Colne. Slaithwaite St.	21]	
Linthwaite.	194	Golcar St.	221	
	18	Longwood St.	24	

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Leeds.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANG.
	161	HUDDERSFIELD (see p. 363.)	25‡	
	14	Bradley St. Join Manchester and	28]	
Heaton Lodge.		Leeds (now Yorkshire and Lancashire) Rail- way.		Cooper Bridge.
	18	Heaton Lodge St. Along Manchester and	29}	asolar Truga
		Leeds line to		Blake Hall.
0-1-7-1-4 D	12	MIRFIELD St.	801	Branch to Bradford, by Cleckheaton, 114 miles.
One mile before Dews- bury, leave Manchester and Leeds line.		and cr. river Calder.		Clecknesson, 119 miles.
	9	DEWSBURY St.	88]	
		Dewsbury is a market town of great antiquity. Blankets and carpeting are manufac-		
Hanging Heaton.		tured here to a considerable extent. Pop. 1851, 5088.		
West Ardsley.	8	1 M.P. Batley St.	841	Batley Carr.
west Arusiey.		Howley Park.		Bruntcliffe Thorne.
Middleton Ledge, 1 m.	5	Morley St. Churwell St.	871 891	
Beeston.	Ĭ		•	
	17	Wortley St.	41	Farnley Park, 13 mile.
		cr. river Aire.	421	
		(see p. 856.)	***	

CXXIV. PRESTON TO BLACKBURN, BURNLEY, COLNE, SKIPTON, AND LEEDS, BY RAILWAY, 662 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM PREST.	Prom		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST
Leave railway to Ormskirk and Liverpool. Leave North Union line, to Wigan, &c.		From Preston, by North Union Railway, to Lostock Hall Junction.		
Beyond Bamber Bridge, Cuerdon Hall, R. Town- ley Parker, Esq.	621	Bamber Bridge St.	81	Walton-le-Dale, 1½ m. Brindle Lodge.
Hoghton Tower, Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart. (see p. 259)	59}	Hoghton St.	61	·

OR RIGHT FROM PREST.	Program		From Preston.	ON LEFT PROM PREST.
Fenniscowies, Sir W. H. Feilden, Bart.	572	Pleasington St. Cr. riv. Darwen again.	81	Woodfold Park.
•	56 <u>}</u>	Cherry Tree St.	92	Witton House. J. Ffeilden, Esq.
Railway to Bolton.	5 11	Blackburn (see p. 889.) Street: Canal Civer- pool Canal.	111	Dunken Halgh. H. Petra, Esq.
Railway to Haslingden and Manchester (see p. 888).	504 19 1	Church St. Accrington St. (see p. 338).	15) 17	Clayton Hall.
Hapton.		Huncoat St.		Altham; beyond, Read Hail. Padiham, and beyond,
Near Burnley is Tow- neley Hall, the seat of		Rose Grove St.		Huntroyd Hall, L. N. Starkie, Esq. Palace House.
Chis. Towneley, Esq., a venerable mansion form- ing three sides of a quad- rangle, the fourth side of		pool Canal.		Hood House. Gawthorpe Hall, Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart.
which was removed about a hundred years ago. Here is a fine collection of family portraits. This seat was once the residence of the celebrated antiquary, C. Towneley, Esq., who formed that exquisite	431	Burnley.	22]	Burnley stands on a tongue of land formed
collection of antique marbles and statues now in the British Museum. The mansion is surrounded by noble woods, principally of ancient oak, finely dispersed and scattered over the park and demesnes to a great extent. Near Towneley is Ormerod House.		SVG cr. West Calder river, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		building, and contains several monuments, Towneley Chapel, &c. There is a grammar school founded about the time of Edward VI. Pop. 28,700. One M. P.
Reedley Hollows.	1	Marsden St.		
Little Mareden. Mareden Hall.	l	Nelson St.		
In the distance, Boulsworth Hill, 1689 ft.	87‡	Colne St.	281	manufactories. It has a west
	85]	Foulridge St. Enter Yorkshire.	30 1	house, two grammer schools, and a cloth hall. The Leeds canal passes within a mile of it. Pop. 6818
	82 ‡	Earby St.	831	of it. Pop. 6818 76 m. distant is Bolton Hall, H. Littledale, Esq., and 8 m., Gisburne Park, Lord Ribbles-
	811	Thornton St.	8 41	Gisburne Park, Lord Ribbles- dale. Ingthorp Grange, 2 m.

OF RIGHT PROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST.
	801	Elalack St.	86	West Marton Hall, T. H. Cholmondeley, Esq., 1½ mile. Broughton Hall, Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart.
Carlton. Pop. of Skipton 1851, 4962.	26 <u>1</u>	SKIPTON. The line hence follows almost throughout the course of the river Aire, which (as well as the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the turnpfkeroad) it several times crosses.	40	Skipton Castle, Sir B. Tufton Bart.
	231	Cononley St.	42 1	Bradley.
Glusburn.			•	Farnhill.
Eastburn.	214	Kildwick St.	44}	
Steeton Hall	201	Steeton St.	46	Silsden.
Keighley is situated near the Aire, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. The inhabitants	17}	KEIGHLEY St. (See also p. 868.)	49	West Morton; beyond, Rumbald's Moor.
carry on a considerable trade in cotton, linen, and worsted goods. The church contains two an- cient gravestones, one of which bears the date of 1023. Pop. 15,005. Harden Grange, W. B.				Riddleeden Hall.
Ferrand, Esq.	١.,,	♣© cr. river Aire.	52	
St. Ives. Heaton Hall. Cottingley Hall.	141	BINGLEY St. Bingley is beautifully situated on an eminence near the Aire. The surrounding country is pleasing and well wooded. The worsted manu-	02	
		factory is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 5238.		
Branch to Bradford, 2‡ miles. Wrose.	11	Shipley St.	551	Esholt Hall, W. R. C.
Idle.		ST cr. river Aire.	***	Stansfield, Esq.
Park Hill.	72		581	
	51	Calverley St.	60]	Horaforth Hall.
	4	Newlay St.	61}	
Bramley.	i	•	İ	1

348 PRESTON TO BLACKBURN, BURNLEY, COLNE, &c .- Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM PREST.	From Leeds.		From Preston.	ON LEFT FROM PREST.
	81	Kirkstall St.	68	Kirkstall Abbey (see p. 856.)
Armley Park.	12	Armley St. LEEDS. (See p. 356.)	64 1 66 <u>1</u>	

CXXV. MANCHESTER TO YORK (THROUGH HUDDERSFIELD AND NORMANTON), BY RAILWAY, 68 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From York.		From Manch.	ON LEFT YEON MANC.
	37]	From Manchester, by Huddersfield, to Mirfield St. (as in pp. 344, 845.)	80]	
	2 4]	Thence, by Wakefield, to Normanton (p. 342). Thence to YORK (as in pp. 437, 438.)	43] 68	

CXXVI. MANCHESTER TO SHEFFIELD, GAINSBOROUGH, HULL, AND GRIMSBY, BY RAILWAY, 1101 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimsby.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Line of Manchester and Birmingham rail- way, to Crewe.	1072	cr. Manchester and	‡ 21	Openshaw.
Gorton House. Denton, 13 mile, and near it, Haughton Hall.	106 <u>2</u> 105}	Stockport Canal. Fairfield St. Guide Bridge Junction St.	3 <u>1</u> 5	Manchester and Ashton Canal. Branch to Ashton, amile, and Staley Bridge, 13 mile.
Dukinfield Hall.		Cr. river Tame and Peak Forest Canal.		Dukinsteld, a populous

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimsby.	Enter Cheshire.	From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Hyde, 3 mile, a considerable place, devoted almost entirely to the cotton manufacture. Pop. 18,722. Hyde Hall, E. H. Clarke, Esq. Glossop, Duke of Norfolk, 13 mile.	102‡		7] 10	suburb of Ashton, the people of which are en- gaged in various branches of the cotton manufac- ture. (See Ashton, p. 344.) Mottram in Longden- dale, 1 mile; ‡ mile be- yond, Thorneliffe Hall.
Branch railway to Glossop, 1 mile.	981	Dinting Junction St.	12	Melandra Castle, the site of a Roman camp.
	97]	Hadfield St.	122	
Mouslow Castle, an ancient site. This tunnel is near the point of junction of the counties of Chester, York, and Derby, one end being in Cheshire, and the other in Yorkshire; it	908	Through Longdendale, the valley m which the river Etherow runs. So cr. river Etherow, and re-enter Cheshire, Woodhead St. Through tunnel, 5192 yards (nearly 8 miles)	19 1	21 miles distant is Holme Moss, over which
passes under a bleak hilly moor, covered with dark heath and bog. It was six years in progress of for- mation, and 8455 barrels of gunpowder were con- sumed in blasting the rocks through which it	872	long. Dunford Bridge St. Along valley of river Don, Yorkshire, which the line follows the whole way to Sheffield.	221	the Huddersfield turn- pike road passes, at an
passes.	85 <u>1</u>	Hazlehead Bridge St.	25	
Penistone is a small market town on the banks of the Don; it is situated in a wild and dreary district, and the moors to the westward	821 771	Penistone Junction and Thurlston St. Seg cr. river Don. Wortley St.	28 32	Silkstone, 21 m. and beyond Cannon Hall, G. Spencer Stanhope, Esq. Thurgoland.
have a bleak and barren aspect. Pop. of parish, 7149.		-		Wortley Hall, Lord Wharncliffe:—2\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles beyond, Wentworth Cas- tle, F. W. T. V. Went- worth, Esq.
Bolsterstone.	763	Deep Car St.	831	Wharncliffe Wood. Wharncliffe Park, Lord
	78 1	Oughty Bridge St.	861	Wharncliffe. Ecclesfield, 8 miles, and beyond, the Grange (Earl of Effingham.)
Hillsborough Hall.	712	Wadsley Bridge St.		62 miles, Wentworth House and Park, Earl Fitzwilliam. Wards End.
	69	SHEFFIELD (see p. 376.)	411	Railway to Rotherham 5 miles.
		cr. river Don and Sheffield and Tinsley Canal.		Attercliffe.
1	663	Darnal St.	481	1

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Handsworth.				Treston.
		sw cr. river Rother and line of Midland Railway, near the		Aston and Aston Hall
Woodhouse.	63}	Woodhouse Junction Station on do.	47	
Beighton. Wales.	581	Kiveton Park St.	52	Todwick. Kiveton Park. South Anston.
Harthill, 13 mile. Thorps Salvin.		Enter Nottinghamshire.		Walling Wells, Sir T W. White, Bart.
Shireonks Park. Chesterfield Canal.	55}	Shireoaks St.	55	Gateford Hall.
Worksop Manor and Park, Duke of Newcastle, and beyond, Welbeck	53}	(see p. 368.)	57	Osberton Hall, G. S
Abbey, Duke of Port- land.		SC cr. river Ryton and Macclesfield Canal.		Foljambe, Esq. Ranby Hall, Duke o
Clumber, Duke of Newcastie, and beyond,		∰@ cr. river Idle.		Newcastle. Babworth Hall, H. B
Thoresby, Earl Manvers. Ordsall.	45]	EAST RETFORD 84.	65	Simpson, Esq. West Retford. Great Northern Rail
The Elms.				way to Doncaster and York. Chesterfield Canal.
Grove Hall, G. E. Har- court Vernon, Esq. 11 m. West Burton.	89 <u>1</u>	Sturton St.	70 1	Clareborough.
		enter Lincolnshire.		
Somerby Park, Sir Thos. Beckett, Bart., 2 miles.	35 1	GAINSBOROUGH (p. 419.)	74}	
Thonock Hall, H. Bacon Hickman, Esq.	81	Blyton St.	79 <u>}</u>	Laughton, 2 miles.
Pilham. Kirton in Lindsey is a	28	Northorpe St.	821	1 -
small town 17 miles north of Lincoln, beauti- fully situated on the	25]	KIRTON LINDSEY St.	841	
summit of a hill. It has a fine church, of early English architecture.	i	Cross line of ancient Ermine Street.		
Pop. of par., 2058. Redbourne Hall, Duke of St. Albans, 1½ m.	22	Scawby and Hibaldstow St.	88 <u>1</u>	Scawby, 11 mile. Scawby Hall, Sir J Nelthorpe, Bart. Manby Hall, (Earl o
Caistor, 10 miles.	19]	BRIGG St. (see p. 419.)	91	Yarborough) 4 m. Barton on Humber (by
				road) 11 miles. Elsham Hall, T. G
Line from Lincoln and	151	Barnetby Junction.	944	Corbett, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM MANC.	From Grimsby.		From Manch.	ON LEFT FROM MANC.
Market Raisen joins (see chap. clix). Brocklesby Park, Earl	[• •	Brocklesby St.	991	Croxton. Wootton Hall, L. Up- pleby, Esq., 22 miles.
of Yarborough. Yarborough Camp.	92	Ulceby Junction St.	100}	Ulceby. Branch to New Holland, on the Humber, opposite Hull, 64 miles.
Keelby.	8	Habrough St.	102}	opposite riun, og mues.
Riby, G. Tomline, Esq. 24 miles.	44	Stallingborough St.	106	Estuary of the Humber.
Laceby Hall, 21 miles.	2	Great Coates St.	108}	Estuary of the Humber.
Line from Louth and Boston joins.		GREAT GRIMSBY (p. 480.)	110}	·

CXXVIL LONDON TO LEEDS, BY LEICESTER, DERBY, AND CHESTERFIELD (MIDLAND RAILWAY), 2061 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From London, by North Western Railway, to		
	1221	Rugby (pp. 199, 203.)	88	Leave main line of
Rugby Lodge, T. Caldecott, Esq.		Leaving Rugby, pass through Gilcorner tunnel, 300 feet long.		North Western Railway. Holbrook Grange. Newbold, Sir T. G. Skipwith, Bart., and be-
Cotton House.	1		l	yond Combe Abbey (Earl
Ashby Parva.	114	ULLESTHORPE St. (Leicestershire.) (From London, 91 miles; from Nottingham, 391 m.)	902	Craven.) Newnham-Paddox, Earl of Dentigh. Claybrooke Hall.
Dunton Bassett.	[Frowlesworth.
Countesthorpe.	1111 1072 1062	Countesthorpe St.	94 971 991	Coaby.
To Uppingham, 21 m.; to Melton Mowbray, 14 m.		LEICESTER (p. 854.)	1098	Brannston Hall, C. Winstanley, Esq. To Hirkley, 12 m.; to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 17 m.
Barkby Hall, W. Po- chin, £eq.	97±	SYSTON St.	10 7 1	Belgrave. Birstall House, and beyond, Bradgate Park.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
At a distance,Brooker by Hall.	94	Sileby St.	1102	for its castie, which was besieged in the reign of Henry IIL, and totally
Prestwould Hall, C W. Packe, Esq. Burton Hall, C. J. H Mundy, Esq.	1	LOUGHBOROUGH. (From London, 116 miles; from Nottingham, 14 m.) This town carries on an extensive hosiery and lace trade, and has derived greet.		To Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 12 miles. The Elms.
Stanford Hall. Here a branch turn off to Nottlingham (p		benefit from its canal, which communicates with the Trent and Soar. Pop. 10,830. Kegworth St.	1	Garendon Park, C. M. Phillipps, Esq. Sutton Bonnington. Kegworth village. Lockington; and, at a distance, Donnington, Marquis of Hastings.
Thrumpton Hall. Spondon Hall.	80 79 77 75	Borrowash St.	125 <u>1</u> 126 128 <u>1</u> 129 <u>1</u>	Elvarton Castle, Earl of Harrington. A church existed at 8pondon before the Con- quest. The present edi-
Chaddesden Hall, Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart. At a distance, Locko Park. Breadsall Priory, where Dr. Darwin lived, and	78 67	DERBY (p. 355.) Duffield St. Milford Tunnel, 830 yards in length.	137#	fice is an interesting spe- cimen of the style of the fourteenth century. Markeaton, W. Mundy, Esq. Darley, R. Holden, Esq. Allestree Hall, W. Evans, Esq.; and beyond,
where he died in 1802. In the church of Bread- sall there is a monument to his memory. Holbrook Hall.	65] 62]	Ambergate St. Visitors to the Derbyshire Peak will here quit the rail-	135 <u>4</u> 142 ₄	Kedleston, Lord Scars- dale. Duffield, C. R. Colvile, Esq. Farnagh Hall. Rallway to Matlock and Row-ley, branches- iff at Ambergate station.
Alfreton Hall.	59	miles distant. Lodge Hill Tunnel, 200 yards long. The rail- way is now carried along the beautiful valley of the Anas, which stream it seve- rai times crosses.	n a I	At a distance Alder- wasley Hall, F. E. Hurt, 'Seq. Ruins of Wingfield nanor house, occupying commanding situation. t was dismantled by rder of the Parliament in 1646.
i	50)	St		Ogston Hall, G. Tur-

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Leeds.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At a distance Hardwicke Hall, (Duke of Devolabire), an interesting old mansion, erected by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury (see page 375). Sutton, G. Arkwright, Esq., 4 m. To Mansfield, 12 miles; Worksop, 16 miles.	524 484	Tunnel, one mile long. North Wingfield. CHESTERFIELD, a town of considerable anti- quity on the west bank of the Rother. Its principal manu- factures are cotton and wor-	152 <u>}</u> 156 <u>}</u>	Wingerworth Hall. The old hall was garrisoned for the Parliament in 1643. To Buxton, 24 miles;
6 miles to the east is Bolsover Castle (the pro- perty of the Duke of Portland), an unfinished mansion, erected in the early part of the 17th century on the site of an ancient castle built soon after the Conquest by the Peveril family. The pre- sent mansion, which stands on the brow of an eminence, was begun by Sir C. Cavendish.		sted stockings; and in the vicinity are iron works and potteries. The old church, was erected during the 18th century. The spire has a singular appearance, and is much bent towards the west. There is a canal which communicates with the Trent and the Humber. Cheaterfield possesses several charities. Pop. 9836. During the civil wars the Parliamentary forces were detacted at Chestorfield by the Earl of Newcastle.		Chapelen-le-Firth,24 m.; Bakewell, 13 m.; Chatsworth, 10 m.; Sheffield, 12 miles. 23 m. distant, at Whitington, is the Revolution House, where the Revolution of 1688 was planned.
The Hill. Tapton Grove, G. Mey- nell, Esq. Tapton House.				•
Staveley village. Barlborough Hall, the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes.	45 1 42 <u>1</u>	Staveley St. Eckington St. St. cr. the river Rother,	160 162 <u>‡</u>	Staveley iron-works. Reinshaw, Sir S. Sirwell, Bart.
Wales — Todwick, Aston.	0=1	and enter Yorkshire.		
To Doncaster, 19 m. Clifton House. Eastwood House. Aldwarke Hall, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. Thrybergh Hall, J. Ful- lerton, Esq.	87 <u>}</u> 83	Woodhouse Mill St. MASBOROUGH or ROTHERHAM St. From this station a railroad turns off to Sheffield.	1672 1721	To Sheffield, 6 m. To Penistone, 14 m. In the distance, the Grange (Earl of Effing- ham), and beyond Went- worth House (Earl Fitz- william).
To Doncaster, 9 miles. Fly-boats take the passengers upon the river. Don to Doncaster for one	28	Swinton St. Cat-hill Tunnel, 140 yards long.	1771	
shilling.	26 24	Wath St. Darfield St.	179 1 1814	At a distance, Went- worth Castle, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.

	_			
OH RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lects.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Cudworth. Shafton.	191	BARNSLEY contains numerous forges for making wire, nails, hardware, &c., and extensive manufactories of linen, cloth, and bottles. Pop-17,890.	1861	Monk Bretton.
	16]	Royston and Notton St.	1882	Notton.
Felkirk. Walton Hall (Charles Waterton, Esq., the dis- tinguished naturalist), containing a museum open to public inspection.		Cross Barnaley Canal.		Woolley Hall, G. Went- worth, Esq., 2 miles. Chevet Hall, Str. L. M Pilkington, Bart. Sandal Magna.
Crofton Hall, Im.	18	OAKENSHAW ST.	192}	Wakefield, 1# mile (p.
Warmfield.		Junction of Manchester and Leeds line.		856). Newland Park, Sir C. Dodsworth, Bart.
Line to York, 241 m.	94	NORMANTON ST.	195 <u>1</u>	Altofts Hall.
(see p. 437.) Dunford House.		SN2 cr. river Calder.		
	ef	Methley St.	198 <u>1</u>	Methley Park, Earl of
Swillington Hall, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart., 8 m. distant, Kippax Park, T. D. Bland, Esq., and beyond, Ledstone Park.	5	Woodlesford St.	200 <u>1</u>	Mexborough. Oulton House.
Leventhorpe Hall. Newsam Green. Temple Newsam, Mar-		River Aire runs parallel to railway, on right.		Rothwell.
quis of Hertford.		LEEDS. (see p. 856.)	905}	

LEICESTER, on the banks of the Soar, is a place of very great antiquity, having been a city during the Saxon heptarchy. It appears, by Domesday Book, that, at the Norman conquest, it was a populous city. In the reign of Henry V., a Parliament was held here. Richard III., after his defeat and death, was buried here in a Franciscan convent, which then stood near St. Martin's Church. Cardinal Wolsey died here in the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. The town was formerly fortified, and the remains of the wall may be in many parts distinctly traced. The castle was a most extensive building. Its hall is still entire, and the courte of justice are held in it at the assizes. Leicester contains numerous churches and dissenting chapels. In St. Mary's Church is the monument of the Rev. T. Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters," who was Vicar for many years. There are few towns in which are to be seen so many charitable institu-

tions. The chief manufacture of Leicester is that of hosiery goods. The lace trade is also carried on to a very considerable extent. Leicester returns two M.P. Pop. 1861, 68,056. Five miles distant is Bradgate Park, the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey; and four miles beyond it is Bardon Hill, the highest part of the county.

DERBY is situated on the banks of the Derwent, which is navigable hence to the Trent. The town is very ancient, and took its name from the river on which it is situated. On the east bank of the river, opposite to Derby, was the Roman station Derventio. Derby contains numerous churches, several dissenting meeting-houses and chapels, a Mechanics' Institute, and a Philosophical Society founded by Dr Darwin, who here composed the greater portion of his works. Here are extensive manufactories of silk, cotton, and fine worsted stockings The silk-mill is the first and largest of its kind erected in England. Here also are large porcelain works and manufactories, where all kinds of ornaments are made of the marbles, spars, petrifactions, &c., found in the neighbourhood. All-Saints' Church contains numerous monuments of the Cavendish family. Richardson the novelist was a native of this town. A castle once existed at Derby; but the last remains of the building are said to have disappeared during the reign of Elizabeth. Several religious establishments were founded here at a very early period; but no vestiges of them now remain. Prince Charles Stuart advanced as far as Derby on his march into England, and the house in which he lodged is still pointed out. Through the noble munificence of Joseph Strutt, Esq., the working classes of Derby possess peculiar opportunities of enjoyment and gratification. This public-spirited individual appropriated nearly eleven acres of land, containing an extensive collection of trees and shrubs, for the recreation of the inhabitants and their families. This piece of land, called the Arboretum, was laid out, at the donor's expense, by the late J. C. Loudon, Esq., with great taste and judgment. The value of the Arboretum, including the ground and buildings, is estimated at £10,000. The Derby Grammar School is supposed to be one of the most ancient foundations of the sort in the kingdom. Flamsteed the astronomer (a native), received his early education in this school. Derby returns two Members to Parliament. Pop. 48,091.

BELPER, on the Derwent, is noted for its cotton mills belonging to Messrs Strutt. Their construction is worthy of notice. About 1200 or 1300 persons are constantly employed in them. About a mile and a half distant are two other cotton mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge, all belonging to the same proprietors, who have provided for the comfort and instruction of their workmen in a very praiseworthy manner. It affords his title to Lord Belper. Pop. 9509.

ROTHERHAM is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Rother and the Don. It carries on a considerable trade in coals and lime. On the opposite bank of the river, in the village of Masborough, are the extensive iron-works established by Messrs Walker in 1746. The iron-bridge of Sunderland, and that of Southwark, in the metropolis, were cast in these foundries. Rotherham has

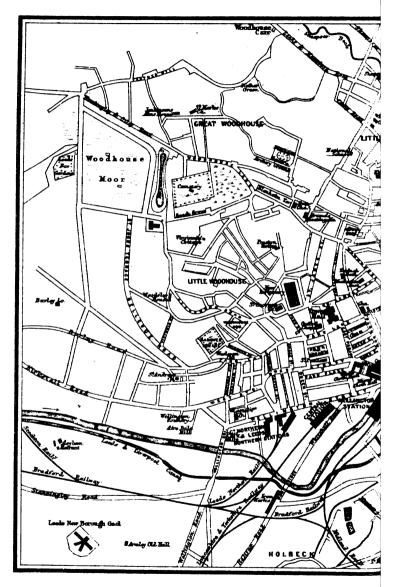
college for the instruction of independent ministers, a spacious church, erected in the reign of Edward IV., several chapels and meeting-houses, free grammar and charity schools, &c. Pop. 1861, 7598. About four miles distant is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, adorned with numerous antiquities and paintings by the best masters. Near the entrance to the mansion, is the mausoleum erected by the 4th Earl Fitzwilliam in honour of his uncle, the Marquis of Rockingham.

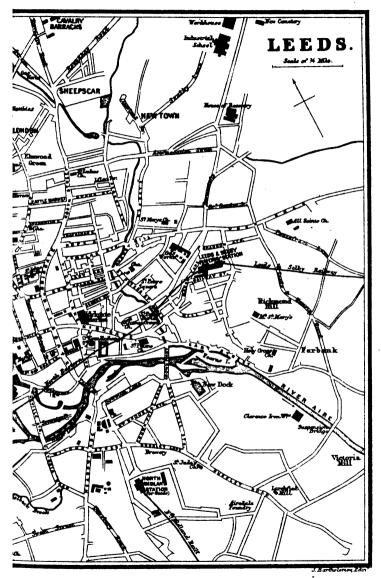
Two miles from the Wakefield station near the river Calder is the town of WAKEFIELD, considered one of the handsomest towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The most remarkable of its churches is All-Saints, a spacious Gothic structure with the loftiest spire in the county. There is a very beautiful and richly adorned Gothic chapel (but not used as such), which was built by Edward IV. in memory of his father and followers who fell in a battle near this town. Wakefield has long been noted for its manufacture of woollen cloths and stuffs. It has also a considerable trade in corn and coals. Archbishop Potter and Dr. Radcliffe were natives of this town. Pop., 28,150. One M.P.

LEEDS, the largest and most flourishing town of Yorkshire, on the Aire, is the metropolis of the woollen manufacture, and the fifth town in England in point of population and commercial activity. It is an ancient town, and was probably a Roman station, but has been the scene of few historical events. Its situation is highly advantageous for manufacturing and commercial purposes. The chief articles of manufacture here are superfine cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, shalloons, carpets, blankets, &c.; plate-glass, earthenware, and the spinning of flax to a great extent. Its merchants also buy extensively the woollen and stuff goods made in the neighbouring towns and villages, and get them finished and dyed; so that Leeds is a general mart for all these fabrics. The Leeds cloth-halls form an interesting spectacle on the market days. Machine-making is a flourishing business in Leeds. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects Leeds with the Western sea, and by means of the river Aire it has a communication with the Humber. By means of railways, this town now enjoys every advantage which can be given, by the most rapid communication with all parts of Great Britain. The town-hall is a new and magnificent building: it contains a very fine organ built by Gray and Davison, upon which there are performances Tuesdays and Saturdays. The organist is Dr. Spark. Leeds contains also numerous churches and chapels, a free grammar school, a national school, commercial buildings, and a corn exchange, a philosophical and literary society, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, and a large new infirmary. Leeds was the native place of Dr. Hartley, author of "Observations on Man;" Wilson, the painter; and Smeaton, the celebrated engineer. Dr. Priestley, the distinguished philosopher, officiated for several years as the minister of the Unitarian chapel here. Leeds gives the title of Duke to the family of Osborne. Three M.P. Pop. 207,165.

About three miles from Leeds are the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, picturesquely situated in a vale watered by the Aire. This abbey was founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy for monks of the Cistercian order.

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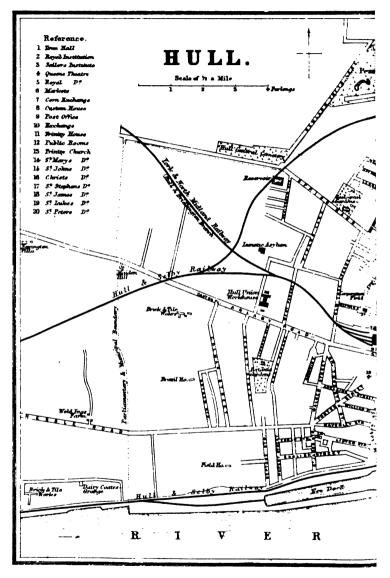
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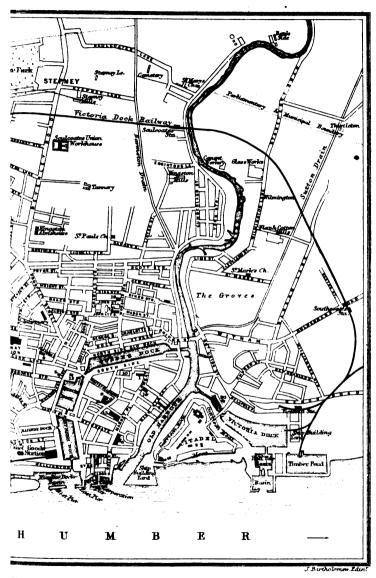
CXXVIII. BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY JUNCTION RAILWAY (MIDLAND RAILWAY, West Branch), 884 Miles in length, commences at the Hampton Station of the London and North Western Railway

ON RIGHT FROM HAMP- TON STATION.	From Derby.		From H. Stat.	ON LEFT FROM HAMP TON STATION.
Packington Hall, Earl of Aylesford. Maxstoke Castle (T. Dilke, Esq.) and the ruins of Maxstoke Priory, both of which were creeted in the reign of Edward III. A considerable part of the castle remains in its original state. Not Hall, W. S. Dredale.	882	Coleshill St. Coleshill on the Cole. The church, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, contains a sculptured font, and marerous monuments of the Digby family. It affords the title of Viscount to the Earls Digby.	41	Coleshill Park, Low Digby, and Coleshil House.
Blyth Hall, W. S. Dugdale, Esq., formerly the property and residence of Sir Wm. Dugdale, author of the Mo- sasticou, and historian of this county, who died here about 1685.	80 <u>1</u>	Whitacre Junction St.	81	Branch to Castl Bromwich and Birming ham. Hams Hall, C. B. Ad derley, Esq.
Shustoke. At a distance is Atherstone, which carries on a considerable trade in	28 1 241	KINGSBURY ST. Wilnecote & Fazeley St.	9 1 18	Middleton Hall. Fazelcy.
hata. Tamworth Castle (the property of the Marquis of Townshend), is an ancient baronial mansion, erected by Robert Marmion, a celebrated Norman chief.	24	TAMWORTH, on the Tame, is situated partly in Staffordshire and partly in Warwick; has ma- nufactories of woollen cloth and calicoes, as well as tan- neries and ale breweries. Two M.P. Pop. 16,192.	1 4]	Branch to Lichfield 1½ m. Drayton Manor, S E. Peel, Bart. Camberford Hall.
Amington Hall, C. H. W. A. Court, Esq.	20} 17}	Haselour St. Oakley and Alrewas St.	18 1 20 1	Elford Hall. Orgreave Hall, Ea of Lichfield.
Catton Hall, Sir R. E. Wilmot, Bart. Walton Hall. At a distance Drakelow, Sir Thos. Gresley, Bart. To Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 82 miles.	15	Barton and Walton St.	23 }	Wichnes Pork T T
Line from Leiester joins. At a distance Bradby Park (Earl of Chester- field), 4 m. from which is Calke Abbey, Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart., and two m. farther, Melbourne	1	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, an ancient town noted for its ale. Near the town hall is a curious ancient house. The bridge over the Trent appears to have been first erected		To Lichfield, 12½ m. Dovecliff House, as beyond, Rolleston Hs
m. farther, Melbourne Castle, late Viscount Melbourne. One mile distant is the vi- lage of Repton, one of the most ancient places in the county, and supposed to have been a Roman station.		about the time of the Norman conquest. Here are the ruins of an extensive abbey founded about 1002. Burton is now environed by a network of railways. Pop. 18,671.		Sir O. Moaley, Burt. Egginton Hall, Sir Every, Bart. On Egginton Heat
heen a Roman station. At a distance, Foremark, Sir R. Burdett, Bart. Osmaston Hall, Sir R. E.	: 61	Willington St.	32	the Royalists and Pari mentary armies foug

ON RIGHT FROM LEEDS.	From Hull.		From Leeds.	ON LEFT FROM LEEDS.
Temple Newsam (Marquis of Hertford). Swillington, Str J. H. Lowther, Bart. Kippax Park, T. D.		From Leeds. Through tunnel, 800 yards long. Halton St. Cross Gates St.		Killingbeck Hall, and in the distance Bram- ham Park, G. Lane Fox, Esq.
Bland, Eeq. Ledstone Park, Rev. C. Wheler.	44}	Garforth St.	63	Sturton; 11 mile be- yond, Parlington House late R. O. Gascoigne, Esq.
	42	Micklefield St.	9	Aberford, 8 miles, and beyond Hazlewood, 8ir E. Vavasour, Bart. Huddlestone Hall. Newthorpe.
Monk Frystone, R. M. Milnes, Esq., and be- yond Byram Hall, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.	89	Milford Junction St. Cross York and North Midland line.	12	Sherburn, 1 m., and beyond Scarthingwell Hall, Lord Hawke, Lenerton.
W. Manageri, Dare.	35	Hambleton St.	16	
Gateforth House, and Hambleton Hangh, 12 mile. Brayton.	83 <u>}</u> 81	Thorpe Willoughby St. SELBY ST. Selby is a flourishing town near the banks of the Ouse, by means of which, and of canals, it carries on a considerable trade. In this town there are the remains of an abbey, founded by William I., whose son Henry I. was born here. There is a curiously constructed timber	17 <u>}</u> 20	In the distance, Escrick Park, Lord Wen- look. Branch to Market Weighton, 16 miles.
		bridge over the Ouse. The old church is remarkable. Pop. 5271.		Bariby. Osgodby.
Hemingbrough.	28	Cliff St.	28	ososy.
Brackenholme, 1 mile. Newsholme.		er. river Derwent.	20	8. Duffield. Woodhall. Bowthorpe Hall.
Howden, 1} mile.	22}	HOWDEN ST.	282	Wressell. Brind.
Belby.		Howden is a small town of considerable antiquity, with an elegant church, and the remains of a palace which belonged to the Bishop of		Cavil.
	1 91	Durham. Pop. 2376.	81 1	Portingten.
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Edinburgh.

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Bromfiest. Brough probably occupies the site of a Roman station. The Humber, here 12 mile wide.	17 10}	Staddlethorpe St. Sign or. Market Weighton Canal, and follow north bank of the Humber. Brough St. Ferriby St.	# 101 34 401	Off LEFT FROM LEEDS. Gilberdike. Scalby. Welton and Welton House, T. Raikes, Esq. East Dale House. Melton Hill. Hesslewood House, J.
Ferry to Barton, on opposite bank of Hum- ber.	4	Hessle St.	46 <u>1</u>	B. Pease, Esq., Trauby Lodgeand Tranby House. Hessle Mount; 2 m. distant, South Ella, J. B. Broadley, Esq. Railway to Bridling- ton and Scarborough. See p. 452.

HULL, or Kingston-upon-Hull, situated at the mouth of the river Hull, where it enters the Humber, is one of the principal sea-ports in the united kingdom. Its distance from London is 174 miles by way of Lincoln, or by Great Northern Railway, and 286 miles by way of York. It was anciently called Wyke or Wyke-upon-Hull, but its name was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I., who prevailed on the Abbot of Meaux, who was lord of the manor, to sell him the lordship of Myton, with the town of Wyke. He afterwards made it a royal borough. The town was regularly fortified in the reign of Edward II. During the civil war it was held for the parliament, and was twice besieged by the Royalists but without success. The old part of the town, with the exception of the fine market-place, in which there is Scheemaker's equestrian statue of William III., is ill built, with narrow streets, but that portion near the Docks consists of handsome streets and houses. Hull is admirably situated for trade, being at the mouth of the great rivers Humber, Hull, Ouse, and Trent. It has three considerable, besides graving docks, and the old harbour is to be converted into a fourth. Hull has, within these few years, become a principal steam-packet station, and has various steamers, which sail at regular intervals for Hamburgh, Rotterdam, London, Leith, Aberdeen, Berwick, Newcastle, and Yarmouth. In 1850, 258 vessels of 50 tons and upwards, and 195 of smaller dimensions belonged to Hull. It employs a few vessels in the whale-fishery, and carries on an extensive traffic in coals, oil, corn, and timber. It has also a considerable foreign trade to the Baltic, the southern parts of Europe, the West Indies, and America. The value of the

exports from Hull in 1850 was £10,366,610. The building and equipment of ships is an important branch of industry. The custom-house dues amounted in 1857 to £812,629, so that of English ports Hull ranks next after London, Liverpool, and Bristol. Of places of worship, including those of every sect, there are upwards of thirty in Hull. The most important is the church of the Holy Trinity, which is said to be one of the largest edifices of the kind in the kingdom. The principal educational establishments of Hull are, Hull College, Kingston College, and a free grammar school founded by Bishop Alcock in 1486. In the latter, Andrew Marvell (who was long the representative of this town in parliament), Bishop Watson. and William Wilberforce, received a part of their education. It has also a Trinity House, and a number of charitable institutions, a large and well-selected subscription library, a good museum, a theatre, &c. The ancient gates of the town still remain, and the approaches to it are defended by batteries. The late Mr. Wilberforce was a native of, and for many years member for Hull. A column to his memory was erected Aug. 1, 1834. Two M.P. Pop. 1861, 97.661. Hornsea is the bathing-place of Hull.

CXXX. LONDON TO KENDAL THROUGH BEDFORD, NOTTINGHAM, HUDDERSFIELD, HALIFAX, AND KIRKBY LONSDALE.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Frem Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Danesbury, W. Blake, Esq. Knebworth, Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.	239}	From London to Welwyn, Herts, (p. 370.)	25	Ayott St Lawrence, C. C. W. Dering, Esq. and Lamer Ho. Codicote Lo., and be- yond, the Hoo, Lord
	3945	Langley.	2 9]	Dacre. Paulswolden (Earl of Strathmore). Stagenhoe. King's Walden Park, W. Hale, Eeq. Temple Dinaley.
9 miles east is Wy- mondley House, formerly an Academy for the edu- cation of Dissenting mi- nisters. To Baldock, 5 miles.	380 3	HITCHIN, a large and ancient town, pleasantly situated in a val- ley. The church is suppos- ed to have been built in the time of Henry VI., and con- tains numerous monuments, several curious brasses of	34	Hunsdon House, Hitchin Priory, F. P. D. Radcliffe, Esq.
Ickleford. Arlesey Bury, S. B. Edwards, Esq. Henlow Grange. 1 m. dist. Southill Ho., W. H. Whitbread, Esq.; beyond Old Warden, Lord Ongley. Ickwell Bury.	223}	the 15th and 16th centuries, and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Pop. 6330. SHEFFORD, Bedfordsh. Bloomfield the poet died here in 1723.	41	High Down, F. P. D. Radeliffe, Esq. In the distance, Wrest Park (Earl de Grey). Chicksand Priory, Sir G. R. Osborn, Bart. Hawnes Place (Lady Carteret), and beyond Ampthial (Lord Wensleydale).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	OR LEFT FROM LOND.
Cardington, S. C. Whit-	218}		46	
Cople House.		In the church is a monu- ment by Bacon, in memory of S. Whitbread, Esq. and a tablet in honour of Howard, who resided several years in a house near the churchyard,		Kempston.
To Huntingdon, 284 m., St. Neots, 12 miles. 8 m. distant Howbury Park, F. Polhill, Esq.		BEDFORD, (p. 364.)	50	To St. Albans, 30 m. Ampthill, 8 miles. Bromham Hall. Oakley Park, Duke of Bedford.
	209}	Milton Ernest.	55	Milton House, and, 4 m. distant, Odell Castle.
	207#	Bletsoe.	561	
Melchbourne Park,	2042	Knotting, Fow Alekouse.	60	2 m. distant Colworth House. Sharnbrook House. Here a road leads over Ditchford Bridge through Finedon, and Burton-Latimer, to Ket-
Melchbourne Park, Lord St. John.	1 1			tering, 2 m. nearer than the other.
To Kimbolton, 8 m.	2002 1991	edire. Higham Ferrers.	63] 64]	Knuston Hall. Rushden Hall, J. Wil- liams, Esq.
Barton Seagrave Hall,	195 <u>1</u> 193 <u>1</u> 191 <u>1</u>	(p. 865.) Sec. river Nen. Finedon. Burton Latimer. Barton Seagrave.	68 1 71 72 1	Finedon Hall.
2 miles distant Cranford Hall, Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, Bart.	189	KETTERING, (p. 866.)	74}	To Market Har- borough, 11 miles.
Boughton, Duke of Buccleuch and Queens- herry.				8 m. distant Cransley. Thorpe Malsor, T. P. Maunsell, Esq.
Geddington House.				Glendon Hall, J.
Oakley Hall, Sir Wm. De Capell Brooke, Bart.				Booth, Esq. Rushton Hall.
In the distance Kirby, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and Deene		ROCKINGHAM (p. 365.)	881	Carlton, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. Rockingham Castle, Lord Sondes.
Park, Earl of Cardigan; and beyond, Laxton Hall, Lord Carbery.		er. river Welland, and enter Rutlandshire.		
, ,	1751	UPPINGHAM (p. 865.)	88 1	2 m. distant Stocker- ston House. Ayston Hall, G. Find-
, I	t	•	•	yer, Esq.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FLOW LOND.
At a distance, Nor- manton Park, Lord Ave- land.				Braunston.
Burley Park, Mr. Finch, and beyond, Exton, Earl of Gainsborough.				
To Stamford, 11 miles. Grantham, 21 miles. Stapleford Hall, Earl	169}	OAKHAM, p. 365.	95	24 m dist. Cold Over- ton Hall, C. H. Frewen, Esq.
of Harborough, adorned with several specimens of sculpture.	l	Enter Leicestershire.	100	Somerby Hall. Leesthorpe Hall. Lit. Dalby Hall, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. Thorpe Satchville.
To Grantham, 16 miles.	159	MELTON MOWBRAY, the great resort of those who love the chase. Pop., 1861, 4047. The surrounding coun- try is celebrated for sporting.	10 6]	•
3 m. distant, Goadby Ha., and beyond, Crox- ton Park (Duke of Rut-	156	Kettleby.	10 8]	Wartnaby Hall. Dalby Old Hall.
land). 2 m. beyond, Owthorpe Hall (Sir Henry Brom- ley, Bart.), formerly the	152}	Broughton, Notts.	1114	
seat of the celebrated Col. Hutchinson, temp. Charles I.	146}	Plumtree.	118	Clifton Hall, Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.
Tollerton Hall. Colwick Hall, and on the right bank of the Trent, Holme Pierrepont, Earl Manvers.		Se cr. river Trent.		Lenton Grove; Lenton Hall, F. Wright, Esq.; Lenton Priory. Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton.
Mapperley, I. Wright, Esq.	140}	NOTTINGHAM (p. 448.)	1 28 ‡	To Alfreton, 16 miles.
To Newark, 191 miles. Worksop and Worksop Manor (Duke of New- castle), 12 miles. 1 mile dist. Berry Hill,		Enter Sherwood Forest.		Derby, 16 m., Ashby-de- la-Zouche, 19½ miles. To Alfreton, 9 miles, Matlock, 16 miles. Papplewick Hall. Newstead Abboy (Col. Wildman), once the pro-
Sir E. S. Walker; 4 m. Clipstone Park.	1 26 }	MANSFIELD (p. 806).	138	perty of the Byron fa- mily, and beyond, An- nesley Ha.
Pleasley Park.	1231	Pleasley (Derbyshire). About half-a-mile from this place, is a romantic dell of great beauty, leading to the cotton-works, called Pleasley Works.	141	8 miles distantis Hard- wicke Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of De- vonshire

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Scareliff. Langwith, and beyond Langwith Lodge, Earl	122}	Stoney Houghton.	1412	distance, Sutton Park. Bolsover Castle, Duke
Bathurst. To Worksop and Work-	116	Clown.	1472	of Portland. To Sheffield, 12} m.
sop Manor, Duke of Newcastle, 6 m., and be-	115	Knitacre.	149]	Bariborough Hall, Rev
yond Welbeck Abbey, Duke of Portland.	1111	Enter Yorkshire.	152	yond, Reinshaw, Sir S. Sitwell, Bart.
Aston Hall.	110} 106}		158 <u>2</u> 1572	To Sheffield, 7 miles. Aughton Hall.
To Doncaster, 12 m. Clifton House, H.	104]	ROTHERHAM (p. 855.)	1598	To Sheffield, 6 miles. The Grange, Earl of
Walker, Esq., and East- wood House. Aldwarke Hall, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. Thrybergh Hall, J. Fullerton, Esq.		-SW2 cr. river Don.		Emingham. Wentworth Honse, Earl Fitzwilliam. Wentworth Castle, F. W.T. V. Wentworth, Esq. Worsborough Hall, W.
To Doncaster, 15 m. Wakefield, 101 miles.	92	BARNSLEY (p. 854.)	172}	1
Birthwaite Hall.	89	Darton.	175}	2 m. distant, Cannon Hall, J. S. Stanhope,
To Wakefield, 6} m.	85]	Bretton.	1782	Bretton Hall, W. B.
Denby Grange, Sir J. Lister Kave, Bart.	82	Flockton.	1821	Beaumont, Esq.
Whitley Hall, B. H. Beaumont, Esq.	79 1	Lepton.	18 41	
On the read to Man- chester, 7 m. from Hud- dersfield, may be seen the stupendous tunnel, 3½ miles long, through which the canal is led, made at the expense of	75]	HUDDERSTIELD is a large and populous town, carrying on a very extensive manufacture of serges, kerseymeres, and broad and narrow cloths. It has churches	189	Springwood. Spring Grove.
2300,000. To Wakefield, 13 m.		and chapels. 2 miles south of the town, on Castle Hill, are the remains of the ancient city of Cambodunum. Pop. 1861, 34,677. One M.P. See also p. 345.		To Chapel-en-le-Frith, 28 miles. To Stockport, 28 m.; Manchester, 25½ miles.
Fixby Hall, and be- yond Kirklees Hall, Sir G. Armytage, Bart.		- Calder. See Cal		
To Leeds, by Birstal, 15 miles; Bradford, 9 m.	67}	HALIFAX (see p. 843.)	197	To Rochdale, 16} m.; Burnley, 21} miles.
Harden Grange, W. B. Ferraud, Esq.	55 <u>1</u>	KEIGHLEY on the Aire carries on a con-	209	Knowle Ho., F. Green- wood, Esq.
To Bradford, 10 m.		siderable trade in cotton, linen, and worsted goods. Pop. 1861, 15,005. See also p. 847.		1

on right from Lond.	From Kendal.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Otley, 15 m.,—Harrogate, 194 m.,—Ripley, 20 m. Skipton Castle, Sir R. Tufton, Bart., and in the	•	SKIPTON, (pp. 347 and 369.)	219	Cononley Hall, Rev. J. Swire. To Colne, 10½ miles. To Clitheroe, 19 miles.
distance, Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire. Gargrave House. 2 miles distant, Eshton Hall, M. Wilson, Esq., and Flasby Hall, C. Pres-	40]	Gargrave.	2232	Broughton Hall (Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart.) Bank Newton, and be- yond, Ingthorpe Grange.
ton, E.q.	88) 85)	Cold Coniston. Hellifield.	225} 228}	Hellifield Peel, and, la m. distant, Halton Place.
	83 <u>1</u>	Long Preston.	2305	
	291	SETTLE, (p. 369.)	235	
Austwick.		cross river Ribble.		Lawkland Hall. Crow Nest.
To Askrigg, 20 miles. Hipping Ha. E. Tatham, Esq. Leck Ho.	22] 19] 18]	Clapham. INGLETON, (p. 870.) Thornton. Enter Lancashire. Cross river Lune.	242 245 246	To Lancaster, 18½ m. Hulstead. At a distance, Thur- land Castle.
To Sedbergh, 11 miles.	12	KIRKBY LONSDALE, (p. 870) (Westmortand).	252	2 m. distant, Whitting- ton Hall, T. Greene, Esq. Summerfield Hall, E.
Underley Hall, W. Thompson, Esq.	9 1	Keastwick. Old Hutton.	254 <u>}</u> 260	Tatham, Esq.
}	1	cr. Lancaster Canal.		
-	ł	∰@ cross river Kent.		·
1	1	KENDAL, (p. 269).	2641	l

BEDFORD is situated on both sides of the river Ouse, which is navigable to the German Ocean. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to be the Bedicanford of the Saxon Chronicle. It possessed an ancient castle, of which, however, no part at present remains. Bedford carries on an extensive trade in corn, malt, timber, coals, and iron. Lace and straw-plair making afford employment to a great number of poor females and children. There are in Bedford numerous churches and chapels. The church of St. Peter has a curious old Norman door, a fine antique

font, and some old stained glass in the windows. There are several meetinghouses; and it is calculated that about half of the inhabitants of the town are Dissenters. There is probably no English town of similar extent, equal to Bedford
in the variety and magnitude of its charitable and educational establishments.
For these it is chiefly indebted to Sir W. Harpur, Alderman of London in the
reign of Edward VI. The income arising from his charity now amounts to upwards of £17,000 a year. John Bunyan was pastor of a Baptist congregation
in this town, and his Pilgrim's Progress was composed in the county gaol.
About a mile from the town is Elstow, his birth-place. The cottage in which
he was born is still standing, but it has lately received a new front. Bedford
returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 1851, 11,693

HIGHAM FERRERS.—The church is a fine building, and rich in brasses and other monuments. Here is also a free school, which once formed part of a college founded by Archbishop Chichele. Pop. of par. 1861, 1152. The borough formerly returned one M.P., but is now disfranchised.

KETTERING, an ancient town, standing on a rising ground. The church contains a few interesting monuments. Dr. John Gill, the commentator, was a native of this place; and Andrew Fuller, another well-known Baptist minister, was pastor of a congregation here. The trade of Kettering consists chiefly of wool-combing and shoemaking. Pop. 5498.

In the church at Warkton, two miles from Kettering, are the monuments of the Montagu family by Roubilliac and Vangelder.

About 2 miles from Kettering is Boughton House, a seat of the Duke of Buceleuch, containing a fine collection of paintings. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Montagu, now extinct.

BOCKINGHAM is situated in the midst of Rockingham Forest, which was at an early period noted for its extensive fron-works; and in the reign of Edward I. is described as being 30 miles long by 8 miles broad. The church, which was partially destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, contains some fine monuments. Here are the remains of a strong fortress, erected by William the Conqueror. Within the court is the spacious mansion of Lord Sondes.

UPPINGHAM.—The church is a fine Gothic structure, containing some handsome monuments. Here are also several chapels, a free grammar-school, and an hospital. These institutions, which are well endowed, were, as well as the grammar-school at Oakham, founded by R. Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, A. D. 1584. Pop. 2176.

OAKHAM, the county-town of Rutland, is situated in the rich vale of Catmos. It had an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by Walcheline de Ferrers, a younger scion of the family De Ferrers, to whom Henry II. had granted the manor. Among the possessors of the manor and castle were, Richard King of the Romans, brother of Henry III.; Edmund Earl of Kent, brother of Edward II.; De Vere, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland, favourite of Richard II.; Thomas of Woodstock, uncle to the same King; Humphrey Duke of Buck-

ingham, the supporter and victim of Richard III.; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eesex; and George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II. The remains of the castle consist principally of the hall used for the business of the county. Oakham is remarkable for an ancient custom,—the first time any peer of the realm passes through the lordship, he forfeits, to the lord of the manor, a shoe from the horse on which he rides, unless he commutes for it. A number of these shoes are nailed to the gate of the castleyard and the interior of the county hall. Some of them are gilt and stamped with the donor's name. Among them are shoes given by Queen Elizabeth, by the late Duke of York, and by George IV. when Prince Regent. Pop. 2948.

About two miles from Oakham is Burley-on-the-Hill, the magnificent seat of Mr. Finch, one of the finest mansions in England. In the reign of James I. this estate was the property of George Villiers first Duke of Buckingham, who had the honour of entertaining his royal master within its walls, when Ben Johnson's masque of the Gipsies was first performed. During the civil wars, this mansion was destroyed by the Parliamentary forces, and lay in ruins many years, till it was rebuilt by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, ancestor of the present proprietor. The architecture is of the Doric order, combining great splendour and elegance with simplicity. On the south side there is a terrace 900 feet long by 36 feet broad, commanding views of remarkable beauty. The interior is adorned with numerous portraits, pictures of the Italian school, a valuable library, &c. The park is about 6 miles in circumference. A short way beyond Burley is Exton Park, the fine mansion of the Earl of Gainsborough. 5 m. distant is Cottesmore Park, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale.

MANSFIELD is seated in a valley near the little river Man, from which it probably takes its name, and is surrounded by the ancient forest of Sherwood, the scene of Robin Hood's chief exploits. It is an ancient town, with a Gothic church containing numerous menuments. The principal manufactures are those of steckings and gloves. Here are also several cotton-mills, factories of double point-met, and an iron-foundry. A railway, seven miles in length, connecting Mansfield with the Cromford Canal, has been constructed at an expense of £30,000. It has proved very advantageous to the trading interests of the place There is a free-grammar school, which was founded by royal charter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A handsome cross has lately been erected in the market-place to the memory of Lord George Bentinck. Pop. 1861, 8346. About 1½ mile from the town, in the neighbourhood of a village called Mansfield Woodhouse, two Roman villas were discovered in 1796, and in the vicinity of Mansfield numerous Roman coins have been found.

Sherwood Forest, (so intimately associated with the name and exploits of Robin Hood) in which Mansfield is situated, anciently extended from the town of Nottingham to Whitby in Yorkshire. Even so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it contained a space equal to the present dimensions of the New Forest. It was a favourite resort of the kings of the Norman race, who had a summer palace at Clipstone built by Henry II. The mark of King John

apon the forest trees here has been repeatedly found of late years in cutting them up for timber. The extensive demesnes which this forest contained have all been bestowed in grants by different monarchs, and repeated enclosures have reduced the open forest to that part which formerly went by the name of the Hye Forest, a tract of land about ten miles long by three or four wide, extending from the Nottingham road near Mansfield on the west, to Clipstone Park on the cast. This tract is for the most part bare of trees. " Near Mansfield, there remains a considerable wood. Harlowe Wood, and a fine scattering of old oaks near Berry-hill, in the same neighbourhood, but the greater part is now an open waste, stretching in a succession of low hills and long-winding valleys, dark with heather. A few solitary and battered oaks standing here and there, the kast melancholy remnants of these vast and ancient woods, the beautiful springs, swift and crystalline brooks, and broad sheets of water lying abroad amid the dark heath, and haunted by numbers of wild ducks and the heron, still remain. at the Clipstone extremity of the forest, a remnant of its ancient woodlands remains, unrified, except of its deer,-a specimen of what the whole once was, and a specimen of consummate beauty and interest. Birkland and Bilhaghe taken together form a tract of land extending from Ollerton along the side of Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, to Clipstone Park, of about five miles in length, and one or two in width. Bilhaghe is a forest of oaks, and is clothed with the most impressive aspect of age that can perhaps be presented to the eye in these kingdoms. * • • A thousand years, ten thousand tempests. lightnings, winds, and wintry violence have all flung their utmost force on these trees, and there they stand, trunk after trunk, scathed, hollow, gray, and gnarled, stretching out their bare sturdy arms on their mingled foliage and ruin-a life in death. All is grey and old. The ground is grey, -beneath the trees are grey with clinging lichens,—the very heather and fern that spring beneath them have a character of the past.

"But Bilhaghe is only half of the forest-remains here; in a continuous line with it lies Birkland—a tract which bears its character in its name—the land of birches. It is a forest perfectly unique. It is equally ancient with Bilhaghe, but it has a less dilapidated air. It is a region of grace and poetry. I have seen many a wood, and many a wood of birches, and some of them amazingly beautiful, too, in one quarter or another of this fair island, but in England nothing that can compare with this. "On all sides, standing in their solemn steadfastness, you see huge, gnarled, strangely-coloured, and mossed oaks, some riven and laid bare from summit to root with the thunderbolts of past tempests. An immense tree is called the Shamble-Oak, being said to be the one in which Robin Hood hung his slaughtered deer, but which was more probably used by the keepers for that purpose. By whomsoever it was so used, however, there still remain the hooks within its vast hollow."

Between Mansfield and Nottingham is Newstead Abbey, the seat of Mr

^{*} Howrre's Rural Life in Hagiand, p. 380-86.

Webb, formerly the mansion of the Byron family. Here was a priory of Black Canons, founded by Henry II., about A. D. 1170. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir John Byron, who fitted up part of the edifice as a residence, but allowed the chapel to go to decay. Its front is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of early English achitecture, scarcely equalled by any other specimen in elegance of composition and delicacy of execution. An apartment is shewn in which Edward III, slept. The place has undergone great alterations and additions since it came into the possession of its previous owner. The grounds before the new front have been much improved, but the old gardens have been suffered to retain their ancient character. An oak planted by Lord Byron is shewn. In the Lake below the Abbey there is an artificial rock, formed at a great expense by the poet's grandfather. It is fortunate that a place so interesting from its connection with Lord Byron, should have been so carefully preserved who affords the utmost facility for the inspection of it by strangers. In the vicinity is a curious hollow rock, called Robin Hood's Stable. Beyond Newstead. and about nine miles from Nottingham, is Annesley Hall, famous as the birthplace and patrimony of Mary Chaworth, the object of Lord Byron's early attachment. And at a short distance is Hucknall church, where he rests among his ancestors. Hucknall is seven miles from Nottingham.

About 12 miles from Mansfield, and 26 from Nottingham, is the town of Worksop, delightfully situated near the northern extremity of Sherwood Forest, in what is generally called the Dukery, from there having been at one time no less than four ducal seats within a few miles. A priory was founded here in the time of Henry I., but little now remains of it except the abbey gate. The principal object of curiosity is the Abbey Church, which once belonged to the priory, and affords fine specimens of the Norman, pointed, and early English styles. The western door is a beautiful Norman composition; at the east end is the tower which was central, while the whole of the church was standing. The interior is highly ornamented, and contains a number of curious effigies. Pop. 1861, 7112. Near Worksop stood Worksop Manor, a magnificent mansion, surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded park. The ancient manor-house was erected by the celebrated Bess of Hardwick, and was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1761. The modern mansion was formerly a seat of the Dukes of Norfolk, but was purchased by the late Duke of Newcastle. In the neighbourhood are the following interesting mansions: Clumber Park, the splendid residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, containing a fine collection of paintings. The park is about 11 miles in circumference, and includes two ancient woods, from the largest of which Clumber Park derives its name,—Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, comprising some remains of the original building, which was founded for the Premonstratensian canons, A. D. 1153. The park is celebrated for the age and the size of its trees. ... Thoresby, the seat of Earl Manvers, the representative of the Dukes of Kingston. The old mansion was consumed by fire in the year 1745. The park, which

SKIPTON. 369

includes an area of about thirteen miles, contains several sheets of water, and abounds with sylvan scenery. Thoreaby was the birth-place of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Rufford Abbey, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough, formerly the mansion of the patriotic Sir George Savile, an ancestor of the present proprietor. In the year 1148, an abbey was founded here for Cistercian monks, and some remains of it are included in the present immense structure.

Seven and a-half miles from Mansfield is Bolsover, the church of which contains a costly tomb, in honour of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, as well as several monuments of the Cavendish family. Bolsover Castle is a noble building, belonging to the Duke of Portland.

SKIPTON, in the district called Craven, on the banks of the Aire, is noted for the sale of corn, cattle, and sheep. The trade of the town is greatly benefited by its proximity to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The church contains several monuments of the Clifford family. There is also a good grammar school. The vale of Skipton is much admired for its picturesque beauty and fertility. Pop. 4538. Hotel: Craven Arms.

Skipton Castle was erected shortly after the conquest by Robert de Romeli, Lord of the honour of Skipton, and was long the property of the celebrated family of the Cliffords. It was garrisoned for the king in the time of the civil wars, and withstood a siege in the year 1645, but was ultimately obliged to surrender to the Parliament. It was the birth-place of the celebrated Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, who repaired it and made it one of her principal residences. It contains ancient tapestries, and is now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart., the representative of her descendant, the last Earl of Thanet.

About six miles from Skipton are the ruins of Bolton priory, situated in one of the most delightful spots in England. The nave of the priory church is now used for a parochial chapel. Opposite to the western entrance the Duke of Devonshire has a small hunting seat formed out of the original gateway of the priory. The walks through the woods, and the views of the river, ruins, and surrounding scenery, are remarkably beautiful. About a mile from the priory is the celebrated Strid, a narrow passage torn by the Wharfe through its bed of solid rock, where it rushes with tremendous fury. This was the scene of the catastrophe of the boy Egrement, who, in attempting to overleap the chasm, fell in adwas drowned. (See Wordsworth's poem entitled the "Force of Prayer.") In this vicinity is Barden tower, a ruined fortress of the Cliffords. Here the famous Shepherd Lord pursued his studies, under the tuition of some of the monks of Bolton.

SETTLE, on the Ribble, is remarkable for its situation at the foot of a lofty limestone rock, the summit of which commands a fine view. Great numbers of cattle are sold at its fairs. The parish church is about three quarters of a mile distant, at the village of Giggleswick, which has a richly-endowed grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI. Paley was educated here. In the neighbourhood are several slate and stone quarries. Pop. 1586.

In the vicinity of INGLETON are the Ingleborough mountains, 2860 feet high, Wharnside, 2384 feet; Pennigant, 2270 feet, all commanding extensive prospects; Thornton Scar, 800 feet in height; Thornton Force, a beautiful cascade, falling about 90 feet; and two romantic caves, called Yordss and Weathercote.

KIRKBY LONSDALE is a neat town on the west side of the Lune, over which there is an elegant bridge. It has an ancient church, and the churchyard commands a remarkably fine prospect The mills belonging to this place are worked by a small brook, the waters of which set in motion seven wheels, one above the other. Pop. of township, 1727; and of parish, 4865.

CXXXI. LONDON TO CARLISLE THROUGH HATFIELD, STAMFORD, NEWARK, DONCASTER, BOROUGHBRIDGE, AND APPLEBY, 3002 Miles.

		_		
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Camfield (Baron Dims- dale).	2894	London to Barnet,	11	Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford.
Bedwell Park, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.		Re-enter Middlesex. Re-enter Herts.		Gobions. Brookman's Park.
Hatfield Ho., Marquis of Salisbury.	2811	HATFIELD, (p. 872.)	191	
To Hertford, 72 miles. Bush Hall.		Se cross river Les.		To St. Alban's, 6 miles. Brocket Hall, late Vis-
Digswell House, and near it, Tewin Water.		Se cross river Maran.		count Melbourne.
Lockley. Panshanger (Earl Cow- per).	2752	(Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, was rector	25	Danesbury, W. Blake, Esq.; and, 3 miles dis- tant, Ayott St Laurence, C. C. W. Dering, Esq.
Shephall Bury.		of this place, and is buried in the church.)		Knebworth House, Sir
Chivesfield Lodge.	2691	STEVENAGE. To the south of this place, but on the east side of the road, are six barrows, said to be of Danish origin.	811	E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.; and, beyond, the Hoo (Lord Dacre), and Paulswolden (Earl of Strathmore). Elm Wood.
	9681	BALDOCK	871	Rocksley House.
	 	carries on a considerable trade in corn and malt. The church contains some curious monuments.		
Stratton Pa., C. Bar- nett. Esq., and, at a dis- tance, Sutton Park, Sir	2593 255	Enter Bedfordshire. BIGGLESWADE, a neat town on the Ivel, by	41 45	Radwell. In the neigh- bourhood are several Ro- man remains, called Cas- sar's Camp, from the
J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. Shortmend House.		means of which it carries on a considerable trade in tim- ber, coals, and oats. Its chief manufactures are of		outworks of which Ro- man relies have been from time to time dug up. 2 miles distant, Old
		straw-plait and lace. Pop. 4027.		Warden, Lord Ongley Southill, W. Whitbread
	251}	Lower Caldecote.	461	Esq.; and Ickwellbury, J. Harvey, Esq.
3 m. dist. Everton Ho.			48	To Hitchin, 13 miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Carlisle.	SC cr. river Ivel.	From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sandy Place; and, at a distance, the Hasells,	.1 ~		49	At a distance Mogger- hanger House.
F. Pym, Eeq. Tempeford Hall, and Tempsford House.	249	Tempsford.	51	
		Se cross river Ouse.	l	Roxton House, C. J. Metcalfs, Esq.
To St Neot's, 12 mile.	247 2452 244 <u>1</u>	Wiboston, Eaton Socon, Cross Hall.	581 55 561	Bushmeed Priory, W.
Paxton Hall.	248	Enter Huntingdonshire. Little Paxton.	57	Southoe Rectory.
Diddington House, late G. Thornhill, Esq. Stirtloe House.	241	Diddington.	592	
Buckden Palace, one of the Episcopal resi- dences of the Bishop of Lincoln.	2394	Buckden. The parish church is a very handsome structure, and	61	
To Huntingdon, 4 m. Brampton Park, Duke of Manchester, and be-		contains numerous monu- ments.		
yond it, Hinchinbrooke. Earl of Sandwich.	237 ₂	Brampton Hut.	68}	Alconbury Lodge.
Great Stukeley.	284 2 283	Alconbury. Alconbury Hill.	66 67‡	monoury nouge.
To York, 17 m.; to Aldborough, 1 mile. Borough Bridge Hall,	94 1	For the route from this place to BOROUGH-BRIDGE * (see p. 882-5.)	206	Newby Hall, Earl de Grey, and 8 miles dis- tant, Copgrove House,
A. Lawson, Esq. Aldborough Lodge, and Aldborough Hall.		er. river Ure.		T. Duncombe, Esq. To Ripon, 5 miles.
Newby Park.	93 1	Kirkby Hill,	207	
	87 ‡	York. Gate Inn.	218	2 m. dis. Norton Con- yers, Sir B. R. Graham,
	821	Leeming Lane.	218	Bart. Camp Hill. Firby Hall.
	804	Londonderry.	220	Thorp Perrow, M. Mil- banke, Esq.
	791	Leeming.	221}	Theakstone. Holtby.
1	72 1	Catterick, A place of great antiquity.		Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds. Brough Hall, Sir Wm.
To Darlington, 8 m. Middleton Lodge, and		cr. river Swale.		Lawson, Bart. To Richmond, 8‡ m.
beyond Halnaby Hall, Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart, Stanwick Park, Duke of Northumberland.	681	Scotch Corner.	2821	Aske Hall, Earl of Zetland.

^{*} This route is four miles longer than the route described at pages 390-365.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Carlisle.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Forcett Park.	1			
	601	Smallways.	240}	Barningham, M. Mil-
	581	Greta Bridge.	2421	banke, Esq.
	٠.		3	
Bokeby Park, late J. B. S. Morritt, Esq., the friend of Sir Walter		er. branch of the Tees.		
Scott.	1			
Beyond Greta Bridge		<u>.</u>		
is a fine view of the town of Barnard Castle; 8 m.		Bowes was a Roman station, and has	248}	
beyond is Streatlam		vestiges of a castle.		
Castle, J. Bowes, Esq.;	47	Spittal House.	2534	
and in the distance, Raby Castle, Duke of	461	Rear Cross.	2541	
Cleveland.		Enter Westmorland. BROUGH.	2611	
	89 <u>1</u> 29	Crackenthorpe.	2714	
	261	Kirkby Thore.	2741	
Newbiggin Hall, W.	244	Temple Sowerby.	276	
Crackenthorpe, Esq.	•	cr. the river Eden.		
	18	Brougham Castle.	282	Brougham Hall, Lord
	•	· -	1	Brougham, and beyond,
Skirsgill.		cr. river Emont, and enter Cumberland.		Lowther Castle, Earl of Lonsdale.
8 m.distant Eden Hall, Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.	181	PENRITH.	282]	In the distance, Greystoke Park, H.
Corby Castle, P. H. Howard, Esq.		CARLISLE.	300 <u>‡</u>	Howard, Esq.

HATFIELD, remarkable for the adjacent mansion, called Hatfield House (Marquis of Salisbury), erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The old house was the residence of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., immediately before his accession. Queen Elizabeth lived here as a sort of prisoner during the latter part of the reign of her sister Mary. Hatfield was, soon after the accession of James I., made over, in exchange for Theobalds, to Sir R. Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, youngest son of the Lord-Treasurer Burghley, in whose family it has ever since continued. The gateway and end of the old palace are still standing. The present building was erected by Sir R. Cecil. In November 1835, the left wing was destroyed by fire, on which occasion the Dowager Marchioness of Salisbury perished in the fiames. The grounds are beautifully said out. Charles I. was a prisoner at Hatfield. Pop. of par. 3871,

BROUGH, situated in the wild district of Stainmoor. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Verters of the Romans. Here are the ruins of a castle which was erected before the Conquest. The church is a spacious ancient fabric, and the pulpit is formed out of a single stone. To the east of the town is a pillar which denotes the boundary of Yorkshire and Cumberland. Pop. of par. 1728

About eight miles farther on is APPLEBY, the county town of Westmorland, sin tusted on the Eden. It was a place of some importance before the Conquest, but in the reign of Henry II. it was utterly destroyed by the Scots. In the time of Richard II, it met with a similar fate, and the greater part of it still lay in ruins in the time of Queen Mary. The castle stands on a lofty height rising from the river. It was founded previous to the Norman Conquest, but was almost rebuilt in 1686 by the then Earl of Thanet. It is now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart. It contains a large collection of curious and valuable family portraits, some valuable MSS., and among other relics, the magnificent suit of armour worn in the tiltyard by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, as champion to Queen Elizabeth. This castle anciently belonged to the Clifford family, and was fortified for King Charles by Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, but it was forced to surrender after the battle of Marston Moor. The church contains the monuments of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, and of the celebrated Lady Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, &c., her daughter. Appleby formerly sent two M.P., but was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. Pop. of township, 960.

CXXXII. LONDON TO THIRSE, THEOUGH LOUGHBOROUGH, NOTTINGHAM, CHESTERFIELD, SHEFFIELD, BARNSLEY, LEEDS, WAKEFIELD, AND BIPON, 286; Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.	From Hicks's Hall to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	941	Pleasley, Derbyshire, (p. 362.)	141	
Glapwell Hall, and, at	921	Glapwell.	148	
a distance, Bolsover Cas- tle (Duke of Portland). Midland Railway.	90]	Heath.	145	;
Sutton Hall.	861	Hasland.	149	Hasland House, and, two miles distant, Win-
To Worksop, 15 miles.	85}	CHESTERFIELD.	150]	gerworth Hall.
		(See p. 853.)		To Tideswell, 16 miles — Blakewell, 13 — Win- ster, 12—Matlock, 94—
On Whittington Moor was a public-house called the Revolution House,	831	Whittington Common.	1514	
from its having been the place where the Earl of				
Danby, the Earl of De- vonshire, and others as-	791	Dronfield. The church has a fine tower	1552	
sembled to concert mea- sures for effecting the		and spire. The chancel con- tains three rich stone stalls.	İ	
Revolution of 1688.		the foliage of which is very beautiful.	ŀ	Beauchieff Abbey,
Norton Hall.	77 1 75	Little Norton.	1573 160	founded in 1168 for White Canons, by Robert Fitz- Ranulph, said to have
	١.	and enter Yorkshire.	1	been one of the murder-

374 LONDON TO THIRSK THROUGH LOUGHBOROUGH, &c. - Confinued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Thirsk.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	78]	Sheffield, (p. 876.)	162}	ers of Thomas à Becket, in expiation of whose murder the abbey was built.
To Worksop, 194 miles.	721	Sitemoor.	1681	To Huddersfield,26} m.
The Grange, Earl of Effingham; and Went-	67}	Chapel Town.	1681	8 miles distant, Wort- ley Hall, Lord Wharn- cliffe.
worth House, Earl Fitz- william.	65 1 62	Hood Hill. Worsborough.	1693 1782	Tankeraley. Worsborough Hall, W.
	'	W describing in		B. Martin, Esq. Ouslethwaite House,
To Doncaster, 15 miles.	591	BARNSLEY (see p. 854.)	1752	W. Elmhirst, Esq.; and Wentworth Castle, F. W.
10 Dollowster, 15 miles.	59	Old Mill Inn.	1761	T. V. Wentworth, Esq. To Stockport, 28 miles.
	l	Canal and river Dearne.		
	δü <u>ł</u>	Staincross.	179 <u>}</u>	Wentworth, Esq.
Chevet, Sir L. M. Pil- kington, Bart.	521	New Miller Dam.	1828	8 miles distant, Bret- ton Hall, W. B. Beau- mont, Esq.
Woodthorpe.	517	Sandal Magna.	1841	Pledwick — Kettle- thorpe,
	l			Lupset Hall, D. Gas- kell, Esq. Thornes House, J. M.
	ļ	STO cross river Calder.	ł	Gaskell, Esq.
To Selby, 23 miles. Newland Park, Sir C.	491	WAKEFIELD, (p. 856.)	186}	To Huddersfield, 18 m.; to Halifax, 16 miles.
Dodsworth, Bart. Hatfield Ha. Methley Hall, Earl of	481	Newton.	187}	
Mexborough.	46]	Lofthouse.	190	Lofthouse Hall. Middleton Lodge.
	41}	Hunslet.	194	
To Selby, 201 miles;		STO Cross river Aire.		To Halifax by Brad- ford, 18 m.; to Otley, 10
3 miles distant, Temple Newsam, containing an excellent collection of	40 1	LEEDS, (p. 856.)	195 <u>}</u>	m. 21 miles distant, Arm- ley House. Potter Newton Hall.
paintings.	871	Chapel Allerton.	198	
	86 <u>1</u> 35	Moor Allerton. Alwoodley Gates.	199] 200 <u>1</u>	To Otley, 8 miles.
To Tudcaster, 11 miles.	82	Harewood. The church is a venerable	2083	Harewood House, Earl of Harewood, a noble
		structure, and containing, amongst other tombs, that		mansion, with gardens
		of Judge Gascoigne, who		and pleasure grounds laid out by the celebrated Capability Brown.
		committed Henry V. when Prince of Wales, to prison, for insulting him whilst ad-		onpromety Drown.
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ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	Prom Thirsk.	ministering justice. Here	From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Rudding Park, Sir J. Radeliffe, Bart. Bilton Park, and be- yond, Seriven Park, Sir C. Shingaby, Bart. Nidd Hall, J. Rawson, Esq.	801 271 241 211 201	are also the remains of Harewood Castle. No cross river Wharf. Dunkeswick. Spacey House. HARROWGATE (p. 877.) Killinghall. W. cr. river Nidd. RIPLEY, a small town, which was neatly rebuilt in the Tudor style by Sir W. Ingilby in 1839-80. The church contains several monuments of the lugibly family, and in the church-yard is the pedes-	2051 2061 211 2181 215	Rigton. Pannal. To Pateley Bridge. 9t miles. Ripley Castle. The gardens, which are very fine, are open to the public on Fridays.
Newby Hall, Earl De Grey.	18 12 1	tal of an ancient cross. South Stainley. RIPON (p. 878.) Stainley.	217 <u>1</u> 2222	Grey, and beyond, Grant- ley Hall, Lord Grantley
Newby Park.	8 <u>1</u> 7 5 <u>1</u>	The Leeming Road. Baldersby. Skipton Bridge. Cr. river Swale.	227 228] 230	Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart,
Thirkleby Hill, 3 m.	4 2]	Bushby Stoop. Carlton Miniott. THIRSK (p. 380.)	281 <u>1</u> 283	

At a short distance from Glapwell (p. 878) on the left, is Hardwick Hall (Duke of Devonshire, a most interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style of domestic architecture. It stands on the brow of a bold and commanding eminence, overlooking a vale of great beauty. This fine old mansion was erected by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of John Hardwick of Hardwick, and heiress of this estate. She married four times, always contriving to get the power over her husband's estates by direct devise, or by intermarrying the children of their former marriages, so that she brought together immense estates, and laid the foundation of four dukedoms. Her first husband was Sir William Cavendish, the secretary and biographer of Wolsey, her last the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whose custody Mary Queen of Scots was consigned.* The most remarkable apartments in this interesting edifice are the state-room and the gallery. At one end of the former is a canopy of state, and in another part a bed, the hangings of which are very ancient. The gallery, which is about 170 feet long, and 26 wide, extends the whole length of the eastern side of the house, and is hung with tapestry, on a part of which is the date of 1478. In the chapel there is a very rich and curious altar cloth, 80 feet long, hung round the rails of the altar, with figures of saints under canopies wrought in needle-work. The house has, with very few exceptions, been kept exactly in the

^{*} Howrer's Rural Life in England, 2d edit. p. 267-267.

state in which its builder left it as to furniture and arrangement. The late Duke of Devonshire brought hither his family pictures from Chatsworth. There are nearly 200 portraits in this gallery, the most interesting being those of "Bess of Hardwick," Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Bishop Gardiner, Sir Thomas More, Sir William Cavendish, William, first Duke of Devonshire, Hobbes the philosopher, &c. The furniture is in many instances older than the house, and was removed from the old hall. Some of the needle-work was wrought by Mary Queen of Scots, and in the entrance hall there is a statue of her by Westmacott.

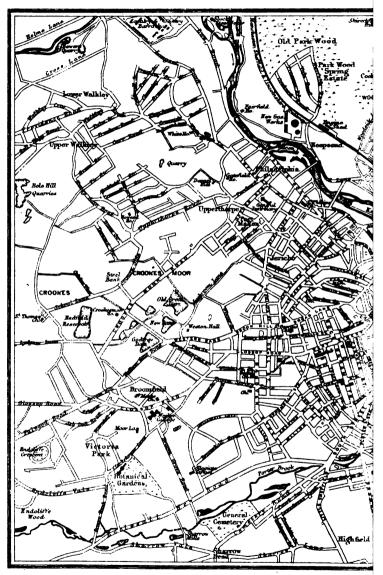
At about 100 yards from the hall stand the remains of the old baronial residence where Queen Mary and Arabella Stuart were confined. In the reign of Henry VII. it was the residence of the Hardwick family, but the whole pile is now but a splendid ruin luxuriantly mantled with ivy.

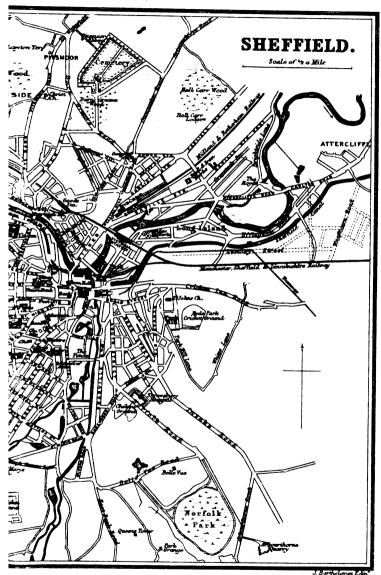
Hardwick is in the parish of Ault Hucknall, and Hobbes the philosopher is buried in the church. About four miles to the west is the Tupton station of the North Midland Railway.

SHEFFIELD is situated near the confluence of the Don and the Sheaf, at the eastern foot of that extensive range of hills which runs along the centre of the island from Staffordshire to Westmorland. With the exception of a single outlet towards Doncaster, it is encompassed and overlooked by an amphitheatre of hills, and the neighbourhood presents a remarkable variety and beauty of prospect. Hallamshire, which includes the parish of Sheffield, and the adjoining parishes of Handsworth and Ecclesfield, forms a district, the origin of which may be traced back to Saxon, Roman, and even British times, but the town of Sheffield has more recently risen into importance. In the reign of Henry I. the manor of Sheffield belonged to the family of De Lovetot, who founded an hospital called St Leonards, established a corn-mill, and erected a bridge over the river Don; and the manor afterwards successively descended by marriage to the Furnivals, Talbots, and ultimately to the Howards, in whose possession it still remains. Mary Queen of Scots spent nearly fourteen years of her imprisonment in Sheffield manor-house, which stood on an eminence, a little distance from the town, and was dismantled in 1706 by the order of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. A castle was erected at Sheffield at a very early period. During the civil wars, Sir John Gell took possession of the castle and town for the parliament; but on the approach of the Marquis of Newcastle, he retreated into Derbyshire. Sheffield Castle continued in the possession of the Royalists till after the battle of Marston Moor, when it was obliged to capitulate after a siege of some days. It was then demolished by order of the parliament, and no vestiges of it now remain.

So early as the thirteenth century, Sheffield had acquired a reputation for iron manufactures, especially for a kind of knivescalled "whittles." The great abundance of iron-ore, stone, and coal which are found in the vicinity might na turally have been expected to give rise to such manufactures, and the several enountain streams which unite near the town furnish an extent of water-power

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which probably few other localities could command. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth many artisans emigrated from the Netherlands into England, in consequence of the cruelties of the Duke of Alva; and the workers in iron having ocen settled in a body at Sheffield, the neighbourhood from this time became known for the manufacture of shears, sickles, knives, and scissars. The principal manufacture of Sheffield is cutlery in all its branches. The vast buildings used for grinding by steam form one of the curiosities of the town. Silver-plate and plated goods form also one of its staple manufactures. Brass-foundires are also numerous, and the manufacture of Britannia metal and German silver occupies many hands. Optical instruments, brushes, buttons, and combs are also made here to a considerable extent, and there are various other manufactures which arise out of, or are connected with, the staple commodities of the town.

The public buildings consist of the Town Hall, the Cutler's Hall, the Corn Exchange, erected by one of the Dukes of Norfolk, whose family own the ground upon which no inconsiderable part of the town is built, the Assembly Rooms, and Theatre, the Music Hall, two News-rooms, and the Public Baths, the Cemetery, Botanical Gardens, General Infirmary, the Dispensary, and the Shrewsbury Hospital, established and munificently endowed by an Earl of Shrewsbury. Sheffield has numerous churches and meeting-houses, and establishments for education, several Banks, a Literary and Philosophical Society, a Mechanics' Institution. Two M.P. Population, 185,172.

HARROGATE is celebrated for its mineral springs, which are annually visited by about 2000 persons. It consists of two scattered villages, known by the names of High and Low Harrogate, situated about a mile from each other, and possessing ample accommodation for visitors. Harrogate possesses both chalybeate and sulphurous springs. Of the former the oldest is the Tewit Well, which was discovered about the year 1576. The Old Spa, situated on the Stray, was discovered by Dr. Stanhope, previous to 1681. The saline chalybeate is situated at Low Harrogate, and was discovered in 1819. The sulphurous springs are, the Old Sulphur Wells, situated at Low Harrogate, close by the Leeds and Ripon road; the Crown Sulphur Well, situated in the pleasure-grounds belonging to the Crown Hotel; and the Knaresborough or Starbeck Spa, situated nearly midway between Harrogate and Knaresborough. Harrogate possesses a considerable number of hotels, several boarding-houses, public baths, promensderooms, ball and billiard rooms, circulating libraries and reading-rooms, four places of worship, etc. Population of High and Low Harrogate, 4737.

About three miles from Harrogate is the town of KNARESBOROUGH, delightfully situated on the banks of the Nidd, which flows through a most romantic valley below precipitous rocks. The church of St. John the Baptist is old, and contains monuments to the Slingsbys, &c. Here are the remains of a castle which was erected soon after the conquest. It belonged at one time to Piers Gavaston the favourite of Edward II. In the year 1881 this castle was granted by Edward

III. to his son, the celebrated John of Gaunt, and was afterwards one of the places in which Richard II, was imprisoned. During the civil wars it sustained a siege from the parliamentary forces under Lord Fairfax, and at last surrendered upon honourable terms. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament. Part of the principal tower is still remaining. In the walk along the bank of the Nidd, opposite the ruins of the castle, is a celebrated petrifying or dropping well, springing in a declivity at the foot of a limestone rock. Near it is a curious excavation called St Robert's Chapel, hollowed out of the solid rock; its roof is groined, and the altar adorned with Gothic ornaments. About half a mile lower down the river are the remains of a priory founded by Richard Plantagenet. A mile to the east is St Robert's Cave, remarkable on account of the discovery of a skeleton here in 1759, which led to the conviction and execution of the celebrated Eugene Aram.* Knaresborough has manufactories of linen and cotton. and its corn-market is one of the largest in the county. One M.P. Pop. 1851, 5586. Knaresborough was the birth-place of the famous blind guide John Metcalf. He had lost his sight in infancy, and yet frequently acted as a guide over the forest during the night, or when the paths were covered with snow,contracted for making roads, building bridges, &c. He died 1810, aged ninetythree years.

RIPON is a town of considerable antiquity, situated between the rivers Ure and Skell, over the former of which there is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches. At an early period it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, and here they defeated an army of the Saxons. A conical tumulus called Elishaw or Alicey Hill, near the cathedral, is supposed to cover the remains of those who fell in the battle. In 1695, several Saxon coins were found on digging into this hill. Ripon suffered severely from the plague in 1634, and again in 1626. Here in 1640, commissioners were deputed by Charles I. to meet with the Scots to treat with them, and endeavour to obtain a peace. In 1643, Sir Thomas Mauleverer, with a detachment of the parliamentary army, took possession of the town, and committed many outrages on the inhabitants, but was put to flight by a detachment of Royalists under Sir John Mallory of Studley, then governor of Skipton Castle.

The most interesting building in Ripon is the cathedral, the first stone of which was laid in 1381, but the choir was probably not finished till 1494. The chapter house, however, with the crypts beneath, are supposed to be much more ancient. It is said to be one of the best proportioned churches in the kingdom. It has two uniform towers at the west end, each 110 feet high, besides the great tower called St Wilfred's tower; each of these towers originally supported a spire of wood covered with lead. Under the chapter house is a vaulted charnel house, which contains an immense collection of human remains in good preservation, piled in regular order round the walls.

Trinity church was built and endowed in 1826, at a cost of £13,000, by its first incumbent, the Rev. Edward Kilvington. Ripon contains several Dissenting

^{*} See Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Eugene Aram.

chapels, and hospitals, a free grammar school, founded in 1547, by Edward VI. a mechanics' institute, &c. The bishopric of Ripon was created in 1836, out of the large dioceses of York and Chester. The bishop's palace is situated on a slight eminence, about a mile north-west of the city. The foundation stone was laid on the 1st of October 1838. The market-place is spacious square, in the centre of which stands an obelisk, 90 feet high, which is surmounted by the arms of Ripon. This obelisk was erected by William Aislaby, Esq. of Studley, who represented the borough for sixty years in Parliament. On the south side of the market-place is the town-hall, built in 1801 by Mrs Allanson of Studley. Ripon was once noted for the excellence of its spurs; it was also celebrated for its woollen manufactures. The present manufacture is chiefly saddle-trees,—it also produces linens and malt. The Ure navigation was brought up to the town by means of a short canal in 1767. Ripon sends one member to Parliament. Bishop Perteus was a native of this town. Pop. 6172.

Ripon is 208 miles north north-west of London, 27 north of Leeds, and 24 north-west by west of York. It affords the title of Earl to the Robinson family.

About three miles from Ripon is Studley Royal, the seat of Earl de Grey, adorned with a good collection of paintings. The principal object of attraction however, is the celebrated pleasure grounds, which include the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey, said to be the most perfect monastic building in England. The site of this monastery was granted in 1182, by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, to certain monks who resolved to adopt the Cistercian order. Eight years after it was burnt down, but was speedily rebuilt. The foundation of the church was laid in 1204. This abbey became, in the course of time, one of the wealthiest monasteries in the kingdom, and its possessions extended over a tract of thirty miles. At the dissolution the abbey and part of the estates were sold to Sir Richard Gresham, father of Sir Thomas. It originally covered about ten acres of ground, but scarcely more than two are now covered with the ruins. "No depredation has been committed on the sacred pile; time alone has brought it to its present state; it has fallen by a gentle decay without any violent convulsion. Built in the most elegant style of Gothic architecture, the tower and all the walls are yet standing, the roof alone being gone to ruins." The late Miss Lawrence, who was owner of the abbey, evinced a most praiseworthy regard for these interesting remains of antiquity, and from time to time expended considerable sums in their preservation. A short distance west of the abbey stands the fine old mansion of Fountains Hall, built by Sir Stephen Proctor in 1611, with materials taken from the ruins of the monastery. On an eminence opposite the hall stand some large old yew trees, under which the monks are said to have obtained shelter while engaged in building the abbey. They were originally seven in number, but three of them have been blown down.

The domain of Studley is open to the public every day except Sunday, until ave o'clock in the evening. Harrowgate is fourteen miles distant.

About four miles from Ripon, and thirteen from Harrowgate, is Newby Hall,

the mansion of Earl de Grey, situated on the northern bank of the river Ure and commanding beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country. I is supposed to contain the best private collection of statuary in the kingdom. The drawing-room is hung with tapestry of the celebrated Gobelin manufactory. The pleasure grounds are beautiful and well laid out.

Seven miles from Ripon and eighteen from Harrogate is Hackfall, a romantic valley of great beauty, laid out in a tasteful manner. It also was the property of the late Miss Lawrence.

Three miles south-west of Ripon is Markenfield Hall, once the seat of a renowned family of that name.

Nine miles from Ripon and ten from Harrogate, on an elevated ridge of moorland, are some vast perpendicular masses of grit, called the Brimham rocks, which are well deserving the inspection of tourists. There are several tumuli dispersed among the rocks. In the centre of this wild scene, the late Lord Grantley some years ago erected a substantial house and out-offices for the accommodation of trangers.

Grantley Hall, the seat of Lord Grantley, is four miles distant from Ripon.

In West Tanfield Church, six miles and a half from Ripon, are several tombs of the Marmion family.

THIRSK is a pleasant well-built town on the banks of the little river Codbeck, which divides the old town from the new. St Mary's church is a handsome Gothic structure, and is said to have been built with the ruins of the ancient castle which was destroyed in the reign of Henry II. It contains several monuments, and three sedific or stone seats which were used by the clergy before the Reformation. There are several meeting-houses and charitable institutions, banks, &c. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 5350.

CXXXIII. LONDON TO NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE THROUGH WARE, HUNTING-DON, STAMFORD, GRANTHAM, NEWARK, DONCASTER, BOROUGHBRIDGE, DARLINGTON, AND DURHAM, 2692 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND. Victoria Park.	286 <u>}</u>	From Shore Ditch Church to Stoke, New- ington. Stamford Hill. Tottenham High Cross, so called from a cross which has stood here from time im- memorial. Edmonton		Bruce Castle (now a school). Tottenham Park.
Enfield was formerly cale- brated for its Chase, now en- closed. Here are the remains of a palace in which Edward VI. is supposed to have acid his court, an ancient church, éac. Pup. of par. Haye.			7	Tottenham Park. At Southgate, in the vi- cinity, is Arno's Grove, a fine seat, containing numerous Etruscan vases, minerals, de Enfield Park, and beyon's Trent Park, B. Bovan, Saq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
1 m. dist. in Essex are the remains of Waltham bbey, where Harold and his brothers were buried. Here also are some powder mills.	_	Waltham Cross, Herts, takes its name from a beautiful cross erected here by Edward I. in honour of his Queen Eleanor. Her remains rested here on their way to Westminster. The cross has been repaired and restored on various occasions during the last and presententuries.	111	Theobalds' Park, Sir H. Meux, Bart. Here is the site of the palace of Theobalds, built by Lord Burghley, and where James I. (who gave Hat- field for it) died in 1625.
Nunebury.	2561	Cheshunt. The manor house was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and Richard Cromwell died in a house near the church. Cheshant college was removed to this place from Talgarth in 1792.	181	Cheshunt Park.
	255	Wormley.	147	Wormley Bury.
2} miles dist., at Stan- stead Abbots, are the re-	254	Brox bourne.	152	Broxbourne Bury, J. Bosanquet, Esq. Between Hoddesdon
nains of the Rye House, amous for the Rye House plot. 3 m. dist. is Hansdon touse, once the residence f Mary, Elizabeth, and dward VI.	2523	HODDESDON, on the Lea, has an ancient market-house, a tower of Old St. Catherine's chapel, a grammar school, &c. To the right is a curious old manor- house. Pop. 1898.	17	and Hertford is Hailey- bury College, for the education of young men for the civil service in India, and beyond, Balls Park, Marq. Townshend, and Brickendon Bury. To Hertford, 4 miles.
To Bishop Stortford, 4½ miles. Dunmow, 20½.	250}	AMWELL, (p. 387.) Pop. of parish 1851, 1652.	19]	Amwell Bury, Source of New River, To Hertford, 2½ miles.
	2482	Ware, (p. 887.)	21	To Stevenage, 112 miles. Ware Park.
Youngsbury and Thun-	247	wade's Mill.	22 1	Poles. 11 mile distant Sa-
Iridgebury. To Cambridge, 241 m.	243}	Puckeridge.	261	comb Park, Hamells Park.
3 miles distant Albury Hall. Wyddiall Hall. Newsells Bury, and	238#	BUNTINGFORD carries on a trade in leather and malt.	31	Aspeden Hall. Broadfield Hall.
Cocken Hatch. To Cambridge, 12‡ m. To Newmarket, 24 m.	2321	ROYSTON, partly in Herta, partly in Cambridgeshite, carries on a trade in mait and corn. The church formerly belonged to a priory, and contains a few ancient m numents. Pop. of parish 1882.	871	To Baldock, 8½ miles.
Kneesworth Hall, and, o the right, Melbourne		cross river Cam.	ı	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
noble mansion of the Earl of Hardwicke. Wimple church contains a splendid monument to Lord Chancellor Hard- wicke. Bourne House, Earl Delawarr. To Cambridge, 10 m.	223	Golden Lion. Caxton. The birthplace of the first English printer, and of Matthew Paris the historian.	461	Gransden Park 2 m. distant, and Waresley
Papworth Hall.	217 <u>1</u> 21 6 1	Papworth, St Everard. Papworth, St Agnes. Enter Huntingdonshire.	52 1 53 1	
To Cambridge, 144 m.; to St Ives, 5½ miles.	212	Godmanchester.	574	To St Neots, 8 miles.
10 m. distant Ramsey, and Ramsey Abbey, E. Fellowes, Esq.	211	MYZ cross river Ouse. HUNTINGDON, (p. 887.)	58 1	Hinchinbrooke House, (Earl of Sandwich,) and beyond Brampton Park, (Duke of Manchester.) To St Ncots by Buck- den Palace, (Bishop of Lincoln.) 10 miles.
Great Stukeley Hall, L. J. Torkington, Esq. Connington Castle, J.	2052	Alconbury Hill.	64	To Thrapston, 16½ m. Castle Hill House. Alconbury Lodge.
M. Heathcote, Esq. Holme Wood.	1962	Stilton. The cheese which bears this name was, though of Leicestershire manufacture, originally sold here.		Washingley Hall.
To Peterborough, 5 m. Overton Longueville and Orton Hall (Mar.of Huntly); and, on the opposite bank of the	1972	Norman Cross, the place where a great number of French prisoners were confined during the war.	72	To Oundle, 8 miles; on the road to which is Elton Hall, Earl of
Nen, Milton Park, Earl	190}	Wansford.	79 <u>1</u>	Carysfort. Wothorpe, in ruins,
Burghiey Park, (Marquis of Exeter.) See p. 388. To Market Deeping,	1841	enter Northamptonsh. Science Telephone (Lincolnsh.)	851	(Marquis of Exeter.) To Normanton Park.
7½ miles; to Bourne, 10 miles. 1½ m. distant Tole-	100)	(p. 388.)		To Uppingham, 12 m.; to Oakham, 11 miles.
Here are the remains of a Roman encamp- ment, and an ancient Gothic Church.	182}	Bridge Casterton. (Rutlandshire.)	- 1	Tickencote Hall, J. M. Wingfield, Esq. Exton Hall, (Earl of Gainsborough) — a fine specimen of the archi- tecture of the 16th cen- tury, containing a valu-

				,
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	1781		¥7₫	
At a little distance from Ram Jam House is Stret- ton village.				a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and contains some remarkable monuments of the Harrington and Noel fa-
Aveland.	176}	Ram Jam House Enter Lincolnshire,	983	milies, who have possessed this lordship for several ages. At a dist. Cottesmore
At a dist. Grimsthorpe Castle, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. To Corby, 4½ miles.	1741 1781 1711	North Witham.	95 1 961 981	Hall, Earl of Lonzdale. Near this place Sir
20 0010), 1 2 mmcs.	-			Isaac Newton was born, Dec. 1642. Buckminster Park, Earl of Dysart.
Easton Hall, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart., and be- yond Irnham Hall, Lord Clifford.	167	Stoke Rochford. Great Ponton.	1001 1021	Stoke House, C. Tur- nor, Esq. 8 miles distant, Har- laxton and Hungerton
8 miles distant Boothby Pagnell. Belton House, Earl	168}	GRANTHAM, (p. 888.)	1061	Hall, G. De Ligne Gre- gory, Esq., and beyond, Denton House, Sir G. E. Welby, Bart., and Belvoir
Brownlow. Syston Park, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.	·	Great Gonerby. Foston.	108‡ 112	Castle, Duke of Rutland. Allington House.
2 miles distant Stubton Hall.		Enter Nottinghamshire.		Staunton Hall (Rev. J. Staunton), and Shelton Hall.
To Sleaford, 20 miles. To Lincoln, 16 miles. Winthorpe Hall.	149	NEWARK, (p. 888.)	1204	To Nottingham, 191 m. Kelham Hall, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq.
Langford Hall. Muskham House.	146 <u>1</u>	South Muskham. Cromwell.	123}	To Southwell, 81 miles.
Carlton Hall. Marnham Hall.	1431 143 142 1401	Carlton. Sutton-upon-Trent. Weston.	126 126 127 127	2 m. dist. Ossington Ha., Right Hon. J. E. Denison.
	138 <u>‡</u> 136	Scarthing Moor Inn. TUXFORD, proverbial for its miry situa-	131 <u>1</u> 133 <u>2</u>	
	134}	tion. The church contains several monuments. West Markham.	185	To Thoresby Park (Earl-
	1821	Gamston. Scr. Chesterfield Canal.	- 1	Manvers), 4 miles; be- yond, Clumber Park (Duke of Newcastle).
Grove Hall, G. E. Har- court Vernon, Esq. To Gainsborough, 91 m.	129		1402	Babworth Hall, H. Bridgeman Simpson, Esq. West Retford House.
				" COL MENUTO ITUUNG.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Newcan		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	126	Barnby Moor Inn.	143	Rauby Hall.
	1941 123	Torworth. Ranskill.	145 1 146 1	Blythe Hall, H Walker, Eaq.
Bawtry Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq. To Gainsborough, 12 m. To Thorne, 14 miles.	122 1201	Scrooby. BAWTRY, situated partly in Notts, partly in Yorkshire.	147 2 1492	Serlby Hall, Viscount Galway. To Tickhill, 4 m. and beyond, Sandbeck Park, Earl of Scarborough. Hesley Hall.
At a distance Finning- ley Park, J. Harvey, Esq.	116	Rossington Bridge.	1532	Rossington.
Cantley Hall, J. W.	115	Tophall.	1541	
Obildom Boo				B 01
Hall, Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart. Booth Ferry, 22½ m.; Howden, 24½ miles. 10 miles dist. is Thorne, a small but flourishing town on the Don, by means of which, and of	1112	DONCASTER, (p. 389.) Five m. from Doncaster is Bilman Hall, in the grounds of which is the Belvidere, command- ing an extensive prospect. A few miles east is Ep- worth, the birth-place of John Wesley.		Beyond, Sprotborougl Hall, Sir J. W. Copley Bart, and Melton Hall. To Worksop, 16 m. thence to Sheffield, 6 m To Barnsley, 15 m. Penistone, 23; Mottram 40; Manchester, 51.
the canal from this river to the Trent, it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 2591. (See p. 428.)	110	York Bar.	1591	Cusworth Park, W
Skellow Grange. Burghwallis, and Ows-	110	10rk Dar.	7001	Wrightson, Esq., and be yond, Hickleton Hall Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood Bart.
ton Hall, P. D. Cooke,	106	Red House.	168	Brodsworth Hall, Lore
Esq. 2 m. distant Campsall Hall, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart., and Camp's Mount.	1 :	Robin Hood's Well.	165	Rendlesham. Shelbrooke Park. To Pontefract, 61 m
Stapleton Park, J. H. Barton, Esq., and to the right Womersley, Lord Hawke.		∰2 or. river Went.		Two miles distant Ack- worth Park and Ack- worth Grange.
Grove Hall.	991	Darrington.	170}	2 miles from Darrin
13½ miles distant is Tadcaster, a neat well built town on the Wharfe. It is supposed to have been the Calcaria of the Romans. Pop. 1851, 2527. About 3 miles from Tadcaster, between Towton and Saxton is a ridge of high land, where a famous battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in 1461.	96 <u>1</u>	Ferry Bridge. 13 miles distant is the town of Smith, pleasantly situated on the Aire. In the church is a statue and tomb of a Viscount Downe. Great quantities of flax are grown in the vicinity. Close to the town is Cowick Hall, the seat of Viscount Downe.	1732	ton a road leads off to the town of Pontefract of Pomfret, 1½ m. distant, pleasantly situated on as emin nee. It is celebrat- ed for its gardens, surse- ries, liquorice, &c. Her- are the ruins of a castle in which, it is alleged Richard II, was murder- ed. Two M.P. Pop. 11,786. Frystone Hall, R. Monckton Milnes, Esq.
Russes Wall Sin 7 W		£ cr. river Aire.		wonenen wince, EN
Byrom Hall, Sir J W. Ramsden, Bart.	95}	Brotherton.	1743	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Aldborough Lodge, A. Lawson, Esq. Aldborough Hall, and, 3 miles distant across the Swale, Myton Hall, S. Stapytton, Esq				2 m. dist. Newby Hall, Earl de Grey, and 3 m. dist. Copgrove House, T. Duncombe, Esq.
To Easingwold, 10 m.	681	Dishforth. Cr. river Ure. Dishforth. Cr. river Swale.	206	To Carlisle, 961 miles.
To Thirsk, 4 miles.	612		208]	Newby Park, G. Hud- son, Esq., and beyond, at a distance, Norton Conyers, Sir B. B. Graham, Bart.
To Thirsk, 8 miles. Wood End, Lady	57± 55±	Sand Hutton. Newsham.	212} 214}	To Ripon, 8 miles.
Crompton.	58‡	South Otterington.	216	Newby Wiske.
	521 491	North Otterington. NORTHALLERTON has a Gothic church, a spacious market-place, and a prison on Howard's plan. Near this town was fought in 1189.	217} 220	To Scorton, 9‡ miles; Richmond, 14‡; Bedale, 7‡; Leyburn, 20 miles.
		the celebrated battle of the Standard, in which David King of Scotland was defeat- ed. The spot still bears the name of Standard Hill. One M.P. Pop. 4755.		Hutton Bonville Hall.
Hornby Grange.	42 ‡	Great Smeaton, remarkable for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and for the extensive prospects which it commands.	227	
Croft Hall, Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, Bart. And 2 m. dist. Neasham	372	Croft has a much frequented mine- ral spring.	232	To Richmond, 9 m. Barnard Castle, 18 m.
Hall.	33	enter Durham. Cr. river Tees and enter Durham. Co. river Skerne. DARLINGTON, (p. 889.) Five miles from Darlington io miscale or Middleton Spa, with a good hotel. One mile distant is Grange Hall.	2362	Blackwell Grange, (W. Allan, Esq.) containing a very extensive museum of natural history. To Barnard Castle, 16
To Yarm, 10 m., Stock- ton, 14 miles. Coatham Hall.				m. Bishop Aukland, 12 m. Catterick Bridge, 124.
Ketton House, Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart.	271	Aycliffe.	242	
Great Chilton.	24	Rushy Ford.	245}	Windlestone Hall, Sir W. Eden, Bart., and be- yond, Auckland Castle (Bishop of Durham).

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newcas.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Croxdale Hall, G. Salvin, Esq. 8 m. distant, Sherburn Hall, and	181	Butcher Race. Sunderland Bridge. ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	250] 251]	2 m. dist. Whitworth Pa., R. D. Shafte, Esq., and near it, Brancepeth Castle, Hon. G. J. J. Hamilton Russell.
1 mile beyond, Durham, Aycliffe Heads, Ruins of Finchale Abbey.	Ī	DURHAM (p. 389.)	255}	Burn Hall. Oswald House.
Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough, and Lambton Castle, Earl of	81 71 51	CHESTER-LE-STREET. (See p. 391.) Pelton.	2611 2621	
Durham, Usworth House, To Sunderland over	4	Birtley. Ayton Bank. GATESHEAD. Pop. 1851, 25,568. See p. 894.	264) 265) 269)	2 m. distant Ravensworth Castle, Lord Ravensworth. 1 m. distant Red Hengh, and
the Iron Bridge 104 m. Heaton House and		enter Northumberland.		5 m. distant Axwell Pa., Sir T. Clavering, Bart.
Heaton House and Benton House.		NEWCASTLE-UPON- TYNE (p. 891.)	2694	Elswick Hall, J. H. Hinde, Esq.

AMWELL, on a branch of the river Lea, is said to have derived its name from Emma's Well, a spring near the church. In a small island formed by the stream is a monument to the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, who achieved the task of conveying the New River water to London. Izsak Walton lived at Amwell.

WARE, a market-town on the Lea, with a considerable trade in malt and corn. The church of St Mary contains many curious monuments, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Dr Mead, who died (1652) aged (it is alleged) 148 years. At the Saracen's Head Inn may be seen the great bed of Ware, 12 feet square, which is incorrectly said to have been the state bed of Edward IV. Pop. 5002.

HUNTINGDON is situated on the north bank of the Ouse. It stands on the Ermin Street; and there was a Roman station, the Durolipons of Antoninus, on the site, either of the town, or its suburb, Godmanchester. In the year 917, Edward the Elder built a castle here, of the outworks of which, traces yet remain. In the civil war the royal troops entered Huntingdon after a short resistance, and plundered it. Before the Reformation, Huntingdon contained fifteen churches, of which but two remain. It contains also several chapels and meeting-houses, a townhall, and assembly-rooms, a county gaol, a small theatre, and a race course, a free grammar school, and many other schools of various kinds. Godmanchester also contains numerous schools. The trade of the town is principally in wool, corn, and malt, and it has several breweries and manufactories. Oliver Cromwell was a native of Huntingdon. 1 m. distant is Hinchinbroke House (Earl of Sandwich) formerly the property of the Cromwell family. The great room in which Queen Elizabeth and James I. were entertained is still preserved. The mansion occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery. Beyond it is Brampton Park, the seat of the Duke of Manchester. Huntingdon is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 6254.

STAMFORD is a town of great antiquity, and had fourteen parish churches, only five of which now remain. That of St Martin contains several monuments of the Cecil family. The great Lord Burghley was interred here. Stamford contains also several chapels, a town-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, free grammar, blue-coat, and national schools, several charitable institutions, &c. Its principal trade is in malt, coal, and freestone. (In M.P. Pop. 8047.

Close by Stamford is Burghley House, (Marquis of Exeter,) a magnificent mansion, erected by Lord Treasurer Burghley, on the site of a very ancient fabric, and situated in a noble park. It contains a hall supported by 12 columns of Scagliola marble, a grand staircase, painted by Stothard, two libraries, containing many curious MSS., a very valuable collection of pictures, a splendid state bed, &c. The approach from Stamford is through an avenue of oaks of remarkable size,

GRANTHAM is situated on the Roman Ermine Street and Witham. St Wulfan's church is a spacious structure, and has a spire 273 feet high. It contains a curious font and several monuments. Grantham formerly possessed several religious houses, some remains of which still exist. In the free grammar school here, Sir Issac Newton received part of his education. Two M.P. Pop. 11,121.

Three miles distant is Belton House (Earl Brownlow), designed by Wren and adorned by Gibbons, contains many family portraits and other paintings. Beyond Belton is Syston Park, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart. Five miles distant is Belvoir Castle, the magnificent mansion of the Duke of Rutland, occupying the summit of a hill. Belvoir was destroyed by fire in 1816, but it has since been rebuilt on a magnificent scale. It contains one of the best collections of pictures in the kingdom. The castle was originally founded by Robert de Todeni. It commands a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty. To Folkingham, 18 miles; to Donington, 194 miles. To Melton Mowbray, 16 miles; to Bingham, 14 miles.

NEWARK is situated on a branch of the Trent. Here are the ruins of a castle in which King John died, A D. 1216. The church of St Mary Magdalene is one of the largest and most elegant in the kingdom. It was in great part rebuilt in the time of Henry VI. The interior has some good wood screen-work and stained glass, with various brasses and other ancient monuments. It has lately undergone repairs, and will well repay a visit. Here are also a new church, a handsome town-hall, a free grammar school, several meeting-houses, and charitable institutions. The principal trade of Newark is in corn, malt, and cattle. Lightfoot and Bishop Warburton were natives of Newark. Two M.P. Pop. 1851, 11,880. It is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom, and gives the title of viscount to Earl Manvers. In the civil wars, Newark zealously supported the King, and was incorporated by Charles II. on account of its loyalty Near Newark is the Beacon Hill, which was the scene of an action between the Royalists under Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary forces leader Sir J. Meldrum. Between Newark and Southwell, 8 m. distant, is the held where Charles I. surrendered himself to the Scotch commissioners.

EAST RETFORD, on the Idle, carries on a considerable trade, particularly in hops, and has manufactories of paper, sailcloth, &c. It has two churches, besides chapels, a free grammar scnool, and an hospital. East Retford, with the Hundred of Basset Law, returns two M.P. Pop. of Parl. borough, 1861, 47.380.

DONGASTER, on the Don, is one of the cleanest and most beautiful towns in the kingdom. It was the Danum of Antoninus, and was called Dona Coastre by the Saxons, from which its present name is derived. The town stands on the Watling Street of the Romans, and coins, urns, and other Roman remains, are occasionally dug up in the neighbourhood. Doncaster has a few iron foundries, and possesses one of the largest corn markets in the kingdom. The public buildings most worthy of notice are the mansion-house, a handsome structure, which cost about £10,000;—St. George's Church, a spacious and elegant structure, with a fine tower, and painted east window; Christ Church, the town hall, gaol, theatre, race-stand, &c. Here are also several chapels and meeting houses, numerous educational establishments, and public charities. The famous races at Doncaster are held in the third week of September. Potteric Car, on the south of the town, was a morass of many miles in extent till the year 1766. It is now completely drained, and yields luxuriant crops. Pop. 16,406.

DARLINGTON is situated on the Skerne, over which is a bridge of three arches. St. Cuthbert's church, built by the celebrated Hugh de Pudsey, is of the 12th century, and cruciform, with a lofty spire; and the town has places of worship for Methodists, and other Protestant Dissenters, and for Roman Catholics. Darlington carries on a considerable trade. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are combing wool, spinning flax, grinding optical glasses, and founding iron. Pop. 1861, 16,781. Darlington is remarkable for the extent of its Quaker population. It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland. One M.P.

DURHAM, a city of great antiquity, stands on a remarkable eminence nearly surrounded by the river Wear. There does not appear to have been any town where Durham now stands till about the end of the tenth century, when the monks of Lindisfarne rested there with the remains of St Cuthbert. a church was built by Bishop Aldune, and dedicated to St Cuthbert, whose re mains were removed and enshrined in it. Durham suffered severely from the cruelties of William the Conqueror, who repeatedly laid waste the surrounding country with fire and sword. In 1072, a strong castle was built here; and the bishop assumed the title of Count Palatine. In 1098, the old church built by Aldune was pulled down, and the present magnificent edifice begun by William de Carilepho the bishop, and Turgot the prior. Durham has figured conspienously in all the great transactions that have agitated the north. It suffered often from the invasions of the Scots; and was frequently the head quarters of Edward III. and of other monarchs and commanders on their excursions against Durham was deeply indebted to Bishop Hugh Pudsey (Earl of Northumberland) who was appointed to the bishopric in 1153. To him it owes the Galilee, one of the most curious and beautiful portions of the cathedral,---s sumptuous shrine for the relics of the venerable Bede, the restoration of the borough of Elvet, the building of Elvet bridge, and the completion of the citywall along the bank of the Wear. To him the citizens of Durham were indebted for their first charter. One of his successors, Anthony Beck, rivalled him in the greatness of his wealth and the magnificence of his public works. He is said to have been the adviser of Edward I. in his dishonest policy towards Scotland. Among many other distinguished men Durham has numbered among its prelates Bishop Hatfield, founder of Durham College, Oxford, now extinct, Bishops Langley and Cosin, Lord Crewe, the testator of the magnificent charity of Bamborough Castle and lands, Bishops Talbot, Butler, the author of the Analogy of Religion, Egerton, Thurlow, Shute Barrington, and Dr. Malthy, the present holder of this see (1853). The cathedral, a magnificent edifice, stands on the highest part of the eminence which is occupied by the city. It was founded in the year 1003, and the successive additions which have been made to it are not only a perfect specimen of the Norman architecture, but a striking illustration of the gradual changes in the English style to the beginning of the fifteenth century. It was repaired and restored in the end of last century. It contains the remains of St Cuthbert, brought to light in 1827, of the venerable Bede, several of whose MSS, are in the cathedral library, of Ralph Lord Neville, who commanded the English at the battle of Neville's Cross, &c. In the churchyard is a monument to Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, author of the Economy of Human Life. The cathedral library contains a number of curious and interesting works, MSS. and relics. The castle of Durham, which stands opposite the cathedral, was erected by Wi'liam the Conqueror, and, till recently, was the residence of the Bishops of the Palatinate. A university was established at Durham during the Commonwealth, but, on the restoration of monarchy, it was dissolved. Another university was opened in 1888, and is now attended by numerous students. Its funds are drawn by act of Parliament from the property of the bishopric. The Norman chapel of the castle is appropriated to the use of the college. The dining-hall is used as the college-hall, and the keep has been restored in good taste, and titted up as college-chambers. This university is allowed to grant degrees in the several faculties, and a royal charter was granted to it in 1837. Besides the cathedral, Durham possesses numerous churches, chapels, and meetinghouses, a Roman Catholic chapel, the court-houses, a new prison, erected in 1809, at the cost of £120,000; the Guildhall, erected by Bishop Tunstall in 1555; an infirmary, a theatre, the remains of Finchale Abbey in a vale near the river, a mechanics' institute, and numerous educational and charitable insti-The walks round the city afford the most charming promenades. About three-quarters of a mile distant is the site of the Maiden Castle, a fortress ascribed to the Romans, as also some remains of the Icknield Street. Saline. chalybeate, and sulphurous springs are found in the neighbourhood. One mile west of the city is Neville's Cross, erected by Ralph Lord Neville in memory of the defeat and capture of David II. Two M.P. Pop 1861, 14,088. Durham as connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. It gives the title of Earl to the Lambton family.

To Sunderland, 18 miles; Sedgefield, 11; Stockton, 21½; Witton Gilbert, 3½; Lanchester, 8; Wolsingham, 15; Stanhope, 20½; St John Weardale, 27½; Bishop Auckland, 10½; Staindrop, 19; Barnard Castle, 24½.

Six miles from Durham is CHESTER LE STREET, built upon an old Roman road, and on or near a Roman station. It became, A.D. 882, the seat of the bishopric, which was removed hither from Lindisfarne. In 995, a Danish invasion drove away the bishop and his clergy, who afterwards settled at Durham. The church is an interesting building, with a fine tower 156 feet in height. It was formerly a collegiate church, and has been famous from the time of St Cuthbert, whose remains rested here 113 years before they were conveyed to Durham. This church contains a collection of stone efficies of the Lords of Lumley from Lyulph, the Saxon founder of the family, to the reign of Elizabeth. They are fourteen in number, each resting on its altar tomb, and the name, armorial bearings, and immediate connections of each knight or baron are displayed on a tablet on the wall above his tomb. Pop. 2550.

One mile distant is Lumley Castle, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough. This noble building stands on a fine gradual elevation above the Wear. It is a quadrangle of yellow freestone, having an open court or area in the centre, with four uniform towers. A noble gatehouse projects from the centre, with overhanging turrets. The castle is supposed to have been built in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The apartments are unfurnished, and the pictures are chiefly portraits of the ancient family of the Lumleys. The great hall is ninety feet long, and exhibits striking features of feudal customs and old English manners. About a mile distant is Lambton Castle, the seat of the Earl of Durham, which was built in 1797 on the site of the old house of Harraton, the former seat of the Hedworths. It occupies an elevated situation on the banks of the Wear, and is surrounded by extensive grounds.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE is supposed to have derived its origin from Pons Ælii, the second station from the eastern extremity of the Roman wall. Previous to the Conquest the place was ealled Monkchester, from the number of monastic institutions; its present name was derived from a castle erected here by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, on his return from an expedition into Scotland. Newcastle was anciently the recort of numerous pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus' Mount, now Jesmond, a mile north-east of the town. One of the principal streets in Newcastle is still called Pilgrim Street. Another ancient town, called Pampedon, appears to have been included in the limits of the modern Newcastle; its name may be traced in the modern Pandon Hall, Pandon Bank, &c. Newcastle has been the seat of many most interesting events in the history of England. David I. of Scotland made himself master of the town in the reign of Stephen, and obliged the people to swear

allegiance to the Empress Maud. Here John of England and William the Lion of Scotland had a conference in the year 1209. Here again Alexander II. of Scotland and his Queen came, in 1235-86, and had a conference with Henry III. of England. Here John Balliol did homage to Edward L for the crown of Scotland. In 1298, the famous Sir William Wallace, in one of his inroads into England, made several vehement but unsuccessful attacks upon the town. In 1818, during the reign of Edward II., an unsuccessful attempt at a permanent peace between the Scots and English was made here-two nuncios from the Pope, and two envoys from Philip of France, besides the English and Scotch commissioners, being present. In 1842, David Bruce, King of Scotland, made an unsuccessful attack upon the town shortly before the battle of Neville's Cross; and, twelve years afterwards, commissioners met here to consult on his ransom. In 1644. Newcastle was besieged by the Scottish army under General Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, but Sir Thomas Glenham, for the Marquis of Newcastle, who was governor for the king, successfully defended the town against him. In the same year, however, the Scots under the Earl of Leven took it by storm; but Sir John Marley, then mayor, retired to the castle, with about 500 men, which he held till terms of capitulation were obtained. In 1686, above 5000 persons died of the plague at Newcastle. In 1646, Charles I. was brought hither from Newark by the Scots, to whom he had surrendered himself. Newcastle is supposed to have been incorporated by William Rufus; but the first mayor was appointed in the reign of Henry III.

The town, which has more than doubled its size during the present century. is situated on the summit and declivities of three lofty eminences, rising from the north bank of the Tyne, and ten miles from its mouth. The town of Gateshead occupies the opposite bank, and may be regarded as a sort of suburb of Newcastle. "A strange mixture of ancient and modern objects strikes your eve in the more lofty and prominent features of Newcastle. There stands, tall, and stalwart, and square, and black as ink, the old donjon-keep of Robert Curthose, the son of the Conqueror. To the left still higher towers over the town the fine steeple of St Nicholas, and to the right the new and lofty column in honour of the 2d Earl Grey. Here, along the banks of the river, you see ranges, one above another, of dim and dingy buildings, that have stood for centuries amid the smoke of the great capital of coal; and there, on its bold eminence, a Grecian fabric, standing proudly aloft, like the temple of Minerva in Athens. Beyond it, again, you catch the tops of houses, and ranges of streets, that indicate a degree of modern magnificence which at once astonishes you in the midst of so much that is different, and stimulates you to a nearer inspection."*

Newcastle has undergone a most wonderful change during the last few years. In the centre of the town the old and narrow streets have been swept away, and some of the noblest and most magnificent streets and squares in the kingdom erected in their room. The person by whose genius and industry this marvellous

[.] Howirr's Visits to Bemarkable Places 2d Series, p. 287.

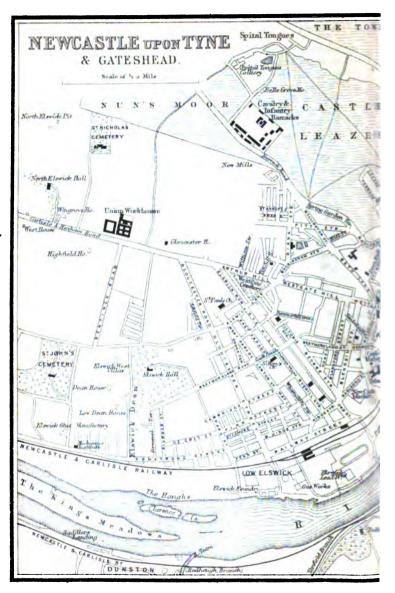
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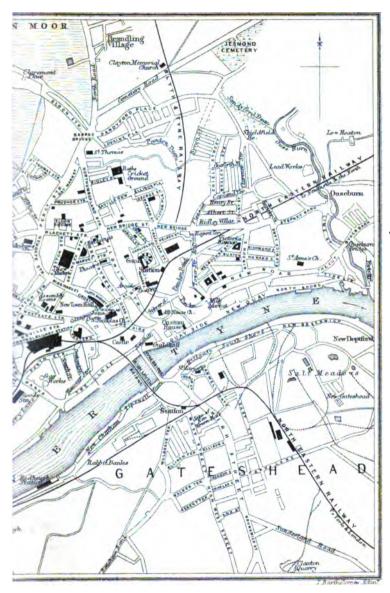
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change has been effected is Mr Grainger, a native of the town, who raised himself to great importance from the condition of a charity boy, and the apprentice to a carpenter and builder. The total cost of his improvements on Newcastle in the five years ended August 1839, amounted to £845,690; and the total value of the whole property created by him during the same period, to £995,000. Besides these magnificent operations, Mr Grainger's plan comprehends the erection of extensive quays, of ranges of manufactories, and also of villas and terraces on the high ground in the neighbourhood of the town.

The other objects of interest in Newcastle are St Nicholas' Church, large and cruciform, with a beautiful spire, the upper portion of the lantern assuming the form of an imperial crown, and a valuable library, containing, among other curious books, the illuminated Bible of Hexham Abbey; St Andrew's Church, a very ancient structure, part of it of Norman architecture; St John the Baptist's Church, containing an ancient font and several ancient monuments; All Saints' Church, a modern edifice of Grecian architecture, with a steeple 202 feet high; St Ann's, St Thomas's, Mary Magdalene, &c.; the Infirmary, the Keelmen's Hospital, the monument erected to the 2d Earl Grey, surmounted by a statue of that nobleman; the Royal Arcade, 250 feet long, by 20 wide and 35 feet high, the Incorporated Company's Hall, &c. The new covered market is pronounced to be the finest in the kingdom. Its area is more than two acres. One of the most remarkable features of the town is Stephenson's double bridge, nearly 120 feet high, which on its higher level conveys the railway across the Tyne, and has an ordinary roadway underneath. Newcastle also possesses several meeting-houses, hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions, a literary and scientific institution, containing a fine library and reading room, a museum of Egyptian, and a gallery of Roman antiquities, &c. The free grammar school was founded by Thomas Horsley, who was mayor of Newcastle in 1525. Here the late Earl of Eldon, and Lords Stowell and Collingwood, the poet Akenside, and other eminent persons received the earlier part of their education.

The principal business of Newcastle is the shipment of coals, the produce of the surrounding coal-pits. About three millions of tons of coals are shipped annually from the river Tyne. The other chief articles of export are lead, cast and wrought iron, glass and pottery, copperas and other chemical productions, soap, colours, grindstones, salt, and pickled salmon. The imports are wine, spirituous liquors, and fruit, corn, timber, flax, tallow, and hides from the Baltic, and tobacco and various other articles from North America. The customs revenue of this port in 1857 was £291,782. Newcastle possesses glass-houses, potteries, and manufactories of iron, steel, engines, and woollen cloths. A number of persons are engaged in ship-building, and the branches of trade connected with it. The shipping belonging to the port in 1851 amounted to 110 sailing vessels under 50, and 863 over 50 tons, besides 130 steamers under 50, and eight over 50 tons; total tonnage, 202,876 tons. Newcastle is connected by means of railways with all parts of the kingdom.

^{*} Penny Magazine, March. April, and May, 1840.

Newcastle returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 1861, 111,151.

GATESHEAD in Durham may be regarded as a suburb of Newcastle, to which it is united by a stone bridge. St. Mary's church is a handsome building. There are several manufactories of glass and of wrought and cast iron in the town, and in the vicinity are numerous coal-pits. One M.P. Pop. 1861, 59,411.

Total population, Newcastle and Gateshead, 170,562.

CXXXIV. FROM NEWCASTLE TO BERWICK-UPON-TWEED THROUGH MORPETH AND ALNWICK, 634 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM NEWG.	From Berwick.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
			İ	Fenham Hall.
	603	Gosforth Turnpike.	8	At a distance, Wool
Gordonth Homes W		AND cross the Ouse Burn.	İ	sington, M. Bell, Esq.
Gosforth House, T. Smith, Esq.			i	
Seaton Burn. Arcot, and 5 miles dis-	571	Six-Mile-House.	6	
tant on the coast, the ruins of Seaton Delaval.				
the property of Lord Hastings.		sw cr. Seaton Burn.	l	
Four miles distant from	55}	Shotton Edge.	8	Blagdon House, Si M. W. Ridley, Bart.
Shield Green is Widdrington Castle, and 7 m.	54	Stannington Bridge.	91	
distant on the coast, Cresswell Hall, A. J. B.	581	Stannington.	10	
Cresswell, Esq. Wid- drington Castle was a	51	Clifton.	12	
noble structure, but was unfortunately destroyed			l	To Jedburgh, 471 m.
by fire. The only re- maining part of it is an	481	MORPETH, (p. 895.)	147	2 miles distant, the ruins of Mitford Castle
octangular embattled	44}	Shield Green.	19	and near them, Mitfore Castle, RAdmiral B
tower, to which a square modern edifice has been				Mitford. Causey Park.
added. The family of Widdrington was former-			İ	Linden Hall, C. Bigge Esq.
ly of great consideration in this county. The first		cr. the Eshot Burn.		ΔΦŲ.
baron lost his life at the battle of Wiganlane, in	394 884	West Moor. West Thirston.	284 241	
the cause of Charles II. His grandson forfeited	•	cr. the riv. Coquet.		Felton Park, T. Rid
the estate in the Rebel-	381	Felton.	25	dell, Esq.
lion of 1715. A lady of this family is the heroine	36 <u>‡</u>	Nelson's Monument.	261	Swarland Hall.
of Percy's beautiful bal- lad, the Hermit of Wark-	851	Newton.	281	
worth.	•		-01	Swansfield and Huln Abbey, Duke of North
To Alnmouth, 41 miles.				umberland, and beyond Lemmington Hall.
Alnwick Castle, Duke	29]	ALNWICK, (see p. 895.)	84	To Rothbury, 111 m.
of Northumberland, and a miles distant on the				
coast, Howick House, Earl Grey.		Cr. the river Alne.		

			_	
ON RIGHT PROM NEWC.	From Berwick.		From New cas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
Heckley House. Rock Castle. Charlton Hall, and Falloden, Right Hom. Sir	281	North Charlton.	40}	
George Grey, Bart. Ellingham Hall, Sir E. Haggerston, Bart. Adderstone House.	194	Warnford.	44}	Twisell House, P. J. Selby, Esq.; and in the distance, Chillingham
Belford Hall, Rev. J. D. Clark. Easington, and 4 miles	15	BELFORD, (p. 898.)	48]	Park, Earl of Tankerville. Middleton Hall.
distant, Bambrough Cas- tle (see p. 398).	12 1 10	Detchant. Fenwick, (Durham.)	50 1 581	Kylos.
Haggerston Castle, Sir E. Blount, Bart.		Haggerston.	561	11,100
Cheswick House, J. S. Donaldson-Selby, Esq.	ł	Tweedmouth.	63	Longridge.
		BERWICK (p. 899).	68}	

MORPETH is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck, among woody undulating hills. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and, in 1215, was burnt by its own inhabitants out of hatred to King John. Its weekly cattle-market is one of the largest in England. The town-hall was erected in 1714 by the 3d Earl of Carlisle, from designs by Vanbrugh. The free school was founded by Edward VI. Of the ancient castle, only a few fragments and the gate now remain. One M.P. Pop. 13,794.

About two miles from Morpeth are the ruins of Mitford Castle and of Mitford manor-house, and, at a short distance, the splendid modern mansion of Admiral Mitford. The valley from Morpeth to Mitford is one of the most lovely in England. The Wansbeck winds through it between lofty precipitous banks, flanked by fine woods.

ALNWICK is situated on a declivity on the south bank of the river Alne—310 miles N. by W. from London. It is well built, and the chief entrance is still by the Bondgate, erected by Hotspur. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the clock-house, the parish church of St. Michael's, now completely restored, and the church of St. Paul's, with a fine painted glass window representing the preaching of Paul and Barnabas. The colouring is vivid, and the perspective excellent. The most interesting object is the ancient castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, which has been restored, and occupies an elevated situation on the south bank of the Alne, covering about five acres. This noble baronial mansion belonged to William Tyson, a Saxen baron, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, and it came into the possession of the Percy family in 1310. In 1093 it withstood a memorable siege against Malcolm, King of Scots,

and his son. Prince Edward, both of whom were slain before it. William the Lion, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner here in 1174. King John burnt it down in 1215. It had been suffered to go very much to decay, till it was completely repaired several years since, and is now one of the most magnificent specimens in the kingdom of a grand feudal castle in the Norman-Edwardian and Georgian-Gothic. It consists of three courts, enclosing about five acres, and is flanked by sixteen towers, the battlements of which are decorated with statues representing men in the act of defence. The interior is fitted up in a style becoming the residence of a nobleman of the highest rank and most ancient descent. The boudoir of the duchess is fitted up with great elegance; the walls are hung with satin damask, and the chimney-piece composed of delicate mosaic set in marble. The saloon, drawing-room, and anteroom form a suite of magnificent apartments terminating in the library. The lofty chimney-pieces in the first two are of pure white Carara marble, exquisitely sculptured, and cost nearly £20,000; the ceilings are of carved and gilded cedar and pine, while the gracefully arched windows look upon a charming and varied landscape. Of pictures there are only two worthy of notice, "A feast of the Gods" by Titian and Bellini, and an altar-piece representing the meeting of the Virgin Mary with Elizabeth. However, there is a better collection of Egyptian, Roman, and British antiquities. The arrangements of the kitchen are admirable; the roast-jack is turned by a water-wheel, and all the stewing and boiling is done by gas. Dinner has been prepared here for 1680 guests. The grounds are extensive and beautiful, and contain the remains of two ancient abbeys...Alnwick and Hulme. In the woods opposite to the castle stands a picturesque cross, rebuilt in 1774 on the spot where King Malcolm of Scotland fell. The place where William the Lion was taken prisoner is also marked by a monument. In the grounds stands the tower of Brislee, erected by the late Duke in 1762. The view from the top is extensive.

Alnwick Abbey, beautifully seated on the northern bank of the Alne, was the first house of the Premonstratensians in England. They settled here in 1147. It was for some time the seat of the Brandlings, and after them, of the Doubledays, whose heirs sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway-tower of it remains, on which are armorial shields of the Percya, crosses, and a niche richly crowned with open Gothic work.

Hulme Abbey stands in a woody and delightful solitude three miles above Alnwick. It was founded in 1240. Its outer walls and gateways are still very entire. The most perfect part of it is a fine tower which was fitted up in the Gothic style by the 2d Duke of Northumberland.

At the proclaiming of the July fair in Alnwick, the old feudal custom of keeping watch and ward is kept up by the Duke's tenants, and those who owe suit and service. This is a very ancient custom, and originated in the necessity of watching the Scotch, who used to make inroads the night before the July fair.

The ceremony of making free burgesses at Alnwick is of a very peculiar kind. The candidates are compelled to pass through a miry pool about twenty feet across, and from four to five feet deep in many places. On St. Mark's day, the candidates, mounted

and olad in white, with white night-caps on their heads, and swords by their sides, are accompanied by the bailiff and chamberlains similarly mounted and armed, and preceded by music to the pool. This has been previously deepened, and its bottom made uneven with stones, holes, stakes, and ropes of straw. They then dismount, scramble through the pool, and after changing their befouled garments, ride round the boundaries of the town. According to tradition, the observance of this custom was enjoined by King John as a punishment to the inhabitants for their carelessness. Owing to their neglect of the roads near the town, it is said the king lost his way, and was bemired in a bog. There are three free schools in Alnwick supported by the corporation, and a national school for 200 boys, founded by the 2d Duke of Northumberland in 1810, to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. Pop. 5670.

Six miles from Alnwick are the noble ruins of Warkworth Castle, an ancient fortress held at different periods by the descendants of Roger Fitz-Roger, and by the families of Umfraville and Percy, to the latter of which it still belongs. This castle was the favourite residence of the Percy family, but in 1672 its timber and lead were granted to one of their agents, and the principal parts of it unroofed. It is a noble pile, finely situated on an eminence above the river Coquet, commanding a very extensive and beautiful view. As was justly observed by Grose, nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque from what part soever it be viewed. The keep or principal part of the building stands on the north side, and is elevated on an artificial mound several feet higher than the other portions. The whole building is very large, and comprehends many The great baronial hall is nearly 40 feet long by 24 wide and 20 high. The castle and most, according to an ancient survey, contained nearly six acres of ground. It includes in front of the keep an area of more than an acre, surrounded with walls and towers. These walls are in many places entire, and thirty-five feet high. The entire gateway or principal entrance was once a stately building defended by a portcullis, and containing apartments for several officers of the castle, of which a few only now remain, inhabited by the person who has charge of the ruins. Among the lower apartments the dungeon yet remains. The fabric is now preserved with great care.

About half a mile from the castle is the famous Hermitage, consisting of two apartments hewn out of the rock. The principal apartment, or chapel, is about 18 feet long, 7\frac{1}{2} wide, by 7\frac{1}{2} high. At the east end is an altar, with a niche behind it for a crucifix, and near the altar is a cavity containing a cenotaph with a recumbent female figure, having the hands raised in the attitude of prayer. In the inner apartment are another altar and a niche for a couch. According to tradition this hermitage was the abode of one of the family of Bertram of Bothal, who spent here a life of penitence for the murder of his brother. The Percy family after his death maintained a chantry priest here till the dissolution of the monasteries, when the endowment reverted to the family, having never been endowed in mortmain. This tradition is the subject of a beautiful ballad, by Dz. Percy, Bishop of Drossore.

The town of Warkworth is on the south side of the river Coquet. The church of St Lawrence is elegant and spacious, has a spire 100 feet high, and is to some extent of considerable antiquity. Pop. of par. 1851, 4439.

Six and a half miles from Alnwick, on the coast, are the ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle, erected in 1815 by Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. It was destroyed during the wars of the Roses. Nothing at present remains of it but its outworks, which are in the form of a crescent. Its area contains about nine acres. The village of Dunston is celebrated as the supposed birth-place of Duns Scotus, "the most subtle doctor," and opponent of Aquinas, "the angelic doctor."

Between four and five miles to the right of Alnwick, and about a mile from the sea, is Howick House, the seat of Earl Grey.

Belford is a neat town, standing on a gradual slope, about two miles from the sea. It has a church and several chapels, and in the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient chapel, surrounded by oak trees. Pop. 1067.

About five miles from Belford is Bambrough Castle, standing upon a basalt rock, which rises 150 feet above the level of the sea. In natural strength there is not a situation in the whole county equal to that of Bambrough. A castle is said to have been erected here by Ida, King of Bernicia, so early as A.D. 559, and named by him Bebban-brough, in honour of his queen, Bebba. In every succeeding age, down to the reign of Edward IV., it figured conspicuously in the contests which agitated the country; but it has never altogether recovered the injury which it received in a siege after the battle of Hexham. By a grant of the Crown, in the time of James I., it came into the family of the Forsters, and was forfeited by Thomas Forster in 1715; but his maternal uncle, Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, purchased the estate, and bequeathed it to charitable purposes. The trustees under his will reside here in turn. Archdeacon Sharp, about the year 1757, expended large sums of money in repairing the castle, and rendering it habitable. The whole of the extensive accommodations of the castle, (which includes within its exterior walls no less a space than eight acres,) except the library and the residence of the trustee, are devoted to objects of active benevolence. Here is a market for flour and groceries, which are sold to the poor at prime cost, and an infirmary, where advice and medicine are given gratis. Here are also large schools, endowed for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor, and twenty poor girls are, from their ninth year till they are fit for service, lodged, clothed, and educated. Besides the good done to the neighbourhood, this admirable charity has proved of incalculable benefit to those who have suffered from shipwreck. Life-boats and all kinds of implements useful in saving crews and vessels in distress, are always in readiness. Apartments are fitted up for shipwrecked sailors, and a constant patrol is kept up every stormy night for eight miles along this tempestuous coast. The castle contains an extensive and valuable library, the bequest of Dr. Sharp, which is open to any person residing within ten miles. In the court-room there are various portraits, and among them those of the

founder, Lord Crewe, and his Lady. In this room are four large pieces of tapestry, brought from Ripon Abbey. In 1770, while clearing the cellar, a draw-well was discovered, 145 feet deep, and cut through solid rock. The great tower of the castle commands an extensive sea and land prospect. Opposite to Bambrough are the Farn Isles, abounding with sea-fowl of various kinds. It was here that Grace Darling was instrumental in saving the people wrecked in the Forfarshire steamer.

Berwick-upon-tweed is situated upon a gentle declivity close by the German Ocean, on the north side of the mouth of the river Tweed. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by walls in a regular style of fortification. It contains several churches and chapels, schools, banks, &c. 2 M.P. Pop. 1861, 13,265. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The trade of the port is considerable, and it has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. Berwick occupies a prominent place in the history of the Border wars, and has been often taken and retaken both by the Scots and English. It was finally ceded to the English in 1482, and, since then, has remained subject to the laws of England, though forming, politically, a distinct territory. Its castle, so celebrated in the early history of these kingdoms, is now a shapeless ruin.

Near Berwick is Lindisfarne, or the Holy Island, once the seat of a bishopric, and containing the ruins of an ancient monastery.

CXXXV. FROM NEWCASTLE TO COLDSTREAM THROUGH WOOLER, 601 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Coldstr.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC
Causey Park. Linden Hall, C. Bigge,	45 1 891	From Newcastle to MORPETH (p. 894.) Longhorsley.	14 1 21	Todburn Park.
Felton Hall, T. Rid- dell, Esq.	85 <u>1</u>	SS cr. river Coquet.	24]	was founded for Black Ca- nons in the time of Henry I. The shell of the church is
		Weldon Bridge.		still very entire. 52 miles distant is Roth- bury, delightfully situated in a retired spot on the banks
	85]	Low Framlington.	25	of the Coquet. The church is a very ancient building, and contains an antiquated font and several monuments.
Swarland Hall.	84]	Long Framilington.	26	On the opposite side of the river is Whitton Tower, now the rectory. The living is one of the richest in the
Crossing Rimside Moor you have a view of Alnwick tower in the distance.			-	Lorbottle. Calally Castie, E. J. Clavering, Esq.
8 miles distant Broome Park, W. Burrell, Esq., and Lemmington Hall.		Bridge of Alne.		1 mile distant Eslington, Lord Ravensworth, beyond which is Collingwood House
	26}	∰© cr. river Alne.	84	m distant is the village of Whittingham, and north of it the small town of Glanton.
Shawdon Hail.	244	Glanton.	852	Glanton Pike House.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	From Coldstr.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
Percy's Cross was erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who was slain here by Lord Mont- acute in a severe skir-				
mish in 1463 before the battle of Hexham.	211	Percy's Cross.	89	1
Chillingham Castle	-	·	l	Roddum Hall, W. Red-
(Earl of Tankerville) fa- mous for the breed of wild cattle preserved	152	Woolerhaugh Head.	442	dam, Esq.
here. Lilburn Tower, E. Col- lingwood, Esq. Fowberry Tower. Sir		Se cr. Wooler Water.		Earle, C. Selby, Esq. The church of Wooler is ness, and the town has also several chapels. There are
F. Blake, Bart. Weetwood, Rev. L. S. Orde.	ĺ	WOOLER.	46]	sower. About I mile distant is a hill called Humbledon
Ewart Park, Sir Horace St Paul, Bart.	112		49]	Heugh, on the top of which there is a circular entrench- ment with a large cairs. Pop. of pas. 1667
B	١.,	STORY CITY Glen.		1
Ford Castle, Marquis of Waterford. Etal Hall, Earl of Glas-	8}	Millfield.	52 1	Nea: Milfield is Flod- den Field, where the celebrated battle was
gow.	٠.,			4 T
Pallinsburn House.	5	Pallinsburn.	007	IV. of Scotland and the
8 m. distant Tilmouth House and Twizel Castle.	11	Cornhill.	5 91	Earl of Surry, A.D. 1513, in which the former was
Sir F. Blake, Bart.		⊈ ₩ cr. river Tweed, and		defeated and slain.
Lennel House, Earl of Haddington, and beyond.	1	enter Scotland.		
The Hirsel, Earl of Home.		COLDSTREAM.	60]	Lees, Sir John Mar- joribanks, Bart.

Coldstream, occupying a level and elevated situation on the north bank of the Tweed, crossed here by a handsome bridge. The population of the town was, in 1861, 1884. In consequence of its proximity to England, Coldstream, like Gretna Green, is celebrated for its irregular marriages. General Monk resided in Coldstream during the winter of 1659-60, before he marched into England to restore Charles II., and here he raised a regiment now well known as the Coldstream Guards. On the bank of the Tweed, to the west of the town, is Lees, the beautiful seat of Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., and on the north-west is Hirsel, the seat of the Earl of Home. About a mile and a half to the east of the town are the ruins of Lennel Church, which was the name of the parish before Coldstream existed. Near it is Lennel House (Earl of Haddington), in which the venerable Patrick Brydone, author of "Travels in Sicily and Malta," spent the latter years of his long life. Following the course of the river, we come to Tilmouth, where the Till, a narrow, sullen, deep, dark,

^{*} There are two roads from Coldstream to Berwick, one along the north bank and one along the south bank of the Tweed. The latter is the more interesting, and is generally preferred.

and slow stream, flows into the Tweed. On its banks stands Twisel Castle (Sir Francis Blake, Bart.) Beneath the Castle the ancient bridge is still standing by which the English crossed the Till before the battle of Flodden.* The glen is romantic and delightful, with steep banks on each side, covered with copsewood. On the opposite bank of the Tweed is Milne-Graden (David Milne, Esq.), once the seat of the Kerrs of Graden, and, at an earlier period, the residence of the chief of a border clan, known by the name of Graden. A few miles eastward is Ladykirk, nine miles from Berwick. Near this is Ladykirk, the seat of D. Robertson, Esq. The church of this parish is an ancient Gothic building, said to have been erected by James IV., in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin, when he found himself in great danger while fording the Tweed in this neighbourhood. By this ford the English and Scottish armies made most of their mutual invasions. In the adjacent field, called Holywell Haugh, Edward I. met the Scottish nobility, to settle the dispute between Bruce and Balliol, relative to the Scotch crown. On the opposite bank of the Tweed stands the celebrated castle of Norham. The description of this ancient fortress, in the poem of Marmion, is too well known to require quotation here. The extent of its ruins, as well as its historical importance, shows it to have been a place of magnificence as well as strength. In 1164, it was almost rebuilt by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, who added a huge keep or donjon. After 1174 it seems to have been chiefly garrisoned by the King, and considered as a royal fortress. It was the residence of Edward L when umpire on the claims of Bruce and Balliol to the Scottish throne. It was repeatedly taken and retaken during the wars between England and Scotland. The ruins of the castle are at present considerable as well as picturesque. They consist of a large shattered tower, with many vaults and fragments of other edifices enclosed within an outward wall of great circuit. Two miles from Norkam are the ruins of Dudhoe Castle.

"they crossed
The Till, by Twisel Bridge.
High sight it is, and hanghty, while
They dive into the deep defile;
Beneath the cavern'd cliff they fall,
Beneath the castle's airy wall.
By rock, by oak, by hawthorn tree,
Troop after troop are disappearing;
Troop after troop their banners rearing,
Upon the eastern bank you see,

Still pouring down the rocky den,
Where flows the sullen Till,
And, rising from the dim wood glen
Standards on standards, men on mea,
In slow succession still,
And sweeping o'er the Gothic arch,
And pressing on in ceaseless march,
To gain the opposing hill."

Marmiou, c. vi.

ON RIGHT FROM NEWC.	Prom Edinb.		From Newcas.	ON LEFT FROM NEWC.
				Fenham Hall.
Woolsington, M. Bell, Esq.	98 1	Woolsington.	43	
arag.	95 1	Ponteland.	7	24 m. distant, Dissing-
		so cr. the river Pont.		ton. E. Collingwood, Esq.
Kirchley Hall, S. C. H.			10	Milbourne Hal.
Ogle, Esq.	90	Belsay Castle.	13	M. L. Monck, Bart.
Bolam House, Lord Decies.	874	Low House.	15	2 m. distant Capheaton, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart.
Doctor.	842	Wallington.	18	Wallington, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. Little Harle lower.
Smiles distant is Both- ley Castle, built for effect by the late Sir E.	81	Division of the road. (To Morpeth, 12; miles; to Alawick, 22;.)	22]	and Kirk Harle, Sir L. Loraine, Bart
Blackett, Bart. Farther to the right is	741	Eledon.	28 1	
Longwitton Hall, J. M. Ferwicke, East: Nether-	691	Ellishaw.	84	To Hertam, 28 miles.
witton, and Nunnykirk, C. W. Orde, Esq.	62 1	Byrness.	41	Corbridge, 22 miles.
Edgeraton, W. Oliver	55 <u>1</u>	Carter Fell Tumpike.	48	
Butherfurd, Esq.		Enter Scotland.		
	45	JEDBURGH.	581	
	61	DALKEITH.	97	
	1	edinburgh.	1031	

CXXXVII. LONDON TO SEDBERGH, BY BOROUGHBRIDGE, LEYBURN, AND ASKRIGG, 2661 Miles.

Newby Park. 3 m. distant Therp Perrow Park, M. Milbanke, Esq.; 2 m. distant, Clifton Castle; and beyond it, Thornton Hall, Sir C. Dodsworth, Bark.	From Hicks's Hall, to York Gate Inn (p. 871.) Nosterfield. AND Cr. the river Ure. MARHAM. Nether Ellington. Jerveaux Abbey.	See on LEFT FROM LOND. 218 220 R. B. Graham, Bart. Steningford Hall, J. Dalton, Esq. Swinton Park. 226 Jerveaux Abbey, avery fine ruin, is the property of the Marquis of Allea- bury.
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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sedber.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	86	East Witton.	2304	
	851	Cover Bridge.	2311	1 mile distant is Mid-
Danby Park, S. T. Scroope, Esq.	851	© cr. river Cover. Ulshaw Bridge.	2811	dleham, remarkable for the ruins of its castle and the beauty of the
j	001	cr. the river Ure.		the residence of the ce-
	881	Spennithorne.	238 234	lebrated Earl of War- wick, the king-maker.
1 m. distant, Burton, Constable; farther to the	821	Harmby.	204	
right, Haukwell Hall; and in the distance, Hornby Castle (Duke of Leeds.)	811	LEYBURN. This town has been entirely rebuilt within these few years. On the west side is a delightful terrace-promenade about a mile long, and commanding a fine prospect.		Loyburn Hall. At a short distance in Wen- aley Dale, a romantic and picturescept anot, watered by the Ure, and abounding in cascades. On the north side of the dale stands Bolton Castie, in which the Queen of Seois was confined two years. The remains of this fortress
		Themes there is an opening into a wood called Queen's Gap, through which it is said Mary Queen of Scots passed when she attempted to example from Bolton Castle. There are several chapels in the town.		are very considerable, and the walls are of great strength. The surrounding somery is very beautiful. Here is also Botton Hall, (Lord Bolton,) an elegant modern massion.
To Richmond, 10 m.	30}	Wensley.	236	Swinethwaite Hall.
Elm House.	27	Redmire.	2391	
To Reeth, 6 miles, a	24 }	Carperby.	242	Nappa Hall.
small market town, which	20	ASKRIGG	246 <u>1</u>	
nence, and commands very bear-liful views. Pop. 1848		has an old church, grammar school, and alms houses. In the vicinity of this place, and of Aysgarth, Carperby, and Bishop's Dale are the cele- brated falls of the Ure.		The fall at Heaning, about 2 miles from Aysgarth, is remarkably beautiful.
Bardrow Force is situated	14}	Hardrow.	252	To Laucaster, 381 m. To Hawes, 1 mile.
about i of s mile from the Hawes. The descent by a rude stair leads into a natural		The waterfall at this place deserves particular notice.		
amphitheatre, the walls being perfectly perpendicular	111 '	Thwaite Bridge.	255	
being perfectly perpendicular and of mountain limestone. The chasm is 100 feet deep, of	١	start Cr. the river Ure.		
like breadth, and in length about 400, though from its	61	Little Town.	260	
like breadth, and in length about 400, though from its assuming a curved form to- wards the outer extremity.	5]	Smorthwaite Bridge.	261	
when is open into the face of the hill, the visitor seems, enclosed in a huge pit. The fall is from the name of the	81	Morthwaite Bridge,	268	Transfer 71.11 C S
		SEDBERGH. About 5 miles from Sedbergh	2661	Ingmire Hall, T. S. Upton, Esq.
	- 1	is Dent, situated in the beau- tiful secluded vale of Dent	- 1	. ,,-
			- 1	
supporting the little wooden	- 1	Dale. The inhabitants are	1	j
unfrequently resembles a crystal pillar [90 feet high, supporting the little wooden bridge, and groups of larches above it. This is undoubtedly		employed in knitting stock-	Ì	
ryams pains few rest high, supporting the little wooden bridge, and groups of larches above it. This is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful waterfalls in the kingdom.		Dale. The inhabitants are employed in knitting stockings. Sedbergh has several chapels and a free grammar school.		

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Durham.	•	From London.	on left from lond.
To Darlington, 8 miles.	26	From Hicks's Hall to Scotch Corner, (p. 871.)	2821	To Barnard Castle, 15 miles. Aske Hall (Earl of
Middleton Lodge, and beyond, Halnaby Hall. Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart.		sver Tees, and enter Durham.		Zetland) 1 m. Stanwick Park, D. of Northumberland, 3 m. Cariton Hall and Forcett
To Darlington, 6 miles. 2m.dist. Walworth Castle. Redworth House, R.	_	Pierse Bridge.	239	Park. To Barnard Castle, 10 miles. Cliffe Hall.
Surtees, Esq. Brusselton Tower, a pleasure - house, com-	18	West Auckland.	245}	To Wolsingham, 11 m.; to Jedburgh by Wit- ton-le-Wear, 761 miles.
manding delightfulviews. Howlish Hall, and at	10	BISHOP AUCKLAND.	248}	Auckland Castle, Bishop of Durham, and, in the distance, Witton Castle,
Westerton a circular tower, erected as an ob- servatory.		7 miles farther join the road from Durlington to Durlam, (p. 386-87.)		Sir W. B. C. Chaytor, Bart.
Croxdale Hall, G. Sal- vin, Esq. Windlestone Hall, Sir	81	Sunderland Bridge.	255	2 miles distant, Whit- worth Pa., B. D. Shafto, Esq., and near it Brance- neth Castle. Viscoun
William Eden, Bart.		_ cr. the river Wear.		peth Castle, Viscoun Boyne. Burn Hall. Oswald House.
		DURHAM (see p. 889).	2581	
	191 141 101	Heighington. Eldon.		
	31	Merrington. 21 miles farther join the road to Durham through Bishop Auckland. Sunderland Bridge.	255	From Merrington church there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect.
	ol.	DURHAM, (see p. 889).	2581	

Ten miles from Pierse Bridge is BARNARD CASTLE on the River Tees. The name of this town was derived from a castle which was erected here shortly after the Norman Conquest by Barnard, son of Guy Balliol, who came into England with the Conqueror. The extensive ruins of this fortress are situated on the summit of a rocky eminence, and include within their area a circumference of upwards effix acres. Balliol's Tower, at the western extremity of the building, is a round sower of great size and antiquity, and remarkable for the curious construction

of its vaulted roof. The prospect from the top of the tower commands a rich and magnificent view of the wooded valley of the Tees. Upon the forfeiture of John Balliol, the first King of Scotland of that family, this fortress was seized by Edward I. It subsequently passed into the possession of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, and ultimately of the Nevilla. Earls of Westmorland. During the insurrection, in which the last representative of the last-mentioned family engaged with the Earl of Northumberland, against Queen Elizabeth, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic faith, Bernard Castle was seized by Sir George Bowes, and held out for ten days against all the forces of the insurgents. (See Wordsworth's White Doe of Rylstone.) On the forfeiture of the Earl of Westmoreland, Barnard Castle reverted to the Crown, and was sold or leased to Car, Earl of Somerset, the guilty favourite of James I. It was afterwards granted to Sir Harry Vane the elder, and is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Cleveland. Barnard Castle is the scene of part of Sir Walter Scott's poem of Rokeby. The town of Barnard Castle has one of the largest corn-markets in the north of England. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tanning, and in the manufacture of carpets, plaids, and stockings. Pop. 1851, 4857. Two miles from the town is a chalybeate spring.

Between two and three miles from Barnard Castle is Streatlam Castle (John Bowes, Esq.), situated in a secluded but romantic vale encircled by lofty and irregular hills. The park displays some rich natural scenery.

About five miles and a quarter from Barnard Castle is Staindrop, about a mile from which is RABY CASTLE, the fine old baronial mansion of the Duke of Cleveland. Raby Castle was the ancient seat of the Nevills, formerly one of the most powerful families in the kingdom. Camden states, that from this house sprung six Earls of Westmorland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis of Montagu, + a Baron Ferrers of Oversley, Barons Latimer, Barons (now Earls of) Abergavenny, one Queen, five Duchesses, besides Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen. The famous Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," was of this house. The origin of the family of the Nevills is to be found in Saxon times. Canute gave Staindropshire to the church of Durham, and the prior and convent granted the same district to Dolphin, son of Uchtred, and Raby soon became the seat of the honour. The grandson of Dolphin married Isabel, sister and heiress of Henry de Nevill, and heiress of the castles and lordships of Sheriff Hutton and Brancepeth, and a whole train of estates and manors dependent on those two great fees. The family adopted thenceforth the surname of Nevill. Raby is said to have been built by John Lord Nevill, son of Ralph Lord Nevill, who was one of the leaders at the

^{*} See Appendix to Rokeby, Note A.

[†] Camden might have added a Duke of Bedford to the list. The son of the Marquis of Montagu was created a Duke by this title, but was deprived by Edward IV. of his dukedom-on account of his poverty and inability to maintain the dignity.

I llowitt's Visit to Remarkable Places, 2d Series, p. 231-261.

battle of Nevill's Cross. His successor was created Earl of Westmoriand by Richard II., and became brother-in-law to Heavy IV. This mighty line was destroyed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence of the part which the sixth and last Earl took in the disastrous "Rising of the North." Their immense estates were confiscated, and the Earl was forced to fiee into Scotland, where he found a safe retreat with Kert of Ferniherst. He afterwards excaped into Flanders, where he entered as a colonel into the Spanish service, and protracted a life of unavailing regret to extreme old age. Brancepeth was sold by the Crown in the reign of Charles I., and, after passing through several hands, is now the property of Viscount Boyne. Raby Castle and estates were sold to Sir Harry Vane, and have descended from him in a direct line to their present possessor, the Dake of Cleveland. The first view of this fine old mansion impresses the spectator with a strong feeling of the old feudal grandeur. Pennant says of it, " It is a noble massy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern strokes inconsistent with the general taste of the edifice, but simply magnificent it strikes by its magnitude and that idea of strength and command naturally annexed to the view of vast walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the surrounding outworks of an old baron's residence. The building itself, besides the courts, covers an acre of land." The interior is fitted up with all the conveniences and elegancies of modern refinement. The old baronial hall, which forms one side of the square of the inner area, is of the grandest proportions, 90 feet in length, 76 in breadth, and 34 in height. The roof is flat and made of wood; the joints ornamented with escutcheons of the family of the Nevilla. Here, it is said, assembled in their time 700 knights who held of that family. The kitchen. which forms a lofty square of 80 feet, is a singular relic of the ancient baronial time. The old tower of Bertram Bulmer and Clifford tower command extensive and splendid prospects. The park is noble.

BISHOP AUCKLAND is a small but neat town on an eminence, bounded on the south-east by the river Gaunless, and on the north by the Wear. Auckland Castle, the palace of the Bishop of Durham, stands on a hill above the town, and is a splendid but irregular pile, erected at different periods. Its situation, amidst hills and green sloping lawns, rocks, woods, and water, is very beautiful, and was selected by the celebrated Bishop Anthony Beck, who built here a fine castellated manor-house, which, at the time of the Commonwealth, fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Haselrigge. He destroyed the old buildings, and erected a splendid house here, which, however, on the Restoration, was again pulled down by Bishop Cosin. The present edifice has been raised by his successors to its present condition and greatness. It contains some noble rooms, adorned with several fine paintings; and in the chapel is a monument by Nollekens, in memory of Bishop Trevor, and a picture of the resurrection by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The town has several mines in its neighbourhood, and is connected by railways with all parts of the kingdom. It has also several chapels, free schools, &c. Pop 6480.

BRANCEPETH CASTLE, the property of Viscount Boyne in right of his wife, is situated between Bishop Auckland and Durham, at the distance of about four miles from the latter. This stately building was erected by the family of the Bulmers, most probably during the early part of Stephen's reign. It is supposed to have derived its name, The Brawn's path, from a huge brawn or boar, said to have once haunted this spot, and to have been killed by one of its lords. The castle was restored or rebuilt by the grandfather of the present possessor's wife, but still retains much of its original appearance and massive strength, and is one of the noblest mansions in the country. In the entrance-hall there is a suit of armour, richly inlaid with gold, said to be that of David Bruce, King of Scotland, taken at Nevill's Cross. The baron's hall contains a fine collection of armour and arms of all sorts. The rooms are very fine, and adorned with some good paintings. The country around is rich and pleasant. In the church are various monuments of the Nevills.

CXXXIX. LONDON TO ALSTON THROUGH WOLSINGHAM, STANHOPE, AND ST. JOHN'S WEARDALE, 2832 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Alston.		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
To Bishop Auckland, 3 miles.	871	From Hicks's Hall to WEST AUCKLAND (p. 404.) Cr. the river Wear.	945]	To Barnard Castle, 112 miles.
Witton Castle, Sir Wil- liam R. C. Chaytor, Bart.	82 1	Witton le Wear.	250	8 m. distant, across the Wear, Hopeland
Witton Hall. Bishop Auckland Rail-	802	Horden Head.	252	House.
way. To Durham, 114 m.	294	Harperley Lane Head.	258	Harperley Park, G. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
Wolsingham is situated on a point of land formed	_	WOLSINGHAM.	256)	watamon, and.
by the confluence of the Wear and Wessrow. At a short distance are the remains of a spacious structure, supposed to be part of amonastery foun- ded by Henry de Pudsey. Above the town is an eminence commanding	231		3693	Stanhope, a small town on the Wear, chiefly in- habited by miners. Near it, to the west, on an eminence called Castle Hill, are the remains of an aucient fortress; and on the north is a cavern abounding with stalac-
an extensive and delight- ful prospect. One mile	201	STANHOPE.	3935	tites. In the vicinity is Stanhope Castle. The
from Wolsingham is Bishopoak, and, farther	18 14 1	East Gate. West Gate.	2648 268	Stanhope and Tyne Rail-
to the right, Fawnless.	18	St. John's Weardale. Enter Cumberland.	200 2001	with South Shields, &c. The living is a very rich
	61	Kilhope Cross. ALSTON MOOR.	276 <u>}</u> 282‡	one.

ALSTON stands on an eminence near the Tyne, over which is an encient

tridge. The surrounding country is bleak and desolate. In the vicinity are rich and extensive lead mines, belonging to Greenwich hospital. Eleven and a quarter miles from Alston is Haltwhistle (Northumberland), on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway (see p. 266), an ancient town containing two old border towers,—a church, adorned with old monuments, and a remarkable oval mound, called Castle Banks, in the centre of which is a fine spring. Two and a half miles from Haltwhistle is Fetherstone Castle, a noble edifice belonging to J. G. F. Wallace, Esq.; and about three miles north-west of the town are the remains of Thirlwall Castle, formerly one of the boundary fortresses between England and Scotland.

CXL LONDON TO SUNDERLAND BY BOROUGHBRIDGE, THIRSK, YARM, AND STOCKTON, 2684 Miles.

STUCKTON, 2081 Mues.				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Sunder.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	62]	From Hicks's Hall to BOROUGHBRIDGE, by Ware and Royston, (p. 885) is 202 miles; by Bal- dock and Biggleswade (p. 371.)	206	
To Easingwold, 10 m.	58 <u>}</u>	Dishforth.	210	To Carlisle, 95 ¹ / ₂ miles.
	56	∰G cr. river Swale. Topcliffe.	212]	
Thirkeley Park. To York, 23‡ miles; to Helmaley Blackmoor, 13 m.; Kirkby Moorside, 18½ m.; Pickering 26½ m.	51	THIRSK (p. 880.)	217]	To Northallerton, 124 miles. To Ripon, 124 m.; Northallerton, 84 m.
	50	South Kilvington.	218]	
	49	North Kilvington.	219}	
	47	Knayton.	221}	Brawith Hall.
1	46	Barrowby.	2221	
Silton.	45	Leake.	2231	2 miles distant, Crossby Cote.
Thimbleby Lodge, Arneliffe Hall. To Stokesley. 71 miles;	89	Tontine Inn.	229}	Harlsey Hall, J. C. Maynard, Esq.

on bight from Lond.	From Sunder.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
thence to Guisborough, 7½ miles.*				
Rudby. The Fryerage, T. Mey-	37 84 <u>1</u> 38 31	Trenholme. Crathorne. Kirkleavington. YARM. (See p. 411.)	281 <u>1</u> 234 285 <u>1</u> 287 <u>1</u>	Rounton Grange. To Northallerton, 17 miles; Richmond, 21 m.
nell, Esq.	į	enter Durham.		
Two miles dist. Ack- lam Hall, T. Hustler, Esq.	27 25]	STOCKTON. (See p. 411.) Norton Inn.	241 <u>1</u> 243	To Thorpe, 3½ miles; thence to Layton, 2½ miles; thence to Sedge-
Billingham Grange. To Greatham, 24 m.;	24 <u>1</u> 22 <u>1</u>	Billingham. Wolviston.	244 246	field, 14 mile. Wynyard Park, Earl Vane.
thence to Stranton, 8 miles; thence to Har- tepool, 2 miles.	19	Red Lion Inn.	249 <u>}</u>	To Hartlepool, by Hart 54 miles.
Elwick Hall.	16	Sheraton. Hartlepool Railway.	252}	in the second
Castle Eden, R. Bur- don, Esq., a spacious castellated edifice, beau- tifully situated on the summit of a wooded precipice, forming the	18 12 9	Castle Eden Inn. Shotton. Easington.	255 <u>}</u> 256 <u>}</u> 259 _{\$}	Near Bishop Wear- mouth are, Thornhill —High Barns — Low
southern boundary of the romantic defile call- ed Castle Eden Dean.	71 61	Cold Healedon. Dalton le Dale.	261 262	Barns — Ford — Low Pallion—and across the Wear, Hilton Place and Hilton Castle (J. Bowes, Esq.), formerly the ba-
Seaham Hall, Earl Vanc.	81	Ryhope.	265	roulal residence of the Hiltons, who possessed the manor from the
The Grange—Salem House—Middle Hendon —Building Hill—Hen-	ŧ	Bishop Wearmouth.	2672	time of Athelstan till the year 1746. It stands in a charming vale on the north side of the
don—Hendon Lodge.		SUNDERLAND. (See p. 412)	268}	river Wear.

^{*} Guisborough was the first place in England where alum-works were erected. Here are the ruins of an abbey which was once the burial-place of the nobility of the surrounding country. One mile south-east is a mineral spring. Four miles north-west is a lofty hill, commanding a very extensive prospect; and four miles south-west is Roseberry Topping, a peaked mountain, 1022 feet high, which also commands fine views. The country around Guisborough is very beautiful. Three miles distant are Wilton Castle (Sir John H. Lowther, Bart.) and Skelton Castle, near which is Upleatham Hall. Five miles distant is Kirkleatham Hall, surrounded by tasteful grounds. Near the hall is Turner's Hospital, founded, in 1676, by Sir W. Turner for 40 poor people. In Kirkleatham church is a splendid mausoleum. Beyond, is Marsk Hall, Earl of Zetland. Seven miles from Guisborough are Redear and Castlam, two small villages much frequented for sea-bathing. The sands extend eight miles.

410 CXLL LONDON TO TYNEMOUTH BY DUBHAM, SUNDERLAND, AND SOUTH AND NORTH SHIELDS, 2804 Miles.

1				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Tynem.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	911 184	From Hicks's Hall to Durham by Ware, (p 387), is 2551 miles, by Baldock, (p. 370). Blue House.	-1	
Belmont, and 2 miles distant, Elemore Hall. Great Eppleton, and Little Eppleton, and Het- ton Hall.	17½ 16½	Rainton Pitt Houses. East Rainton.	263 <u>1</u> 264 <u>1</u>)
15 mfle distant Tun- stall Lodge.	14 1 13	Houghton le Spring. East Harrington.	266 2681	2 miles distant, South Biddick. High Barns and Low Barns.
Thornhill and the Grange.	8 <u>}</u>	Bishop Wearmouth, SUNDERLAND (see p. 412). The Iron Bridge.	2711 2721	Ford and Pallion House.
Whitburn, Sir Hed-	8 <u>1</u> 7년	Monk Wearmouth. Fulwell Inn.	272} 273	
worth Williamson, Bart. Cleadon House and West House.	5 <u>1</u> 82	Cleadon. Harton.	275 2762	Biddick House.
	8	Westoe. SOUTH SHIELDS	2771 2781	Hebburn Hall, C. Elli
		(see p. 418). Cross the river Tyne by the Ferry.	•	son, Esq.
	13	NORTH SHIELDS (see p. 414). (Northumberland).	279	
		TYNEMOUTH (see p. 414).	-	Tynemouth Lodge, and, 3 miles distant, Whitley Park.
	9	above.	267 <u>1</u> 276 <u>1</u>	
	9	TYNE, (p. 887).	2781	
Chirton Heuse.	8 7 21 11	Byker. Chirton.		Heaton Hall, beyond which is Benton House,
1	'4	TYNEMOUTH (see B. 414).	- 1	and Little Benton.

YAMM stands on a narrow neck of land, washed on three sides by the river Tees. Owing to the extreme lowness of its situation, it has suffered severely by inundations. The town carries on a small trade in corn, bacon, &c. The church has a fine stained glass window. Pop. of par. 1401

STOCKTON is situated on the left bank of the Tees. It is 242 miles from the General Post-Office, London, by the coach road through Barnet, Biggleswade, Stamford, &c., and 276 miles by railway through Rugby, Leicester, Derby, York, and Darlington. It is one of the handsomest and cleanest towns in the north of England. The bishops of Durham had, from an early period, a residence here. where Bishop Morton took refuge when the army of Charles I. was defeated by the Scots in the skirmish at Newburn, (a.D. 1640.) It was demolished by order of the Parliament in 1652. The traces of the most and embankment still mark the site. Stockton possesses several churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, a town-hall, custom-house, a mechanics' institution, grammar, blue-coat, charity, and national schools; a news-room, assembly rooms, billiard-rooms, and a small theatre. There is a race-course on the opposite side of the Tees. The principal manufacture of the town is that of engines and of linen and sail-cloth. There are also iron and brass foundries, breweries, and some corn-mills, and some shipbuilding, rope and sail making, and yarn and worsted spinning are carried on. There are extensive coal-works and some brick-yards near the town, and a salmon and other fisheries in the Tees. The harbour of Stockton is formed by the river Tees. A considerable trade is carried on with the Baltic, Holland, Hamburgh, and British America; and coastwise, with London, Leith, Hull, Sunderland, &c. Customs revenue of Stockton, 1857, £86,689. Communication is maintained with London and Newcastle by steam-packets, and with Darlington, York, Manchester, Birmingham, London, &c., by railway. The Stockton, Darlington, and Wear Valley Railway has a terminus on the quay. It is the first railway on which locomotive engines were employed. A branch to Middlesbrough, a port in Yorkshire, where the Stockton steamers stop, parts from the main line to the south of the town of Stockton, and is carried over the Tees by a suspension bridge. This railway extends from the Teesmouth by Billingham, Whitton, Preston le Skerne, and West Auckland, to the coal-fields of Witton and Cockfield, a distance of 80 miles. Pop. 18,857, . One M.P.

Four and a half miles from Stockten is Wynyard Park, the seat of Earl Vane.

Twelve miles from Stockton is HARTLEPOOL, situated on a small peninsula jutting out into the sea, a few miles from the mouth of the Tees. This peninsula, which is one of the most marked features of the eastern coast, is partly formed by a pool called the Slake, dry at low water. The name of the town was derived from Hart-le-pol, the Pool or Slake of Hart. A monastery, which is mentioned by Bede, was founded here at a very early period. St Hilda was the abbess of it. Mention is made of Hartlepool as a harbour of some consequence so early as 1171. In the thirteenth century it belonged to the Braces

of Annandale, in Scotland, the progenitors of the royal family of that name. The town was erected into a borough by John, A.D. 1200. After Bruce ascended the Scottish throne, his English possessions were forfeited, and Hartle-pool was granted to the Cliffords, in whose possession it long remained. It suffered severely from the Scots in 1312, and again in 1315, a year after the battle of Bannockburn. It was seized by the insurgents in the great Northern Rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth. During the civil wars it was taken by the Scottish army in 1644, and retained by them till 1647.

Hartlepool was fortified during the course of the thirteenth century by walls, which inclosed it on every side except on the east, where the steep cliffs rendered this unnecessary. A considerable part of these walls still remains, which only fifty years ago exhibited an almost perfect specimen of the defences of former times. The old haven is now entirely disused. The present harbour, which is formed by a pier run out on the south side of the town, is very accessible in every wind to laden vessels under 100 tons, and is well lighted. The town has greatly increased of late, and the formation of the railway and of wet docks will add much to its prosperity. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The inhabitants are cheefly engaged in the coasting trade and fishing.

Hartlepool possesses a church, a large and curious building, chiefly in the early English style, several meeting-houses, and town-hall. There was formerly a monastery of Franciscan friars here. Out of the rocks on the shore of the peninsula the sea has excavated several caverns, which may be explored for nearly fifty yards. There are two chalybeate springs near the town.

The Rev. Wm. Romaine was a native of Hartlepool. Pop. 12,608. One M.P. Houghton-le Spring is situated at the head of a fine vale, sheltered on the north and east by limestone hills. The church is a spacious building in the form of a cross; some portions of it are in the early English, and some in the decorated style. It contains the monument of Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," and one of the most pious of the English Reformers, who was for some time Rector of Houghton. On the north-east of the church-yard is the graumar school, which he founded with the aid of some friends. Pop. 1861, 3824 The mansion of Houghton Hall is supposed to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth or James.

SUNDERLAND is situated on the south side of the mouth of the Wear. The Parliamentary borough comprehends, besides the parish of Sunderland, the townships of Bishop Wearmouth and Bishop Wearmouth Pans, Monkwearmouth, and Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, on the north side of the river.

Monkwearmouth was a place of some note in the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman period. A monastery was founded here in the year 674, which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. It was restored after the Conquest, but was soon after reduced to be a cell of the monastery of St Cuthbert. Bishop Wearmouth received a charter from Hugh Pudsey in the twelfth century.

and, in 1684, it received a new charter of incorporation from Bishop Morton. During the civil wars it was garrisoned for the Parliament. The town was chiefly indebted for its earlier prosperity to the coal trade. The river is crossed by an iron bridge of one arch, erected near the close of last century at a cost of £61,800. The span of the arch is 286 feet, and the height above low water 94 feet to the centre of the arch, so that ships of 300 tons pass under it by lowering their top gallant masts. The harbour at Sunderland is formed by two piers on the north and south sides of the river. The new docks, completed in 1850, enclosing eighteen acres, add greatly to the accommodation. Near the termination of the north pier, a light-house was built in 1802. However, in 1841, an alarming breach took place in that pier, and the light-house was, by the ingenuity of Mr. Murray, engineer, moved in an entire state nearly 150 yards, to the eastern extremity of the new pier. There is not the slightest appearance of crack in any part of the building, though the gross weight moved was 838 tons. The principal manufactures of Sunderland are of bottle and flint-glass, anchors, chaincables, &c., and ship-building and rope-making are carried on to a very great Brick-making, coal-mining, and quarrying grindstones, also afford extensive employment in the neighbourhood. This port possessed in the beginning of 1851, 77 sailing vessels, under, and 894 over, 50 tons, besides 82 small steamers. Total tonnage, 207,804 tons. Upwards of 500 vessels are engaged in the coal trade, which is very extensive. Lime, glass, and grindstones are also exported. Timber and iron are imported from the Baltic; butter, cheese, and flax, from Holland, &c. Total customs revenue, 1861, £95,734. A considerable fishery is carried on. The borough contains numerous churches, chapels, and meeting-houses; a custom-house, mechanics' institute, and an exchange, several banks, a theatre, and assembly rooms. On the town moor are extensive barracks. Near the town, on the coast, is a chalybeate spring. A quarter of a mile above the bridge is the celebrated Pemberton shaft, 278 fathoms deep. Two M.P. Pop. of parl. borough 1861, 85,797. By means of railways Sunderland is connected with all parts of the kingdom.

South Shields is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, mear its mouth. It derived its name and origin from the fishermen of the Tyne, who built here along the shore sheds, locally termed "sheels," or "shields," to defend themselves from the weather. The Romans had a station at South Shields, and various Roman antiquities have been found here. The principal trade of the town is in coal, great quantities of which are shipped here. Ship-building is carried on with great activity, and there are very extensive glass-works, a pottery, and manufactures of soda and alum, breweries, and rope-walks. South Shields was once noted for the manufacture of salt, but that branch of industry is now nearly extinct. The church of St. Hilda contains several monuments, and a model of the life-boat, presented by Mr. Greathead, the inventor, an inhabitant of this town. South Shields has numerous churches and chapels, banks, and charitable institu-

tions, a mechanica' institute, a theatre, &c. The borough is in the parish of Jasrow, famous for its Benedictine monastery, of which some remains still exist. The original building was destroyed in the invasion of William the Conqueror, but was subsequently repaired, and ultimately became a cell to Durham. Some remains of the ancient conventual church are embodied in the present church of Jarrow, and in the vestry there is preserved a chair which is said to have been the seat of the venerable Bede, who, born near it, spent the greater part of his life in the monastery of Jarrow. His well is still shown. South Shields was incorporated 1850. One M.P. Pop. of parl, bor. 35,289.

South Shields is connected by railway with all parts of the empire.

NORTH SHIELDS extends about a mile along the north bank of the Tyne, opposite South Shields. It is a town of considerable antiquity, having arisen about the time of Edward I., under the protection of the prior of Tynemouth, who established a market, and formed a harbour; but in consequence of the opposition of the burgesses of Newcastle, who regarded the formation of this town as a violation of their charter, he was compelled to destroy the buildings he had erected. During the time of the Commonwealth an act was passed by Cromwell for the formation of quays, and the establishment of a market; but it was not till the eighteenth century that the restrictions upon the trade of the place were removed. North Shields possesses a spacious new church, and numerous chapels, a scientific and mechanics' institute, a subscription library, and a theatre. It is a railway station, and a place of very considerable trade, and exports great quantities of coals, chiefly to London, and the eastern coasts of England and Scotland. Ship-building and its kindred branches of manufacture are actively carried on. At the entrance of the town from the sea are two lighthouses, and mear them is Clifford's Fort. It forms a part of the parl. borough of Tynemouth. Pep. of North Shields 9595,

TYMEMOUTH is a parliamentary borough and seaport at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes from Newcastle. It has been supposed that the Romans had a post on the site of Tynemouth Castle. On the same site a religious house was afterwards erected, which was enclosed and fortified in the time of William the Conqueror. Here Malcolm III., King of Scotland, and his son Prince Edward were interred. It was twice besieged and taken, during the great civil war. Considerable remains still exist both of the priory and the castle. The priory church was used as the parish church until the time of Charles II., when a new church was built at North Shields. There are a lighthouse and some other modern buildings in the castle. Tynemouth is much frequented in the bathing season, and some good baths have recently been creeted. The Marsden Rocks, a few miles from Tynemouth, are frequently visited by parties of pleasure. Tynemouth sends one M.P. Pop. of par. bor. 1861, 34,021. The parliamentary borough comprehends the township of Tynemouth Morth Shields, Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoates.

Cullercoates is a small bathing town two miles from Tynamouth Kight miles

LONDON TO KIRKBY MOORSIDE THROUGH HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR, 415

from Tynemouth is Seaton Delaval, formerly the seat of the Delavals, now the property of Lord Hastings. It was erected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was one of the finest mansions in Northumberland, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1822. There is a mausoleum within the grounds, and the chapel, which is as old as the time of William the Conqueror, is one of the most complete and beautiful little pieces of antiquity in England.

CXLIL FROM LONDON TO KIRKBY MOORSIDE THROUGH HELMSLEY BLACK-MOOR, 2273 Miles.

MOOR, X212 Miles.				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Kirkby.		From Loudon.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sutton Hall. Stillington Hall. Brandsby Hall, F.Chol- meley, Esq.	281 241 201 171	From Hicks's Hall to YORK (see p. 438). Wiggington. Sutton on the Forest. Stillington.	1991 2081 2071 2101	To Easingwold, 2½ m.
3 miles dist. Hoving-ham Hall. Helmsley is a small market-town on a declivity near the Rye. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the linen manufacture. Here are the ruins of a castle which was taken by Fairfax in the civil war. The grounds of Duncombe Park, half a nile distant, are laid out with great taste, and command fine prospects. Four miles distant are the ruins of Rivaulx Abbey, founded in 1181 for Cistercian monks. The situation is one of remarkable beauty. Five miles from Helmsley are the ruins of Ryland Abbey.	10]	Gilling.	217 <u>}</u>	Gilling Castle, C. Fair- fax, Esq. and Newburgh Hali, Sir G. Wombwell, Bart.
	9 1 7	Oswaldkirk. Sproxton.	2181 2201	Oswaldkirk Hall. Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham, an elegant mansion, containing a fine collection of paint- ings. 1t was formerly
		∰© cr. river Rye.		called Helmsley, ("once proud Buckingham's de- light"), and was the seat of the Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham.
	5]	HELMSLEY BLACK- MOOR.	3221	To Bilsdale, 9½ miles, thence to Kirkby, 3½ m., —thence to Stokesley, 2½ m.
	8	Nawton.	2241	-
		KIRKBY MOORSIDE.	227 }	Kirkby Moorside is re- markable as the place where the last Duke of Buckingham of the Vil- liers family died miser- ably in 1687, as described in the well known lines of Pope.

416 CXLIII. LONDON TO WHITRI THROUGH BALDOCK, STAMFORD, GRANTHAM, DONCASTER, YORK, AND NEW MALTON, 246 Miles.

omminan, i		ASTER, YORK, AND NEW	MAI	ZION, 246 MINES.
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	462	From Hicks's Hall to York.	1991	
Stockton. Sand Hutton, J. Walk- er, Esq.	89	Lobster Inn.	207	8 m. distant, Sheri Hutton Park, L. Thomp
Howsham Hall.	86 841	Spittle Bridge. Whitwell.	210 2114	son, Esq., and ruins of the Castle.
Hutton Lodge.	284	NEW MALTON,		Castle Howard, the
Welham House, R. Bower, Esq. To Scarborough, 221 m. To Beverley, 281 miles.	207	a well built town, on the Derwent, and the York and Scarborough Railway. It has been supposed to be the Roman Camelodunum. Here	314	Earl of Carlisle, buil from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, on the site o the old castle of Hinder skelf, which was de stroyed by an accidents
		are the remains of an ancient castle, two churches, several meeting-houses, a theatre, and assembly rooms. The town carries on a large trade in corn, butter, and hams. One M.P. Pop. 8072.		stroyed by an accidents fire. It is enriched with a splendid collection o paintings, statues, buske. The grounds are beautiful and extensive.
	273 251	Old Malton. Howe Bridge.	218} 220}	Kirkby Hall.
To Scarborough,204 m. Kingthorpe Hall.	201	PICKERING contains a spacious and an- cient church, and the rains of a castle which sustained a siege against the parliamen- tary army during the civil wars. Pop. of township 2640.	2 35 ‡	To Kirkby Moorside 8 m.
	154 114	Lockton. Saltersgate.	230} 234}	
	6	Silpho Cross.	2391	
Sleights Hall.	47	Sleights.	941}	Esk Hall.
	8]	cr. river Esk. Carrend.	242 <u>1</u>	Aislaby Hall.
Sneaton. Larpool Hall, E. Tur- ton, Esq.	2	Ruswarp.	244	Carr Hall.
Stakesby.				High Stakesby.
		WHITBY, (p. 424)	246	Mulgrave Castle, Mar quis of Normanby, 3 m
Waitby Abbey.				Field House, C. Rich ardson, Esq.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Scarbor.	From Hicks's Hall to	From Tondon.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sutton. Settrington Hall.	211	New Malton. New Malton. Norton.	217 ₂ 217 ₂	Hildenley, Sir G. Strickland, Bart.; be- youd, Easthorpe, and in the distance Castle How- ard (Earl of Carlisle).
Newton Hall.	174	Rillington.	221 2	
High Hall, Sir D. Cayley, Bart. Wykeham Abbey, a modern mansion erected on the site of a priory, founded 1153.	61	Yeddingham Bridge. Cr. river Derwent. Snainton. Brompton. Wykeham. Hutton-Bushel. East Ayton. Cr. river Derwent. Falsgrave. SCARBOROUGH, (p. 423).	2261 2292 2811 233 2382 2342 2361 2361	Scampston Hall, W. St. Quintin, Esq. Knapton. Ebberston. To Pickering by Ebberstone, 7½ miles. Hutton Bushel Hall.

CXLV. LONDON TO WHITBY THROUGH LINCOLN, HULL, AND SCARBOROUGH, 2312 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND	From Whitby.		Fron.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Beyond Norman Cross you have a fine view of Whittlesea-Mere, an ex- tensive sheet of water, about 2 m. long, and 1 m. across.	159]	From Hicks's Hall to Norman Cross, Hun- tingdonshire. Junction of the road.	72	At a distance, Overton Longueville, and Orton Hall, Marq. of Huntly. To Oundle, 124 miles.
To March through Whittleses, 161 miles.	1	SC or. river Nen, and enter Northamptonshire. PETERBOROUGH, (p. 420).	72]	Thorpe Hall, and be- yond Milton Park (Earl
Thorney, 7 miles; Wis- beach, 194 m.; Downham, Market, 324 m.; Swaff- ham, 454 m.	150 <u>}</u> 150 }	Werrington.	80 80}	Fitzwilliam). To Oundle, 18½ miles; Weldon, 22½ m.; Market Harborough, 87 m.; Lut- terworth, 50 m.
To Crowland, 5½ m.	149	Glinton.	821	
To Spalding, 12 miles.	147}	Northborough.	84	
		cr. river Welland, and enter Lincolnshire.		

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Whitby.		From London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Spalding, 113 m.		MARKET-DEEPING, so called from its situation, the ground to the east of this place being the lowest in the	86	To Stamford, 81 m. On the way, Uffington House, Earl of Landsey.
	148	county. Pop. of par. 1887. Langtoft.	881	Casewick Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bt.
Thetford House.	142] 141 }	Baston. Kate's Bridge.	89 89‡	Shillingthorpe.
	140}	cross river Glen. Thurlby.	91	To Company 103 m
To Spaiding, 12 m.	188 185 <u>1</u>	BOURNE, (p. 421.) Morton.	98 1 95‡	To Stamford, 10½ m. To Corby, 8 miles. Grimsthorpe (Lord Willoughby d'Eresby),
To Donington, 12f m.	1811	Aslackby.	100	and beyond, Irnham
To Donington, 91 m.	1291	FOLKINGHAM. Here was anciently a castle, but only the moats and mounds remain. The site is	102	Park (Lord Clifford).
		now occupied by a gaol. The church is large and hand- some.		
	127 1261	Newton-Goss. Osbournby.	104} 105	To Grantham, 11 m.
Aswarby Hall, Sir T.		Aswarby.	1061	2 miles distant, Cul- verthorpe Hall (J. A.
Aswarby Hall, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart.	1223	Silk-Willoughby.	109	Honblin, Esq.); and in
To Boston, 18 m.; to Tattershall, 18‡ miles. At a distance are the	1193	SLEAFORD. The bishops of Lincoln had a	111}	House (Earl Brownlow). Rauceby (A. Peacock,
remains of the ancient monastic edifics of Ha- verholme priory, which have been incorporated		castle here, which is now quite level with the ground. The church is a handsome building, containing several		Esq.)
into the modern mansion of the Earl of Winchil- sea and Nottingham.		monuments to the Carr fa- mily. Pop. 8745. Holdingham.	112 <u>1</u>	To Newark upon Trent, 18 miles.
SOR MIN TARMENTE.	118}	Leasingham.	113	
Blowholme Hall, Rt. ion. R. A. C. N. Hamilton. Ashby House.	-			
Ashby House. Blankney Hall, C. Chaplin, Esq.	110 1 10 91	Dunstan Pillar, a quadrangular stone-shaft, which rises to the height of	1	Wellingore. Coleby Hall (Sir C. B. Tempest, Bart.), sur- rounded by pleasing
At a distance, Nocton Hall, Earl of Ripon.	1	about 100 feet, and is sur- mounted by a statue of Geo. III. It was erected as a guide for travellers when the roads		grounds.
Branston Hall, Hon A. L. Melville. Canwick Hall, Majo	1	were intricate, and the heath was an extensive waste.		Harmston Hall.
G. W. T. Sibthorp. To Wragby, 101 m.:	1018	LINCOLN, (p. 421.)	129	To Newark, 16 miles
thence to Horncastle, 10 m. To New Bolingbroke 271 miles.	,	marcount, (p. mar)	""	Southwell, 241 miles, Mansfield 861 miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Front Whitby.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Riseholme Palace (Bishop of Lincoln.) Hackthorne Hall, R. Cracroft, Esq.	961	Midge Inn.	1349	Burton Hall, Lord Monson. Aisthorpe Hall. Summer Castle; Fil- lingham Castle, J. Dal-
Caenby Hall. To Market Rasen,10m. Norton Place, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart.	90 <u>1</u>	Spittal-in-the-Street.	140 <u>8</u>	ton, Esq. Glentworth, Earl of Scarborough. To Gainsborough, 10 miles.*
Redbourne Hall, Duke of St Albans.	84	Redbourne.	147}	
	821	Hibaldstow.	1482	2 miles.
To Caistor, 10 miles.	741	cr. river Ancholme.		Scawby Hall, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart.
Elsham Hall, T. G.	1.23	BRIGG, or GLANFORD BRIGG.	1512	4 miles distant Manb Hall Earl of Yarborough
Corbett, Esq., and be- yond, at a considerable distance, Brocklesby Hall, Earl of Yarborough.		This town carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. Pop. 1851, 8097.		Appleby Hall.
2§ m. distant, Barrow Hall, and beyond, Wootton House. 5m. distant are Thornston College and the rains of Thornton Abbey, founded by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, A.D. 1139. Various portions of the building are	682	BARTON upon Humber, a town of great antiquity, a railway station, and noted as the principal place of passage to Hull. It carries on a con- siderable trade in corn and flower. The church of St. Peter is very ancient, and its tower remarkable.	1621	
yet tolerably entire. The		Waterside Inn.		
abbot's lodge is occupied as a farm house. To Hedon, 8 miles.	61 1	There is a regular steam- packet from Barton to Hull. Cross Humber. HULL, (Yorkshire.)	169 <u>1</u>	
	591	(See p. 359.) Newland.	1713	Cottingham Castle.
On right bank of the Hull, Hull Bank.	57	Dunswell.	1742	
	541	Woodmansey.	176	ļ
To Hornsea, 18 miles.	524	BEVERLEY, (p. 422.)	178	
To Bridlington by Brandsburton, 23½ miles.	514	Molescroft.	1791	Cherry Burton House
	50	Leckonfield.	181}	High Hall. Low Hall.

[•] Gainsborough is situate on the right bank of the river Trent, twenty-one miles above its junction with the estuary of the Humber. The town, consisting principally of one long street, running parallel to the river, is clean, well paved, and lighted. It possesses a well built churcherected in 1748, several dissenting places of worship, a town hall, and a small theatre. Here is an ancient building called the Old Hall, composed of oak timber framing, and forming three sides of a quadrangle. It was formerly surrounded by a most. The town has a considerable coasting and inward trade, arising from canals, and the navigable state of the river, which admits steamers and vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. Pop. 6820.

PRTERBOROUGH.—This city was anciently called Medeshamstede, and owes its origin to a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded soon after the revival of Christi-

^{*} Three and a half miles from Bridlington is the fishing village of Flamborough, formerly a town of considerable importance. Here are the remains of a Danish tower. The church contains a curious monumental inscription. Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory called Flamborough Head. (See p. 427.)

snity among the Saxons. This abbey was destroyed by the Danes about 807, and was, in 966, restored after remaining desolate for upwards of a century and a half. The ancient name of the city was then superseded by the present, derived from the saint to whom it was dedicated. At the dissolution of the religious houses, the Abbey of Peterborough was one of the most magnificent, and was selected as the seat of one of the new bishoprics erected by Henry VIII. During the great civil wars, the conventual buildings were utterly demolished, and the cathedral itself was much injured, and its monuments defaced. The cathedral is a noble structure, measuring on the outside 471 feet in length, and 180 in breadth, chiefly in the Norman style, and erected at various periods. Here were interred Queen Katherine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scots; but the remains of the latter were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. At the west end of the cathedral is a large court, on the south side of which is a range of the ancient monastic buildings. The remains of the cloisters are in good preservation. In the church of St John the Baptist is a tablet with some exquisite figures by Flaxman. The city contains also a theatre, several schools, banks, and meeting-houses, jail, &c. The trade carried on is chiefly in corn, coal, timber, lime, bricks, and stone. The Nen is navigable for boats, and the city is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Dr Paley was a native of Peterborough. Two M.P. Pop. 11,785.

About two miles from Peterborough is Milton Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. Several pieces of stained glass were removed hither from the windows of Fotheringhay Castle, when that building was demolished. Here is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, and another of James I. when a boy, said to have been given by Mary to Sir W. Fitzwilliam on the morning of her execution.

Bourne is a small town in south Lincolnshire, where was formerly a castle, the seat of a lordship of some note in the Saxon times. Hereward, the Anglo-Saxon chieftain, who opposed the most protracted resistance to William the Conqueror, was the son of the Lord of Bourne. In the centre of the market-place is the town-hall, in the room of one built by the great Lord Burghley, a native of the town. The church is a large and handsome building. The principal business carried on is tanning and wool-stapling. Here is a medicinal spring, which is much frequented, and there are traces of the site of an Augustinian priory. Pop. 1861, 3066. Between three and four miles from Bourne, is Grimsthorpe Castle, the seat of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, an irregular structure, erected at various periods, from the time of Henry VIII. till 1723. It has a beautiful chapel, and a fine collection of pictures. The grounds are very extensive and beautiful.

LINCOLN, the capital of Lincolnshire, is a place of great antiquity, and was of considerable importance under the Romans. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was one of the most important places in the kingdom. William the Conqueror caused a strong castle to be erected here in 1086. King Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner here in 1141 by Robert Earl of Gloucester, natural brother to the Empress Maud. Lincoln was the scene of important operations during the civil wars in John's reign, and here the party of the Dauphin

was completely overthrown by the Earl of Pembroke during the minority of Henry III. During the great civil war, the royalists obtained possession of the city, but it was stormed by the Parliamentary army under the Earl of Manchester. May 5, 1644. The most interesting of the public buildings is the Cathedral, which is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom. It is situated on the summit of a hill, and is visible at a distance of many miles. It was founded under William Rufus, but re-erected by Henry II. and dedicated to the Virgin. The west front, two circular windows, the choir, and screen, and the Lady Chapel, are peculiarly beautiful and interesting. The celebrated bell, the Great Tom of Lincoln, cast in 1610, was cracked in 1827, and broken up in 1834. With six others, it was recast into the present large bell and two quarter bells, and placed in the central tower in 1835. It is 6 feet 101 inches in diameter at the mouth, and weighs 5 tons 8 cwt., nearly a ton more than the old bell. The only bells in the kingdom which exceed it in size are the "Mighty Tom" of Oxford, (7 tons 15 cwt.), and Great Tom of Exeter, (6 tons.) On the north side of the cathedral are the cloisters, in which is preserved a Roman pavement. library contains some curious specimens of Roman antiquities. In the cathedral are numerous monuments; among others, those of Catherine Swinford, wife of John of Gaunt: of Joan, Countess of Westmorland, their daughter: and of several bishops and deans of the cathedral; but many of the older monuments have been removed or were totally destroyed during the civil wars. The other buildings worthy of notice are the Chapter House, the ruins of the Bishops' Palace, the remains of the castle, with the county jail and Court House; the Newport Gate, one of the finest remnants of Roman architecture in England; the remains of John of Gaunt's Palace; the guildhall; city jail, &c. The city abounds in antiquities, and especially in monastic and other architectural remains. The other shurches of Lincoln are fourteen in number; formerly there were upwards of fifty, and most of them standing at the time of the Reformation. There are also several dissenting places of worship, public libraries, (in one of which is an old cupy of Magna Charta,) a mechanics' institute, a theatre, assembly rooms, and race-course. The chief trade is in flour, and there are some extensive breweries, noted for ale. The Witham and Trent communicate by the Foss Dyke, a work of Roman origin, twelve miles long, and the city is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. It returns two M.P., and affords the title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle. Pop. 20,999.

BEVERLEY, an extensive and pleasant town near the Hull, at the foot of the York Wolds. The houses are good, and the principal street is terminated by an ancient gateway. The market-place, which comprises an area of nearly four acres, is ornamented with an octangular market-cross. It is supposed that in ancient times, the marshes of Deira, to the north of the Humber, became lakes or meres whenever the river Hull overflowed the country. Beverley probably took its name from one of these lakes,—Beverlac, the lake of beavers, so named from the beavers with which the neighbouring river Hull abounded. In the early part

SCARBOROUGH.

of the eighth century, a church was founded here by John, Archbishop of York who afterwards converted it into a monastery. Athelstan changed it from a monastery into a college. Various important privileges were conferred upon the town by the same monarch. During the great civil wars, Beverley was frequently the scene of agitation; and it was here that Sir John Hotham, who had represented the town in several successive parliaments, was arrested by his nephew, on his flight from Hull, as a traitor to the commonwealth. The present trade of Beverley is chiefly confined to tanned leather, oatmeal, malt, corn, and The town communicates with the river Hull by a canal, called Beverley The finest object in Beverley is the superb collegiate church of St John, or Minster, adorned with several monuments to the Percys. This edifice has been built at different periods, and exhibits various styles of Gothic architecture, The principal window, at the east end, is said to be copied from that of York. The celebrated Percy-Shrine, which is within the choir, is of most exquisite workmanship. St Mary's Church is also exceedingly handsome and spacious. In ancient times, there was also a monastery of Blackfriars, another of Franciscans or Greyfriars, and an establishment of knights hospitallers. Beverley has a grammar-school of great antiquity, several meeting-houses, two hospitals, several schools, banks, houses of correction, &c. Bishops Alcock, Fisher, and Green, were natives of this place. Beverley returns two M.P., and gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Northumberland family. 10.868.

SCARBOROUGH is delightfully situated in the recess of a bay, whence it rises in the form of an amphitheatre to the summit of a cliff or scar. Its name, signifying a fortified rock, is of Saxon derivation; and there is reason to suppose that it was also a Roman settlement. It ranks among the most ancient boroughs which send members to Parliament. The town was in ancient times defended by strong walls, a most, and earthen mound. The castle, which stands on a promontory, elevated more than 800 feet above the level of the sea, was built in the reign of King Stephen by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and has been the scene of many events remarkable in history. Here, Piers de Gavaston sought refuge from his enemies; but, being taken, was beheaded by them. During the civil wars, the castle underwent two sieges by the Parliamentary forces; the first of which lasted upwards of twelve months, the garrison having at length been compelled, by disease and famine, to surrender on honourable terms. It was afterwards dismantled by order of the Parliament, but underwent a temporary repair on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, and is still occupied by a small garrison, who are accommodated in barracks of modern erection. Scarborough combines the advantages of sea-bathing with mineral-baths, and its neighbourhood presents a beach of the finest sand in the kingdom. The two mineral springs are on the very edge of the sea-water, and are found to contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. There are also excellent baths, and the most complete accommodation for the enjoyment of sea-bathing. Scarborough possesses numerous churches and chapels, a theatre, assembly-rooms, banks, libraries, &s., and a remarkable bridge, erected upon piers 75 feet high, over a chasm 400 feet wide which separates the town from the spa. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the town is of a beautiful and romantic character. About four miles from Scarborough is the picturesque village of Hackness, where also is Hackness Hall (Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.), a noble mansion near the supposed site of St Hilda's Cell. Scarborough returns two M.P., and is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. 16,377.

WHITBY was originally the seat of an abbey, founded by Oswy, King of Northumberland, in the seventh century, which, having been destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt after the conquest in a style of great magnificence. In 1540, Whitby was only a small fishing-town, containing about thirty or forty houses. The erection of the alum-works at Sands End, in the year 1615, contributed greatly to its prosperity. The town is built along the sloping banks of the Esk. which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two parts, connected by a draw-bridge, so constructed as to admit vessels of 500 tons burden. The principal objects worthy of notice are the venerable remains of the Abbey Church, situated on a high cliff commanding a fine view; the docks, extending along both sides of the river; the piers, the town-house, baths, library, museum, &c. St Mary's Church, near the top of a hill, is approached from the bottom of the vale by 190 stone steps. It contains several monuments of the Cholmeley family, and the tomb of General Lascells, a native of Whitby, who was killed at Prestonpans. Whitby carries on an extensive trade in alum and coals, and also in ship-building. The vicinity abounds in beautiful and romantic scenery. Three miles distant is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normanby. Whithy has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. One M.P. Pop. 1861, 12,051.

CXLVI. LONDON TO MARKET HARBOROUGH THROUGH NEWPORT PAG-NELL, OLNEY, WELLINGBOROUGH, AND KETTERING, 851 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Harbor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Chicheley House, Rev. A. Chester.	35 <u>1</u>	From Hicks's Hall to NEWPORT PAGNELL, (See p. 223.)	50	At a distance Gay- hurst, Lord Carington, and Turingham.
	881	Sherrington.	52	
l	81]	Emberton.	54	
1		SQ cr. the river ()use.	i	j ·

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Harbor.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Clifton House, Turvey House, and Turvey Abbey. Wellingborough is sup- posed to have derived its name from the number of medicinal springsin its neigh- bourhood, and one called Redwell was formerly of	301	OLNEY.	55	Weston Underwood, Sir R. G. Threekmerton, Bart. Olney is a small but neat town on the Ouse, surrounded by delightful
celebrity. Charles I. and his Queen lived here in tents a whole geason to drink the water. All Saint's Church is	281	Warrington.	563	scenery. The church is spacious. Many of the females here are em- ployed in making worsted
extensive, and has carved stalls on each side of the chancel. Olney has also several chapels and a free school. It carries on a con-		Enter Northamptonshire.		stockings and in silk weaving. Cowper the poet resided here for a number of years.
siderable trade in corn, and the manufacture of boots, shoes, and lace. Pop. 6067.	251	Bozeat.	60	2 miles from Bozeat is
11 m. from Wellingborough	221	Wollaston.	63	Castle Ashby, Marquis of Northampton, a large
Thrapston, on the Nen, by means of which it pos-	191	Long Bridge.	66	quadrangular structure, containing numerous
by means of which it pos- sesses a considerable trade. Pop. 1851, 1183. About two miles distant is Drayton		cr. the river Nen.		portraits. The dates 1625 and 1635 are seen
House, a noble antiquated	181	WELLINGBOROUGH.	67	in the balustrades of the turrets. In the park is
structure, supposed to have been erected about the mid- ile of the 15th century. The church of Lowick in the vicinity is adorned with		(To Northampton, 11 miles; Thrapston, 11 miles.)		the church, a neat build- ing, with a curious an- cient porch, and an old
monuments, brasses, and stained glass. Beyond, about four miles distant, is Lilford	164	Great Harrowden.	681	altar tomb with the
four miles distant, is Lilford Hall, a handsome mansion, belonging to Lord Lilford, and about 4 miles farther,	144	Isham.	701	statue of a cross-legged knight.
Oundle, a neat town, almost surrounded by the Nen, possessing, be-	111	KETTERING (p. 365.)	74	2 miles from Kettering on the right is Bough- ton House, Duke of
sides a handsome church with a tower, several chapels, a market-house,	71	Rothwell.	78	ton House, Duke of Buccleuch, formerly the seat of the Dukes of Montagu; and 9 miles
kc. Pop. 1861, 2450. 34 miles from Oundle is Fotheringhay (Lord Over- stone), where formerly	51	Desborough.	791	from Kettering is Wel- don, noted for its quarries of stone, which is capable of taking a high polish.
stood the castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined and executed. If miles from Oundle is	34	The Fox Inn.	811	In the neighbourhood are the traces of a town, and the remains of the
Apthorpe, the church of which contains a monument to Sir W.	4	Little Bowden.	841	pavement of a Roman mansion.
Mildmay, Chancellor of		er. river Welland,		
the Exchequer to Queen Ellizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In the vi- tinity is Apthorpe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.		and enter Leicestershire.		
		MARKET HARBOROUGH.	851	

426 CKLVII. LONDON TO BEDFORD THROUGH ST ALBANS AND LUTON, 51 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	80	From Hicks's Hall to ST ALBANS, (p. 196.)	21	Gorhambury (Earl of
Sandridge Lodge. Harpenden Lodge, and at a distance, East Hide.	251	Harpenden. Enter Bedfordshire.	25}	Verulam.) Stockwood 1 m.
Luton Hoo Park, the	22	Gibraltar Inn.	29	
scat of J. G. Leigh, Esq. a noble mansion.	20	LUTON.	81	LUTON has a church with fine embattled tower and curious font, and
Hexton House. Silsoe has a chapel with an altar piece by Mrs	184	Barton in the Clay.	871	monuments, a chapel founded in the reign of Henry VI., and a win-
Lloyd. Near Silsoe is Wrest Park, Earl de Grey, adorned with a number of paintings, chiefly por- traits, and possessing fine grounds and gardens. In	11‡	New Inn.	391	dow representing St George and the Dragon.
the church-yard of Flit- ton, one mile distant, is	10}	Silsos.	40]	Three miles from Clophill
the mausoleum of the family of Grey, Earls and Bukes of Kent. 2 miles distant from Clophill is Chicksand		Clophill.	42}	a Ampenia, a mail towa, having an ancient most house, a new market-house, and as old church. In the vicinity is Ampthili Park, a mansion of the late Lerd Bolland (occupied by Lord West.
Priory, and beyond, Southill, Duke of Bedford. One mile beyond West End ir Hawnes House	61	West End.	44}	sleydale) containing a valuable collection of paintings, a 11- brary, and a museum. The park is remarkable for its oaks. Henry VIII.'s queen,
(Marquis of Bath).	4	Wilshamstead.	47	Ratherine, resided in the old mansion while her divorce was in agitation. The Ais-
	12	Elstow.	491	
		BEDFORD, (p. 864.)	51	the late Lord Holland for the inhabitants of Ampthill.

CXLVIII. LONDON TO HIGHAM FERRERS THROUGH KIMBOLTON, 711 Miles.

At a dist. Paxton Place. Gaines Hall (J. Duberley, Esq.,) and on the opposite side of the road, Staughton House, D. Onslow, Esq.	11	From Hicks's Hall to Eaton Socon, (p. 371.) Cross Hall. Hail Weston, Hunting. Staughton Highway. Stonley. KIMBOLITON. Tilbrook, Bedford. Chelveston, Northamp.	62 1 631 64	Kimbolton Castle, a noble mansion of considerable antiquity, has been successively the property of the Bohuns, staffords, and wingfields, and is now the sent of the Duke of Manchester. Eatherine of Aragon, the divorced Queen of Henry VIII. died here. St An-
		HIGHAM FERRERS, (p. 865.)	711	divorced Queen of Henry VIII. died here. St An- drew's church contains several monuments of the Montagu family

CN RIGHT FROM LOND.	From F. Head.		Front London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	461	From Hicks's Hall to YORK.	1991	Stamford Bridge was
	48 1	(See p. 438.) Grimston.	202	the scene of a decisive and sanguinary conflict
	40]	Gate Helmsley.	205}	the former, under Ha-
	89	Stamford Bridge.	206	KINK MALIAKEL.
		∰© cr. river Derwent.		Helmsley Lodge. Aldby Park, H. Darley, Esq.
	84	Garrowby Street Inn.	2114	
	28	Fridaythorpe.	2172	2001 02 01 000, 22.0
	261	Fimber.	219}	
Sledmere Park, (Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.), an elegant mansion, the grounds of which are richly ornamented with temples, pavilions, &c. There is a lofty arched gateway over the road.	22]	Sledmere.	2231	
Thorpe Hall, Lord Macdonald.	10}	Rudston.	236}	
Boynton Hall, Sir G. Strickland, Bart., M.P.	8]	Boynton.	9371	
BRIDLINGTON (see also p. 420) is pleasantly si- tuated near the coast.	51	BRIDLINGTON. (See also p. 490.)	240}	
Nome vestiges of an Augustine Priory still remain. The last prior was executed at London for treason. About a mile south-east of the town is Bridlington Quay, much resorted to for sea-bathing and its mineral springs. The harbour is formed by two piers, the northernmost of which affords an excellent promenade, and commands a fine view of Tamborough Head and the bay. The harbour is defended by two batteries. Pop. 5776. At Sewerby is Sewerby House, Y. Greame, Esq.,	4	Sewerby.	2418	Flamborough (see also p. 480) is now cally a shahing village. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curious monumental inscription to the memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable. At the west end of the town are the remains of a Danish tower. Two miles distant is the celebrated promontory called Flamborough Head, the stupendous cliffs of which rise perpendicularly from 300 to 450 feet. They are composed of a mouldering limestone rock which, at the base, is
and beyond it, at Marton, Marton Hall, R. Creyke,	2	Flamborough.	245 1	
Esq.		Flamborough Head.		violence of the waves.

428 CL. LONDON TO HULL BY YORK, MARKET WEIGHTON, AND BEVERLEY, 2361 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From . London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Bolton Hall. Melbourne Hall, Sir H. M. Vavasour, Bart. 3 miles distant, Ever- ingham Hall, Lord Her- ries.	871 841 811 291 261 241 281	From Hicks's Hall to YORK, (see p. 488.) Grimston. Kexby Bridge. Cr. river Derwent. Wilberfoss. Barmby Moor. Pocklington New Inn. Hayton.	1901 202 205 2061 210 2121 218	To Bridlington, 38½ m. Kexby Bridge House. To Pocklington, 2 m. To Pocklington, 1½ m.
2 m. distant, Hough- ton Hall, Hon. C. Lang- dale, and 3 miles farther Hotham Hall.	21 19 11 1	Shipton. MARKET WEIGHTON. (See p. 429.) Bishop Burton.	215) 217) 224)	Londesborough Park, Lord Londesborough. High Hall, South Dal- ton Hall, Lord Hotham, and Cherry Burton
To Hessle, 9 miles; South Cave, 12 m.	9 71 41 21	BEVERLEY, (p. 422.) Woodmansey, Dunswell, Newland.	2271 2291 2318 2348	House.
		HULL, (see p. 859.)	2361	

CLL LONDON TO MARKET WEIGHTON BY BAWTRY, THORNE, AND HOWDEN, 1912 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Wed.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
,	881	From Hicks's Hall to BAWTRY, by Ware (p. 384), 149 miles, by Baldock, (p. 870.)	158	
	871	Austerfield.	1541	
	842	Finningley.	157	Finningley Park, J.
	882	Blaxton.	158	Harvey, Esq. Thorne, a small but fourishing town on the Don.
	251	SW cr. Stainforth and Keadby Canal, THORNE (See also p. 384).	166}	carries on a considerable trade. The surrounding country is so low, that it has been necessary to enclose the neighbouring rivers and canal by strong high banks to prevent inundations. Pop.
•	201	New Bridge.	171	Cowiek Hall, Viscount Downe, and beyond, across the river Aire, Carleton Hall, Lord Beaumont.

r			. :	
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From M. Wed.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		gr. the Dutch river.		The Dutch river is a
	1 8]	Rawcliffe.	173}	canal, so called because it was cut in the reign of Charles II., by Van
	15]	Armin.	176 <u>1</u>	Mulden, and his Dutch and Flemish settlers.
	18	Booth Ferry.	178	Two or three miles east
Howden is a small town of considerable an-		S cr. the river Ouse.		of Booth Ferry, and on the Ouse, is the rising port of GOOLE, which
tiquity, with the remains of a palace of the Bishops of Durham. The church	12	HOWDEN. (To South Cave, 12 m.	1794	carries on a considerable trade, and has extensive docks and warehouses.
is one of the finest spe- cimens of Gothic archi- tecture in the kingdom,		thence to Hull, 12} m.)		Pop. 5850.
has a good tower, and some curious monu-	10 <u>1</u>	Benland.	1813	Near Holme is Spalding
ments. Pop. 2376. Near Holme is Holme Hall, (Hon. C. Langdale,) for several centuries the property	8]	Howden Grange.	183 <u>1</u>	Moor, on which is a remark-
of the Constables of Flambo- rough, who sold it to Sir Mar- maduke Langdale, the steady adherent of Charles I.	7	Welham Bridge.	1842	plain, but the church is situ- ated on the top of the hill. Beyond Holms is Mel-
Market Weighton carries on a considerable trade by means of a causi, which com-	5	Holme.	186‡	bourne Hall (Sir H. M. Va- vasour, Bart.); and, 9 miles distant from Holme, is Ever- ingham Hall, (Lord Herries)
municates with the Humber. Here are several barrows containing human bones, and the remains of armour. 2 miles distant Houghton Hall, Hon. C. Langdale.		MARKET WEIGHTON.	1912	a noble modern mansion, is which is a fine portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke. Heat the entrance to the grounds is a curious Saxon font.

CLII. LONDON TO GREAT GRIMBSY THROUGH LINCOLN & MARKET RASEN.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	181 84 From	From Hicks's Hall to Lincoln, (p. 418.) Market Rasen, so called from the stream on which it is situated, has a church, three dissenting cha- pels, and a free school. Pop. of par. 2569. GREAT GRIMBSY. (See p. 430).	1291 145	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
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There is another and better road to Great Grimsby by Market Rasen and Caistor, but it is 53 miles longer.

CAISTOR, a place of great antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Roman word "Castrum." Some Roman and Saxon antiquities have been discovered here. The church is partly of Norman and partly of early English architecture. There are also several chapela, banks, &c., in this town.

GREAT GRIMSBY, anciently Gryme, is an ancient town near the Humber, by means of which it carries on a considerable trade. It was of sufficient importance to furnish Edward III. with 11 vessels and 170 mariners for his armament against Calais; but the harbour gradually fell to decay, until it was renovated about the beginning of the present century. There are large warehouses and timber-yards attached to the harbour, and the new docks and tidal basin, commenced in 1849, and to occupy 43 acres, will, combined with its railways, soon render Grimsby a formidable rival to Hull. Amount of customs' duties in 1867, £27,852. St James's church contains some ancient monuments, and a large font of early English character, and the steeple is a beautiful specimen of English pointed architecture. One M.P. Pop. of Parl. borough, 15,060.

CLIIL LONDON TO GREAT GRIMSBY THROUGH SPALDING, BOSTON, SPILSBY, AND LOUTH.

·				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From G. Grims.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
From Spalding to Crowland is 9 miles; to Holbeach, 7½ miles. Crowland is 9 miles; to Holbeach, 7½ miles. Crowland is a place of great antiquity, and is noted as the site of an extensive abbey, of which the church, founded by King Ethelbald in 716, still remains. Here is also a bridge, supposed to have been originally erected about 680, and remarkable for its curious construction. Popp. 1851, 2466. 5 m. distant is Thorney, where is a church that formed part of an ancient abbey, the possessions of which were granted, at the time	7 6 ‡ 75½ 64½	From Hicks's Hall to Alconbury Hills (p. 371.) Norman Cross. PETERBOROUGH. (See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) Northborough. See p. 420.) See p. 420. See	673 753 813 88 893 100	About 8 m. from Spalding, on the right is HOLERACH, a town of great antiquity; has a Gothic church, and two grammar schools. Pop. 1851, 2245. DONINGTON has an ancient church, on which are vestiges of a Roman inscription. To Donington, 4 m. SWIMESHEAD has a handsome church and a free school. King John first rested here after the loss of his baggage in
of Edward VI. to the Earl of Bedford, whose descendant, the present	•	Pinchbeck.	102}	erossing the neighborn
Duke, is owner of the	601	Surfleet.	104	old church.
town and of 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands.	55	Sutterton.	109	
Wyberton Hall, and	521	Kirton.	112	To Swineshead, 6# m.
Frampton Hall.	48‡	BOSTON (see p. 431.)	116	and thence to Sleaford.
	471	Burton Corner.	1171	111 miles. Revesby Abbey, J. B.
	44	Sibsey.		Stanhope, Esq. To Tattershall,† 94 m.
To Wainfleet, 12 miles.	40	Stickney.	1243	To New Rollinghroke
	38	Stickford.	1261	2ª miles.

The road is four miles shorter by the route through Ware and Rejston, p. 382.

[†] At Tattershall are the remains of a castle erected by Sir R. Cromwell in the 15th century and the ruins of a church, which was once a magnificent structure.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From G. Grims.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	l			Hagnaby Priory.
To Wainfleet, 8‡ miles.	85 841 821	West Keal. East Keal. Spilsby. The church contains several	12 92 1301 1821	
Candlesby House and Gunby Hall, A. Massing- berd, Esq. Daiby Hall.	80 <u>1</u>	monuments to the Willoughbys. Partney.	18 4]	2 miles distant Saus- thorpe Hall.
Well Hall, Rt. Hon. B.	261	Ulceby Cross.	1881	Langton Hall. Harrington Hall, 3 m.
A. C. N. Hamilton. To Alford, 3 miles.			•	
South Thoresby Hall, C. T. Wood, Esq.	241	Calceby Beck Houses.	140}	Calceby Ruins. South Ormesby House,
Burwell Park (H. Lis- ter, Esq.) the birth-place of the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough,	212	Burwell.	143	C. J. H. M. Massingberd, Esq. Walmsgate.
To Saltfleet, 11½ m. Little Grimsby House.	151	LOUTH, (p. 482.)	1491	To Wragby, 144 m.; to Market Rasen, 18 m. To Horncastle,* 18 m.
·	121 111 91	Fotherby. Utterby. Ludborough.	152 1 153 1 155	Fanthorpe Hall.
	77	North Thoresby.	157	8 miles distant Haw- erby House.
	6 42	Waith. Holton-le-Clay.	1583 160	2 m. distant Waltham
Weelsby House.	2	Scartho.	169\$	Hall.
		GREAT GRIMSBY, (p. 430.)	1642	To Caistor, 11 miles. Bradley and beyond, Laceby Hall.

Boston is by some supposed to have derived its name (Botolph's Town) from St. Botolph's Monastery, which stood here. This monastery was built A. D. 654, and was destroyed by the Danes A.D. 870. Various other religious houses existed here, but not a vestige of them now remains. The most interesting building in Boston is St. Botolph's church, which was built in 1809. It is a spacious and noble pile, 245 feet long, and 98 feet wide within the walls. Its tower is one of the loftiest in the kingdom, being 800 feet high, lantern-shaped at the top, and visible at sea for nearly 40 miles. Boston carries on an extensive trade with the north of Europe in hemp, iron, timber, and tar. There are some few manufactures here

^{*} Horncastle, on the Bane, is noted for its horse fairs, and has a considerable trade in tanaing. It is supposed to have been the Castra Hibernia of the Romans. Pop. 1951, 4931. Near it is Scrivelsby Court (Sir H. Dymoke, Bart.), the seat of the Dymoke family, champions of England.

for sail-cloth, canvas, and sacking. There are also iron and brass foundries. By means of the Witham and the canals connected with it, Boston has a navigable communication with Lincoln, Gainsborough, Nottingham, and Derby, and is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Boston has a guild-hall, assembly-rooms, several churches, chapels, and banks, free grammar, blue-coat, and national schools, a theatre, several charitable institutions, &c. Boston affords the title of baron to the Irby family. Fox, the martyrologist, was a native of Boston. Two M.P. Pop. 17,898

LOUTH is pleasantly situated at the eastern foot of the Wolds, and on the bank of the little river Ludd. The church of St. James is one of the finest in the county. It has a lofty and elegant tower, surmounted by a rich octagonal spire, the whole 288 feet high. The east window is remarkable for its beautiful tracery. The grounds of the vicarage house are curiously laid out, as if attached to a hermitage. Louth possesses a session-house, a house of correction, a guild-hall, assembly rooms, several churches, chapels, and banks, a small theatre, &c. There are some manufactories of carpets, rugs, and blankets, of soap and paper, besides breweries, &c. An export trade is carried on in corn and wool. Louth is a station on the Great Northern Railway. Pop. 10,560

CLIV. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE THROUGH WARE, 51 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Camb.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LONL
1 m. distant, Albury. Hormead Bury. Cocken Hatch.	24] 28] 20]	From Shoreditch Ch. to Puckeridge, Herts. Braughin. Hare Street. Barkway.	26] 27] 80]	Hamells Park. Wyddiall Hall.
Haydon.	14	Barley.	87	Newsells Bury.
ļ	11	Tun Bull's House.	40	
2 m. distant, Whittles- ford Hall.	8 6 <u>1</u>	Foulmire, Cambridgesh. Newton.	42 44]	1g mile distant, Shep- reth Hall, and in the distance, Wimpole Hall, Earl of Hardwicke.
14 mile distant, Great Shelford House, and be- yond, Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin.	4 1 21	Hauxton. Trumpington.	46 <u>1</u> 48 <u>1</u>	
		CAMBRIDGE (see p. 488.)	51	34m. distant, Mading- ley Park, Sir St Vincent Cotton, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Camb.	From Shoreditch Ch. to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	13	Royston (pp. 880-881).	871	·
	94	Enter Cambridgeshire, Melbourne.	403	Kneesworth Hall. Melbourne Bury.
}	5}	Haston. Hauxton.	45]	Shrepreth Hall, and in the distance, Wimple Hall, Earl of Hardwicke,
	41		461	(see pp. 881-2).
In the distance, Gog Magog Hills, Lord Go- dolphin.	2	Trumpington. CAMBRIDGE.	48 <u>i</u> 50 <u>i</u>	Trumpington Hall. In the distance, Mad- ingley, Sir S. V. Cotton, Bart

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, stands on the river Cam, which is navigable to the Ouse, and communicates with the sea through the port of Lynn. It derives its name from the river on which it is situated. The ancient name of the river was Granta; and in Doomsday Book the town is called Grentebridge. Cambridge is a town of great antiquity. It was burned by the Danes in 871, and again in 1010. A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, but it was early suffered to go to decay, and all that now remains of it is the gate house. The chief object of attraction at Cambridge is the university, which consists of seventeen colleges and halls, situated in different parts of the town. The origin of this university is involved in obscurity, but it is supposed that Cambridge first became a seat of learning in the seventh century. According to Mr. Hallam, the date of its first incorporation is the fifteenth of Henry III., or 1231. Others say, however, that this is a mistake, and that Henry only sent a royal letter, directing that lodgings for the students should be valued according to the custom of the university, by two masters and two townsmen. The first formal charter which is extant was granted by Edward I. in the twentieth year of his reign. Some important privileges were granted to the university by Edward III. in 1333, in consequence of which such jealousy was created among the townsmen, that they at length, in 1881, broke out into open violence, and seized on and destroyed the university charters. All the present colleges or halls have been founded since the time of Edward I. Each college is a separate corporate body, holding the buildings and libraries, and possessing large funds in money, in land, in houses, and in advowsons. The constitutions of these colleges are various, as well as the amount of their property and the mode in which the scholars, fellows, and masters are appointed and remunerated. The university is a corporation by itself, to which the public library, the senate-house, the printing-press, the observatory, and some other establishments belong, and it also possesses power to make regulations for the government of the whole body, as well as to choose several of the professors.* The Chancellor is the head of the

Some of the professors are selected by the Crown, and hence their titles of Regius Prefeasors.

suiversity. The office may be tenable beyond two years by the tacit consent of the university. The Vice-Chancellor is elected annually from the heads of colleges. The members on the boards of the university amount to nearly 7200.

The following are the colleges and halls in the order of their foundation:—
St. Peter's College founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, and enlarged in 1826.

Clare Hall, founded 1826, by Dr. Richard Baden, as University hall, and refounded 1844, by Lady Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert de Burgh, Earl of Clare. It was rebuilt in 1638, and has a chapel built in the beginning of last century.

Pembroke Hall, founded 1343, by Mary de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, and improved by Henry VI. Her husband's death so affected her as to lead her into retirement, and she spent her income for charitable and useful objects. William Pitt was a student here.

Gonville and Caius College, founded 1849, by Edmund Gonville, and enlarged 1858, by Dr. John Caius, who was educated in this college, and whose monument adorns the chapel. Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow, received their education here.

Trinity Hall, founded in 1850, by Wm. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, is appropriated chiefly to the study of civil law, and has a law library.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1351 by two societies or guilds of Cambridge, and rebuilt in 1823, from designs by W. Wilkins, Esq.

King's College was founded in 1441, by Henry VI., for the reception of scholars from Eton. The chapel is a magnificent pile, and the distinguishing feature of Cambridge. The roof is remarkably beautiful, arched, but unsupported by pillars, and the whole forms one of the richest and most perfect specimens of the perpendicular Gothic. All the windows except one are of stained glass, and the floor of the choir is of black and white marble. Parallel with the chapel is a noble range of buildings containing the library and the hall. Walsingham, Waller the poet, Sir R. Walpole, etc., were of this college.

Queen's College was founded in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and enlarged in 1465, by the Queen of Edward IV. It possesses an extensive library, chapel, gardens, etc.

Catherine Hall was founded in 1475, by Robert Woodlark, D.D., Chancellor of the University, and has Bishop Sherlock's library.

Jesus College was founded in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely. The hall and gardens are fine. Flamstead, Roger North, Sterne, and Coleridge were students.

Christ's College was founded in 1466, by Henry VI., but was refounded in 1505-6, by Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who also founded the Lady Margaret Professorahip of Divinity, the first professorship on the record of the university. Erasmus was made the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in 1510. In the Fellow's garden is a mulberry tree which was planted by John Milton, during his residence at this college (circa, 1683.)

St. John's College was founded in 1511 by the same Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., and has been much enlarged during the present century. It has been peculiarly prolific of eminent men.

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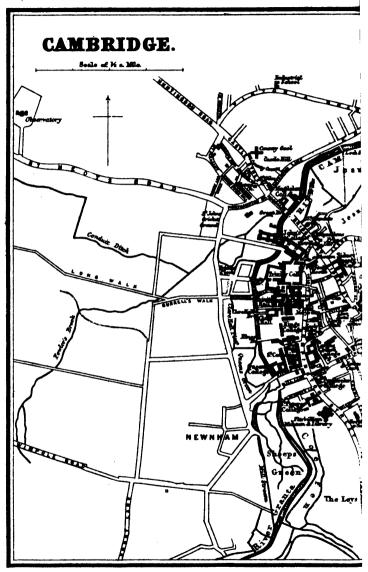
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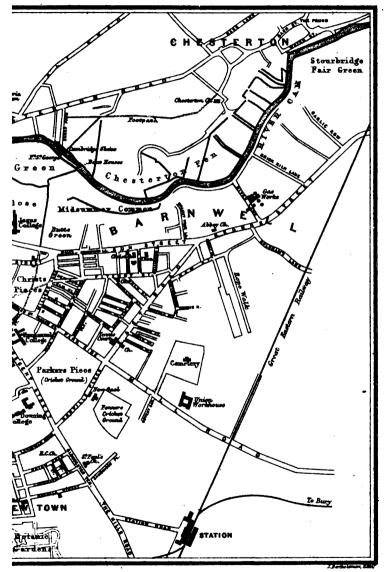
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Magdalene College founded in 1542, by Thomas Baron Audley. It contains the Pepysian library, with curious MSS. This collection, mentioned with such pride in his Diary,* was the gift of Samuel Pepys. He was of this College.

Trinity, the chief college of the university, was founded in 1546 by Henry VIII. and afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. The chapel was begun by Queen Mary, and finished by Queen Elizabeth. This college boasts a fine library, and is rich in portraits, busts, &c. Among the rest are a statue of Sir Isaac Newton by Roubilliac, a bust of Porson by Chantrey, and Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron which was rejected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The master's lodge has always, since the time of Elizabeth, been the residence of the monarch during a royal visit. Trinity College rose at once from infancy to maturity. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. a greater number of bishops proceeded from this than from any other college; and at the beginning of the 17th century, it could claim at the same time the two Archbishops, and no less than seven other prelates on the English bench. When the present translation of the Bible was executed, six of the translators were resident fellows of the College. Among the eminent persons who have been educated at Trinity college may be mentioned, Sir R. Cotton, Sir H. Spelman, Bacon, Coke, Dr. Donne, John Ray, Barrow, Newton, Cowley, Dryden, Andrew Marvell, Dr. Conyers Middleton, Lord Byron, &c. And among the masters of this college have been, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishop Wilkins, Bishop Pearson, Isaac Barrow, and Richard Bentley.

Emmanuel College, founded 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay. It possesses the Sancroft library, numerous portraits, a handsome hall, and gardens.

Sidney Sussex College, founded 1598, in accordance with the will of Lady Frances Sydney, Countess of Sussex, has a hall, chapel, and gardens. Oliver Cromwell was educated here.

Downing College, founded in 1800, in terms of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. who died in 1749; but the appropriation of the estates, and the granting of the charter, were delayed by litigation. It has a good library.

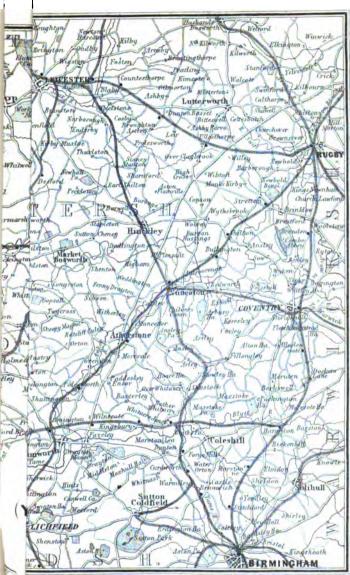
The other public buildings belonging to the university are the Senate-House, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, adorned with statues of George I. and II., Charles, Duke of Somerset, and William Pitt, the first and third by Rysbrach, and the last by Nollekens; the public schools and university library, to which a copy of every book published in the empire is sent. In the vestibule of the latter is a fine bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey; here also is the celebrated MS. of the four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, given by Beza,—the Botanic Garden, occupying three or four acres—the Pitt Press, a handsome building erected in 1831,—the Observatory, an edifice in the Grecian style, erected 1822-1824, at an expense of upwards of £18,000,—the Fitzwilliam Museum, a magnificent pile, commenced in 1837 and lately finished, contains a fine collection of books, paintings, drawings, &c. bequeathed in 1816 to the university, together with £100,000 South Sea annuities, by Richard Viscount Fitz-

^{*} Pepys' Diary, vol. m. p. 298, &c.

william, an Irish Peer. The principal churches of Cambridge are Great & Mary's, or University Church, All Saints, in which is a monument by Chantrey to the memory of H. Kirke White, Great St Andrews, containing a cerotanh for Captain Cook, St Benedict's, St Michael's, and St Sepulchre's round chapel, an interesting relic of antiquity, lately restored by the Camden Society. There are also several other churches and chapels, besides many charitable institutions, a free grammar-school, a county prison, built on Howard's plan; Addenbrooke's Hospital, founded by a physician of that name, but considerably increased by a bequest of Mr. Bowtell, a bookbinder of the town; the Town-Hall, and the conduit behind it, given by Hobson the carrier, celebrated by Milton in two whimsical epitaphs. Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and Cumberland the dramatist, were natives of Cambridge. Two M.P. are returned by the town, and two by the university. Cambridge usually affords the title of Duke to a branch of the Royal family. Pop. 1861, 26,361. Stourbridge Fair, annually held at Cambridge in September, is one of the most ancient, and was formerly one of the largest, in England.

CLVL LONDON TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND THIRSK (THROUGH LEEDS) BY RAILWAY, 2441 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Thirsk.	To the first term of the first	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	39	From London to LEEDS (p. 851.)	206}	Armley.
Burley Lodge.		sw cr. riv. Aire.		
Headingley. New Grange.	86	Headingley and Kirkstall St.	2081	Rirkstall Abbey, in ruins.
Cookridge Wood.	831	Horsforth St.	21(%	
Cookridge Hall. Bramhope Grove.		1		Bramhope.
Breary. Kirskill Hall. 84 miles Harewood	291	Arthington and Poole St.	2144	To Otley, 4 miles. To likley 91 miles.
House, Earl of Harewood (see p. 874). Arthington Hall.	271	cr. riv. Wharfe.	_	This rising spa in finely situate in Wharfe dale. It contains severa
Rudding Park, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart.	247	Pannal St. HARROGATE Junction,	920 9231	Hydropathic establish ments. The Ben Rhyd ding establishment, 1
Knaresborough, 1½ m. (p. 377). Conyngham Hall, 1½ m.		(see p. 377.)	'	mile east of Ilkley, is justly famous. Bilton.
Scriven Park, Sir C. Slingsby, Bart., 12 mile. Nidd Hall.	۱.۵	Ripley St. (See p. 875.)	2261	
S Stainley. Leonard Burton.		(SSS p. STS.)	l	Markington.
Bishop Monkton. Newby Hall, Earl de	15	Wormald Green St.	2291	21 m. distant, Studley
Grey, 11 mile. Littlethorpe.	l	İ		Royal and Fountains Abbey (Earl de Grey.)



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on right from Lond.	Prom Thirst.		From London.	OR LEFT FROM LOND.
Hutton Conyers.	10	RIPON (see p. 378.)	284]	The Palace, Bishop of Ripon.
		∰ cr. river Ure.		Nunwick. Norton Conyers, Sir B. R. Graham, Bart. Here the Leeds nor- thern line proceeds by
	બ	Baldersby St.	289	Melmerby, and Newby Wiske to Northallerton
Catton. Newby Park, 11 mile.		AND Cr. river Swale.		and Stockton. Skipton.
Newsy Amag 14 miles	8	Topcliffe St.	941 <u>}</u>	Carlton Miniot.
		Cross line of York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.		
		THIRSK (see p. 890.)	2442	

From the Church Fenton Station, on the York and North Midland Railway, there is also a branch railway to Harrowgate, by which route the total distance from London to Harrowgate is 225½ miles, that is, two miles longer than the above (see p. 488.)

CLVIL LONDON TO YORK THROUGH LEICESTER AND DERBY, BY RAILWAY, 2194 Miles.

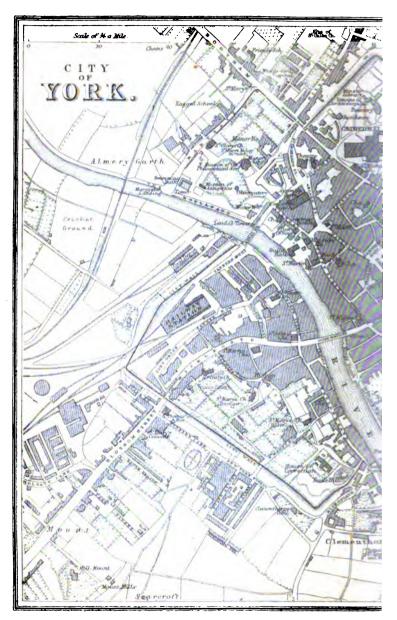
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	137	From London, by North Western Railway, to RUGBY JUNCTION.	824	Leave line of London
		(p. 208.) Thence by Midland Railway through Leicester, Derby, and		and North Western Rail- way. Before reaching Nor- manton, Manchester and
Castleford, on the river Calder, occupies the site of a Roman station, the	~-,	Chesterfield, to NORMANTON. (pp. 851-854.)	195}	Leeds Railway joins. Leave line of Midland Railway, to Leeds, 82 m.
Legeolium of the Itinerary.		By York and North Midland Railway, through tunnel, 11 mile long, to		Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough.
To Pontefract, 22 m. Fyrstone Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq. Bryam Hall, Sir J. W.	20}	Castleford St.	19 0 }	Kippax Park, 12 m., T. D. Bland, Esq. Ledsham, and beyond, Ledstone Park.
Rameden, Bart.	l	cr. river Calder.		Fairburn

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York.		From London.	on left from Lund.
Monk Frystone, B. M. Milnes, Esq.	16 <u>‡</u>	Burton Salmon St. Milford Junction St.	208 2048	Frystone Lodge.
Selby, 8 m.(see p. 858.) Sherburn, situated on the road from Doncaster	10	Cross Line of Leeds and Shelby Railway.	202	
to York, had formerly a palace of the Archbiahops of York, but it is now entirely demolished.	18	Sherburn St.	2062	Scarthingwell Hall, Lord Hawke.
Cawood, 4 m. distant from the Ulleskelf Sta- tion, is a small market-	10 1	Church Fenton Junc- tion St.	209	Branch to Harrow- gate, 16½ m.; — 2½ m. dist. on this line is Towton, the scene of a sanguinary
town on the river Ouse. Here was fur- merly one of the chief residences of the Arch- bishops of York, a mag- nificent palace, where Wolsey was arrested on the charge of high	9	Ulleekelf St.	210]	engagement during the wars of the Roses fought on Palm Sunday, the 29th March 1461. Grimston Hall, Lord Londesborough, beyond, Tadcaster (eee p. 884.)
treason, shortly before his death.* Bolton Lodge, Sir W. M. S. Milner, Bart.	72	Bolton Percy St. Here there is a fine church,	212	Oxton Hall, 2 miles. Steeton Hall.
Nun Appleton, 2 m., Sir W. M. S. Milner, Bart. Appleton Roebuck.	84	containing several interesting monuments. It was built in 1493. Copmanthorpe St.	216	Colton Lodge.
Bishopsthorpe, the palace of the Arch- bishop of York. Middlethorpe. Dring Houses.	-E	orp	-10	Askham Bryan.
		YORK.	219 [

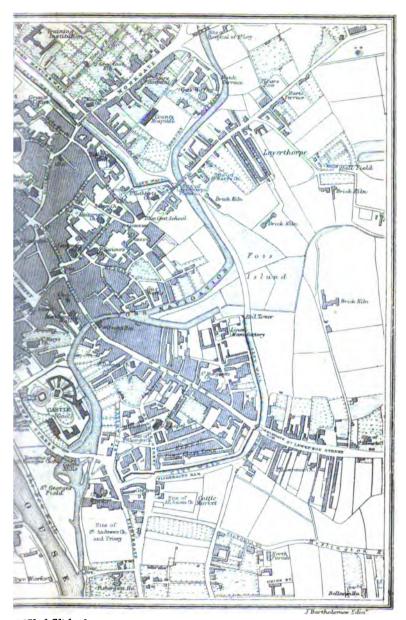
YORK is a very ancient city, and is said to have been founded 983 years B.C. Little is known of its history till A.D. 150, when it was one of the greatest Roman stations in the province, having an imperial palace, a tribunal, and a regular government within its walls. The Emperor Severus lived in the palace three years, and died there. He was succeeded by his sons Caracalla and Geta, the former of whom murdered the latter in York, and returned to Rome. About a century after, Carausius landed in Britain, and was proclaimed emperor at York. Constantine the Great was born in this city in 272, and his father Constantius died there in 807. York has had a conspicuous share in all the national troubles, especially in the civil wars of the Roses and temp. Charles L. The walls, gates, and posterns, are to a considerable extent still perfect. The portions of walls which remain are surmounted by a delightful promenade commanding a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country. The ca-

See Cavendish's Narrative, app. to Galt's Life of Wolsey, 3d ed. p. 223

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thedral is the finest building of the kind in the empire, displaying the most charming features of the various styles of Gothic. It is by internal measuremen. 524 feet long, 222 feet from north to south in transepts, and 99 feet high. It was first founded in 626, by Edwin, the Saxon King of Northumberland, and through succeeding ages has been enlarged, repaired, and improved with great taste. It suffered severely from fire in 1829, and again in 1840. From the time of Paulinus, the first archbishop, who was appointed in 625, down to the present moment, there have been no fewer than 92 archbishops of York. Besides the cathedral there are twenty-one parish churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs. The city is thus peculiarly attractive to the ecclesiologist. The other objects of public interest are the city walls; the castle originally built by William I., since restored, and now used as a gaol (including within its walls Clifford's Tower, said to have been raised by the Romans); the ruins of St Mary's Abbey; the Yorkshire Museum and gardens; the Assembly Rooms; the public cemetery, &c. The charitable institutions of the city are very numerous. It contains upwards of twelve dissenting chapels. York carries on a considerable river trade, and has some traffic in gloves, linens, glass, and drugs, as well as in printing and bookselling, and it derives great advantage from the influx of visitors to the assizes and the races. The learned Alcuin was a native of York, as were also Flaxman and Etty the Academicians. York usually gives the title of Duke to the second son of the sovereign. Two M.P. Pop. 45,885.

The Great Northern Railway forms, however, the most direct line of communication between the Metropolis and the north of England. From the London terminus at King's Cross, this line proceeds northward by Barnet, Hatfield, Stevenage, Hitchin, Biggleswade, St Neot's, and Huntingdon, to Peterborough: thence by Grantham, Newark, East Retford, Bawtry, Doncaster, and Womersley, joining the York and North Midland at Burton-Salmon. A loop line leaves the main trunk at Peterborough, and passes to the eastward through Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and Gainsborough to Retford.

The distance from London to Peterborough, by this route, is 76½ miles;—the total distance from London to York, 191 miles, and from London to Hull, 173½ miles.—(See description of Great Northern lines.)

CLVIII. YORK TO DURHAM, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, BY RAILWAY, 1532 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT PROM YORK.
	1532	From York.		Wether Develope
Skelton.	148	Shipton St.	54	Nether Poppleton. Overton.
4 miles distant, Sutton Hall, W. C. Harland,		.	-	Newton-on-Ouse, and Benningbrough Hall.
Paq	144	Tollerton St.	91	Alne.

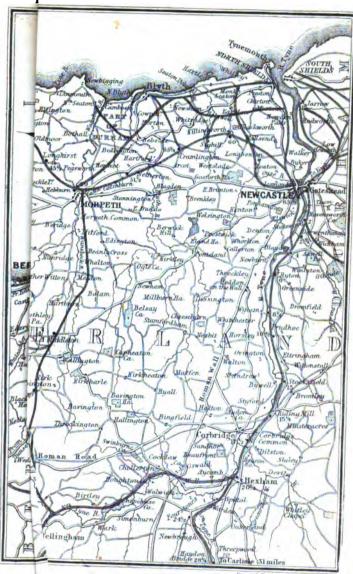
ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Rasingwold, 2 miles.	142]	ALNE St.	111	
	140}	Raskelf St.	131	Branch to Borough-
	1871	Pill Moor Junction St.	16 1	bridge, 5f miles.
	185 <u>}</u>	Sessay St.	181	
2 miles distant, Thir- kleby Park.		Cross line from Leeds and Harrowgate (p. 437).		Dalton; beyond, Top- cliffe on Swale, and New- by Park.
Woodend, Lady Crompton. Thornton-ie-Moor.	181}	THIRSK St. (See p. 880).	22 <u>}</u>	Breckenbrough. Newsham.
	1961	Otterington St.	26}	
Brompton. Lazenby. Birkby.	196 <u>1</u>	NORTH ALLERTON JUNCTION St. (See p. 396).	801	North Otterington. Branch to Leeming Lane, 5‡ miles. Yafforth. Lezenby Hall.
	116 <u>}</u> 114}	Cowton St. Dalton Junction St.	871 891	Hutton Bonville. Pepper Hall, 11 mile. Halnaby Hall, Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bart
The ruins of Richmond Castle are situated on the south side of the town, overlooking the Swale, which runs in a deep valley beneath. The keep is about 100 feet high, and the shell almost entire. The walls are 11 feet thick. This castle was founded by Alain Ruftus, Earl of Bretagne, who came over with William the conqueror. Near the conqueror. Near the castle, on the opposite bank of the Swale, are the ruins of the Priory of St. Martin; and north of the town are the ruins and fine tower of a Grey-friary. Here are also the ruins of St. Nicholas's Hospital.		Branch to Richmond, 91 miles.		Richmond is delightfully situated on a lofty eminence rising from the Swale. It has two old churches, St. Mary's and Trinity, several dissenting chapels, a townhall, free grammar and other schools. It is noted for its extensive corn market, and has a considerable traffic in lead. The surrounding country is remarkably picturesque. I M.P. Pop. 1861, 5184. Near the town is Aske Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland.
Croft Hall, Sir W. R.		enter Durham.		Clarveux Castle.
C. Chaytor, Bart. Neasham Hall, 91 m.	112	Croft St.	414	Blackweil Grange.
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ON RIGHT PROM YORK.	Prom Berwick		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
	109}	DARLINGTON (p. 889).	44]	
Vetton House Box		Cross Stockton and Darlington Railway.		
Ketton House, Rev. Sir C. Hardinge, Bart.		_∰ cr. river Skerne twice.		Coatham.
	1082	Aycliffe St.	59	
	1	Clarence Railway.		Windlestone Hall, Sir
	99	Bradbury St.	541	Wm. Eden, Bart., 81 m.
Hardwick Hall, 11 m.	1			Great Chilton.
Branch to Hartlepool, 15 ¹ 2 m.	96 <u>}</u>	Ferry Hill Junction St.	57}	Branch to Willington and Byers Green. Whitworth Park, R. D. Shafto, Esq., 4 m.
Quarrington. Cassop.		_		Brancepeth Castle, Viscount Boyne, 4
Whitwell. Branch to Sunderland.	914	Shincliffe St. Sherburn St.	62	miles. Croxdale Hall, G. Sal-1
1\$ miles.	891	Sherbarn St.	641	vin, Esq. Sherburn Hall.
Ellemore Hall. Pittington.	881	Belmont Junction St.	65}	Branch to Durham, 2m.
W. Rainton. E. Rainton. Morton.	87	Leamside St.	661	yond, the Buins of Finch- ale Abbey.
	841	Fence Houses St.	69	Great Lumley. Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough. Lambton Castle, Earl of Durham.
Painshaw Hill, on the summit of which is a mo-	8 2 ‡	Pensher or Painshaw St.	71	
nument, erected in 1844, in honour of the late Earl of Durham.		≝% cr. river Wear.		
Barmston.	81 <u>1</u>	Washington St.	72 <u>}</u>	Usworth Place.
Hylton Place. Hylton Castle, J.				
Bowes, Esq. Branch to South	771	Boldon St.	761	
Shields, 8 miles, and to Sunderland, 5 m.	76	Brockley Whins Junction St.	772	8. Wardley. Ayton Banks, 2 m.
Jarrow. Monkton. Hebburn Hall, C. Elli-				
son, Esq. Nether Heworth.	70	GATESHEAD (see p. 894.)	83 1	Ravensworth Castle, Lord Ravensworth, 82 m. Dunston Hall, (a in-
		Type cr. river Type, and enter Northumberland.		Dunston Hall, (a in- natic asylum), 22 m. and beyond, Axwell Park, Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Branch to North Shields and Tynemouth, 6 miles.	66}	NEWCASTLE (p. 891.)	871	Fenham Hall, 2 miles. Long Benton. Gosforth House; 24
Benton House. 4 m. distant, near the	61	Killingworth St.	92 1	miles beyond, Woolsing- ton House, M. Bell, Esq. Seaton Burn. Arcot,
coast, Seaton Delaval, Lord Hastings. Blyth, 6 miles distant,	57	Cramlington St.	96 1	
at the mouth of a small river of the same name, has considerable trade in coals. Pop. 1958.		🗫 cr. river Blyth.		Blagdon Park, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. Stannington.
Horton. Bedlington.	58	Netherton St.	1002	
Bothal, Duke of Port-	50 <u>1</u>	MORPETH (p. 896.)	103 <u>1</u>	Mitford Castle ruins 21 miles, and Mitford House.
land.	461	Longhirst St.	107	Longhirst House.
Creswell Hall, A. J. B.	-	cr. Line Water.		Ulgham.
Creswell, Esq., 2 m. Widdrington Castle. (See p. 894.)	431	Widdrington St.	1101	beyond, Linden Hall. Felton Park, T. Rid-
	38}	Acklington St.	116]	TOWN TARROT
		. ⊈₩2 cr. river Coquet.		Swarland Hall. Newton Hall.
Warkworth Castle and Hermitage, 1 mile (see	85	Warkworth St.	118#	Shiibottle.
p. 397.)		⊈₩ cr. river Alne.	1	B
Alnmouth,on the coast, 2 miles.	32	Bilton Junction St.	1914	Branch to Alnwick, 8 miles. Alnwick Castle and Abbey, Duke of North-
Howick House, Earl Grey.	291	Long Houghton St.	194]	umberland (p. 396.) Hulne Abbey. Swansfield.
Dunston Hill. On the coast, Dunstan- borough Castle, 3 m. Ebleton.	24	Christon Bank St.	1293	Rennington. Rock Castle. Charlton Hall. Falloden House, Rt.
Beadnell House, 8½ m.	21	Chat Hill St.	1322	
On the coast, 8 miles	19}	Newham St.	134}	Twizell House, P. J. Selby, Esq. Alderstone House.
distant, the ruins of Bam- borough Castle (see p. 398); beyond, Farn Is- lands.	l	Lucker St.	136	Bells Hill.
Budle House.	14	BELFORD (p. 898.)	189ž	Example House,
Holy Island (see p. 399.)	1	The hne hence runs near the sea-abore.		Middleton Hall. Kylos.



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ON RIGHT PROM YORK.	From Berwick.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
The Sea.	8	Beal St.	1452	Haggerston Castle, Sir E. Blount, Bart. Ancroft, 2 miles.
Spittal.	8	Scremerston St.	150 2	Cheswick House, J. S. Donaldson Selby, Esq.
·	11	Tweedmouth Junction St.		Line to Kelso, &c., branches off.
		BERWICK, (see p. 899).	1582	
		Thence to Edinburgh, by railway, 58 miles.		
1			1	

CLIX. LONDON TO HULL, THROUGH RUGBY, LEICESTER, NOTTINGHAM, AND LINCOLN, BY RAILWAY, 208 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	208 125}	From London, by North Western Railway, to Rugby (p. 203).	821	
Kingston-upon-Soar. Thrumpton Hall.	87 <u>‡</u>	Thence, by Midland Railway, to Kegworth St. (p. 352). The control of the control	120}	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar.
	88]	Long Eaton Junction.	1241	Line to Derby, 9 miles.
Barton. Attenborough. Clifton Hall, Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart.	80 <u>1</u>	Enter Nottinghamshire. Beeston St.	127}	Chilwell Hall. Bramcote and Bramcote Park, 11 mile.
Wilford. Colwick Hall; and be- yond, Holme Pierrepoint (Earl Manvers).	774	Nottingham.	1 3 0}	Lenton Hall, Lenton Firs; beyond, Wollaton Hall, Lord Middleton. Branch to Mansfield, 172 miles.

NOTTINGHAM is situated on the north bank of the river Lene, about a mile north of the Trent. Its early history is involved in obscurity. It at one time belonged to the Danes, and was one of their Mercian burghs which connected their Northumbrian and East Anglian dominions. William the Conqueror built a castle here, the government of which he conferred upon his natural some

William Peveril. This strong fortress was the object of contest during the reigls of Stephen, Richard L., John, Henry III., &c. In 1830, Roger Mortimer, the paramour of Queen Isabella, was seized here by her son, Edward III. In the civil wars of his time, Charles L set up his standard at Nottingham, but the place was taken next year by the Parliament, who garrisoned the castle, of which the famous Colonel Hutchinson was governor. It was dismantled during the Commonwealth, and upon the Restoration the ancient fortress was replaced by the present edifice, which belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. It was burnt during the Reform Bill riots, and remains in ruins. The castle stands on a rock perpendicular on three sides, at the south-west corner of the town.

The principal public buildings of this town are, the exchange, the county hall and gaol, the town hall, the mechanics' hall, the new corn exchange, the house of correction, the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, St. Mary's Church, on a striking elevation (recently restored at great expense, and containing some fine monuments), St. Peter's, and several other churches belonging to the Establishment. Nottingham has also several handsome meeting-houses, a large Romana Catholic Chapel, and numerous alms houses; a spacious market place, containing by acres, considered the largest in the kingdom; a small theatre, a race-course, extensive cavalry barracks, free schools, and several banks. About a mile south of the town is the Trent Bridge, of nineteen arches, an ancient structure, and exhibiting, from frequent repairs, great architectural variety.

The principal manufactures of Nottingham are, bobbin-net and lace, and cotton and silk hosiery, shoes, and gloves. There are several mills for spinning cotton and woollen yarn, and for throwing silk; also dye-houses and iron-foundries. Nottingham ale has a high reputation. The Nottingham Canal joins the Trent a mile from the town. The Midland Railway Company have a commodious first-class station in the meadows adjacent to the town. The environs of Nottingham are very pleasant, and abound with gardens belonging to the inhabitants. Nottingham returns two members to Parliament. The population of the Parliamentary Borough in 1861 was 74,698. The outlying suburbs, viz., the villages of Sneinton, Lenton, and Radford, have a population of more than 20,000. A considerable part of the land round the town was, until recently, commonable to the burgesses during a third of every year, and, consequently could not be used for building purposes. But an act has been obtained for its enclosure-numerous new streets, public walks, and places of recreation have been laid out; public baths and wash-houses, and numerous private edifices have been built and are in course of erection on the land which has thus been brought into the market. Gilbert Wakefield, Dr. Kippis, and Henry Kirke White were natives of Nottingham. Seven miles distant is Hucknall Church where Lord Byron was interred le 1824.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Colwick Hall.	742	Carleton St.	1384	I mme belome tinker-
	72 1 70 662	Burton Joyce St. Lowdham St. Thurgarton St.	135 1 188	tuated in a well wooded
Bleasby Hall, R. K. Kelham, Esq.		A fine old church here.	141}	the little river Greet. Southwell is a place of
Morton.	684	Fiskerton St.	1412	great antiquity, and was formerly more extensive than at present. It possesses a collegiate church, supposed to be the oldest ecclesiastical structure in England,
f				except St Augustine's
		🚅 cr. riv. Greet (a		Monastery at Canter- bury.* The Archbishops
		noted trout stream) and		of York formerly had a
		branch of river Trent.		palace here, now in ruins. Pop. 80 95.
Winthorpe Hall.	60 <u>1</u>	NEWARK (see p. 388.)	1472	Kelham Hall, J. H. Manners Sutton, Esq.
Langford.		Cross line of Great Nor- thern Railway.		On opposite side of Trent, Muskham Grange
	55	Collingham St.	158	and Muskham Hones T
S		Cross boundary, and en- ter Lincolnshire.		
Thurlby Hall, Sir E.	52 1	Swinderby St.	1552	Eagle.
G. Bromhead, Bt., 8 m.	50	Thorpe St.	158	24610.
S. Hyckham. N. Hyckham.	47‡	Hykeĥam St.	1601	
Bracebridge. Boultham.		SW cr. river Witham.		
Line to Boston branch- es off. Canwick Hall, Major	447	LINCOLN (p. 421).	163}	Line from Gains- borough joins.
G. W. T. Sibthorp, 1 mile.		cr. river Witham again.		
Greetwell. Cherry Willingham. Fiskerton.	8 91	Reepham St.	1682	Sudbrooke Holme, R.
Wragby, 5 m. distant, is a small market-town,	37 1	Langworth St.	170]	
with a church of con- siderable architectural beauty. Pop. 610.	3 41	Snelland St.	178 1	
Stainton. Holton Hall, 2 miles.	881	Wickenby St.	174	·
Lissington. Linwood. Willingham House 21	•	j		Friesthorps. Faldingworth. Buslingthorps.
m.; and beyond Bayon's		14 - December 2 - 1 0 22 - 2		1
Manor, Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt. Walesby.	281	MARKET RASEN, a small market-town, 182 miles N.E. of Lincoln.	1783	Middle Rasen. Kirkby cum Osgodby.

^{*} It is 264 feet long, and has three towers. The stone carving of the chapter house is most elaborate.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LORD.
Normanby. Claxby.	26 <u>}</u>	Useelby St. The line here runs along the base of the Wolds.	181 <u>}</u>	N. Owersby.
To Caistor, 8 miles (p. 429.)	28‡ 22	Holton St. Moortown St.	184) 186	S. Kelsey, 21 miles; near it, Kelsey Hall.
Grasby.	201	N. Kelsey St.	1871	
Searby cum Ownsby. Somerby. Bigby.	184 144	Howsbam St. BARNETBY ST.	1891 1931	Cadney, 2 miles. Junction of line from Glanford Brigg and
Barnetby. Brocklesby Park (Earl	10 1	Brocklesby St.	1972	Gainsborough (p. 350.)
of Yarborough.) Branch to Grimsby, 94 miles (see p. 851.) N. Killingholme.	9	ulceby junction st.	199	Wootton, and Wootton Hall, L. Uppleby, Esq.
	61	Thornton Abbey St.	201	Thornton Curtis.
Thornton College, &c. beyond, East Halton, and Mouth of Humber.		Goxhill St.	203 <u>1</u>	Barrow.
	21	NEW HOLLAND, And on the opposite bank of the Humber, which is crossed		Railway to Barton, Sa miles
		by steam-boats so formed as to receive the carriages on their decks.		
		HULL, (see p. 359.)	208	

CLX. LONDON TO NORTHAMPTON AND PETERBOROUGH, BY BAILWAY, 1101 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Peterbr.	From London by North	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Courteen Hall, Sir C. Wake, Bart. Milton Mazor.	47}	Western Railway to	68	Leave main line of N. Western Bailway.
		Nearly along line of Northampton Canal to		
Delapré Abbey, Major- Seneral E. Bouverie.	421	NORTHAMPTON, (p. 226.) The line hence follows throughout the course of the	1 -	Abington Abbey (a lu- natic asylum), 1 m.
Hardingstone. Great Houghton. Little Houghton.		Nen, which it crosses in several places.		Weston Favell. Overstone House (Lord Overstone.)

	_			
	Peterbr.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Brafield, 1½ mile. Cogenhoe.	88 <u>1</u>	Billing Road St.	714	Lattle Billing.
Whiston. Castle Ashby, Marquis	85 <u>}</u>	Castle Ashby St.	744	
of Northampton (see p.	81 }	WELLINGBOROUGH St. (See pp. 424-5), SQ cr. river Nen.	784	Earls Barton, 13 mile. Great Doddington. Wellingborough, 13 m.
Irchester, 1 mile, the site of a Roman encamp- ment.	29 }	Ditchford St.	804	Finedon Hall, 23 m.
Knuston Hall, 1 mile. Higham Ferrers, 1 m. Stanwick.	27 <u>‡</u>	HIGHAM FERRERS St. (See p. 365.)	88	Irthlingborough, 1 m. Kettering, 9 miles.
Raunds, 11 mile. Ringstead. Denford.	2 4]	Ringstead St. SW cr. river Nen several times.	853	Little Addington. Great Addington. Woodford.
To Huntingdon, 17 m.	21;	THRAPSTON (p. 425).	89	Drayton House, 2 m.
Wigsthorps.	18 1	Thorpe St.	913	Lowick, 2 miles. Aldwinkle.
		Cross coach-road from Thrapston to Oundle.		Woodford House, 4 m. Cranford, Rev. Sir G. T. Robinson, Bart., 5 m.
Barnewell Castle.	15}	Barnewell St.	942	Lilford Hall (Lord Lilford.)
Polebrooke, 12 mile. Ashton.	18	OUNDLE (see p. 426). Pop. 1851, 2689.	97]	Pilton. Stoke Doyle. Glapthorn.
Elton Hall (Earl of Carysfort).	8	cr. river Nen. Elton St. Cr. riv. Nen, and en- ter Huntingdonshire.	102 1	Fotheringhay, (see p. 425). Kingscliffe, 5 miles, is a small town, which formerly had a market, now discontinued.
Chesterton, 1‡ mile.	6 <u>}</u>	WANSFORD St. Cr. riv. Nen, and re- enter Northamptonshire.	108 1	Stamford, 71 miles (see p. 888); 1 mile be- fore Stamford is Burgh-
To Huntingdon, 192 miles; Stilton, 62 m.	51	Cross line of ancient Ermine Street, a Roman Road. Castor St.	105	ley House, Marquis of Exeter. Walcot Hall, 5 miles. Near Castor, at Water Newton, on the opposite side of the Nen, is the site of a Roman station.
Alwalton Castle. Overton Lugueville, and near it, Orton Hall		(Cr. riv. Nen again, and re-enter Hunting- donshire. Overton St.	1071	Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.
	- fo	PETERBOROUGH (p. 420).	1101	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hall.	Fr in London by North Western Railway,	From Lundon.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Paston.	981	as on preceding page, to PETERBOROUGH. (See p. 420.)	110]	5 miles beyond, Peter- borough, leave line of railway to Stamford and
Werrington. Crowland, 2½ miles	89 1	Thence by Great Nor- thern line, to Peakirk, Crowland, &c.	119}	Melton Mowbray. Glinton. Market Deeping, 2 m. distant, a small town of
(see p. 430.)	053	St. St. river Welland, and enter Lincolnshire. St James Deeping St.	121	great antiquity. The land to the eastward of it is said to be the lowest in the county, whence
	871 881	Fen St.	125	its appellation is derived. Pop. 1887.
		the Fers, an immense level tract- which occupies parts of the coun- ties of Lincoln, Cambridge, Nor- folk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Northampton, extending about 50 miles from morth to south and 30 from east to wext, and compre- hending nearly 400,000 acres. This district is intersected by numerous artificial channels, by means of which it has been effectually drained, and converted, from a wast swamp, into a highly farttle and productive region.		
Holbeach (see p. 430)	77		131	Pinchbeck. Surfleet.
8 miles. The church of St. Peter	798		1341	Gosberton; near it.
and St. Paul in Algarkirk	1	∰@ cr. river Glen.		Cressy Hall. Swineshead, 5 miles
is an ancient structure with a tower and five bells.	70 <u>1</u>	Sutterton and Algarkirk St.	138	(see p. 480.) Kirton. Frampton Hill.
Frampton Hall.	68	Kirton St.	140	W. Skirbeck House. Railway to Lincoln.
Wyberton.	64]	BOSTON (p. 431.)	144	Railway to Lincoln, 25 m., by Tattershall.
	1	swa cr. river Witham.	1	
	59	Sibsey St.	149	Ì
	57	_	150 154	To Nam Ballnehmke
	541 51	East Ville St. Little Steeping St.	157	174 miles.
Wainfleet, 5 miles, s	1 .		158	Spilsby, 4 m. distant.
small market-town situated on a navigable creek	- "		`	a small market-town, 26 miles east of Lincoln,
of the sea, on the north	1			is the chief place in the southern part of Lindsey
side of the estuary of the Wash. It has a gramma school, founded in 1459 Pop. 1892.	rl			division. Pop. 1467. Gunby Hall, A. Mas- singberd, Esq.
Irby.	1		1	Candlesby House; be- youd, Gillingham House.
Bratoft. Burgh, 2 miles. Orby.	46	BURGH St.	161	Welton.
Willoughby.	43	Willoughby St.	165	Claxby. Well Hall, Rt. How. R. A. C. N. Hamilton.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hull.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Faristhorpe.	41	ALFORD ST. a small market-town. Pop. 1945.	1673	Rigsby. Haugh. SThoresby.
Saleby.	88	Claythorpe St.	1701	Bellean Hall.
Authorpe. Tothill.	1	• •	1 -	Casydnorpe man.
S. Reston.	86	Authorpe St.	1721	Burwell Park, H. Leister, Esq.
N. Reston.	83]	Legbourne St.	175	Muckton.
Stewton.			1	Little Cawthorpe. Kenwick Hall.
	801	LOUTH (p. 432).	1784	
Keddington. Little Grimsby.		section in Section Section		Fanthorpe Hall. Fotherby. Utterby.
Yarborough. Covenham St Mary. Fulstow.	241	Ludborough St.	184]	o masy.
Tetney.	281	N. THORESBY St.	1852	Grainsby. Waith.
	211	Holton-le-Clay St.	1871	
Humberstone. Clee.	19 Į	Waltham St.	1891	Waltham Hall. Scartho.
	161	GREAT GRIMSBY, (see p. 430). Thence to	1921	50411201
	6]	Ulceby, as in p. 446. From Ulceby to	202	
	1 1	New Holland,		
		and HULL, as in p. 446.	2081	

CLXII. LONDON TO HULL, THROUGH CAMBRIDGE, ELY, PETERBOROUGH, AND BOSTON, BY RAILWAY, 2001 Miles.

	Hall.	From Bishopsgate St., London, to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
1	992	London, to		
Stepney. Bow Common.	-	Mile End St.	1	Victoria Park, an ex-
Branch to Blackwall ¹ Railway.	981	Victoria Park and Bow St.	21	tensive space, recently purchased by govern- ment, and enclosed for
Bow is said to have derived its name from its old bridge, of one arch or bow. Between Bow and Stratford was an ancient bridge over the Lea, said to have been built by order of Matilda, queen of Henry I. Bromley.		Cross line of E. and W. India Docks and North Western Railway Junction. Cr. river Lea, and enter Essex.		ment, and enclosed for the recreation of the in- habitants of the easters parts of the metropolis.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Fron Hull:		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Colchester, and branch to N. Woolwich. Leytonstone and Ley-	197	Stratford St. The line here turns northward, and proceeds along the	8 1	Hackney. Defoe livel
tonstone House, and beyond, Wanstead. Wan- stead House, a noble	105	course of the river Lea. Lea Bridge St.	5 1	Clapton. Low Leyton.
building, was demolished by the 4th Earl of Morn-	130	cr. river Lea, and re-enter Middlesex.	04	Stamford Hill.
ington. West Ham. Walthamstow.	198	TOTTENHAM St. Pop. of parish 1851, 9120.	72	Tottenham High Cross. Bruce Castle, now a
River Les; and be-	192	PARK St.	81	TOTICHHAM.
yonu, Chingioro.	1911	Water Lane St.	9}	Branch to Enfield, 5 m. Edmonton, rendered
Waltham Abbey, 1 m.	189	PONDERS END St.	112	classic by Cowper's "John Gilpin." Forty Hall.
distant, derives its name from an Abbey of very ancient origin, which was		Enter Hertfordshire.		Forty Hall. Theobald's Park, Sir H. Meux, Bart. Waltham Cross, an
enlarged by Harold, who was buried within its precincts. All that now	186	WALTHAM St.	147	exquisite relic (see p. 381.)
remains of the building is a part of the west end of the Ladye Chapel,	1041	Cheshunt St.	161	Cheshunt (see p. 381.) Cheshunt Park. Wormley.
now used as the parochial church. An ancient gate at some distance, partly built with Roman bricks, marks one of the en-	1915	Broxbourne Junction St.	19	Hoddesdon, 33 m. Branch to Ware and Hertford, 7 miles. 1 mile distant on this branch is the Rye House, cele-
trances of the Abbey garden. Pop. of twn 1861, 2873, and of pa- rish, 5044.	1	cr. river Lea, and enter Essex.		brated as the scene of the plot to which its name has become at- tached.
Nazeing.	178	Roydon St.	22	Stanstead Abbots.
		Along valley of river Stort.		Hunsdon House, 1 m. Eastwick.
Parndon House. Little Parndon. Latton Priory.	176}		24]	Gilston, once the pro-
Harlow, 1 mile (see p. 462.) At High Laver, 41 m.	-	HARLOW St.	26]	perty of Ward, the author of "Tremaine."
distant, John Locke was buried.	ĺ			
Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden.	1 -	Sawbridgeworth St.	28	
At Hatfield Broad Oak, 6 miles distant, are the remains of a Benedictine	1	Cross river Stort, and re- enter Hertfordshire.		
priory. Little Hallingbury. Walbury. Great Hallingbury.				Thories.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Birchanger.	1683	BISHOP STORTFORD (see p. 468). Pop. 4678.	821	Hadham.
Stanstead Mountfichet, which has an old church, and the alight remains of an ancient castle, built in the time of William I.	1652	Re-enter Essex. Stanstead St.	851	Farnham. Manewden, 2 miles.
Standstead Hall, and beyond Easton Park, Viscount Maynard. Henham on the Hill.	163}	Elsenham St.	371	
Widdington. Debden Hall. Shortgrove Hall.	159	Newport St.	412	
Audley End, the noble seat of Lord Braybrooke,	1571	AUDLEY END 84.	43}	
contains some good pic- tures, and has an exten- aive aviary. Littlebury.		Enter Cambridgeshire.		Great Chesterford is the site of a Roman sta- tion:—at the adjacent village of lokleton, ex- tensive Roman remains
Little Chesterford. To Linton, 5 miles, a	158}	CHESTERFORD St.	47}	have been found.
small market town. Branch Railway to Newmarket, 18 miles.		Enter valley of river Cam or Granta, one of the feeders of which the line crosses se- veral times.		Hinxton. Duxford.
Pampisford.	1492	Whittlesford St.	51	Whittlesford Hall
Sawston. Stapleford.	146 1	Shelford St.	54]	Great Shelford House. Little Shelford.
Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin. Cherry Hinton, 11 m. Branch to Newmarket. Fen Ditton.	1431	(see p. 488.)	57]	Trumpington; and be- yond, Grantchester. In the distance, Madingley Hall, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart.
Horningsea.		Continue along its valley.		Branch to St Ives and Huntingdon, 19½ miles. Chesterton. Milton.
	1372	Waterbeach St.	63	Milton Hall. Cottenham, 31 miles.
Barraway.		Proceed through the dis- trict of the Fens.		gave the title of Earl to the late Lord Chancellor Cottenham.
Stuntney.	1281	Ely, Peterborough, and Lynn Junction St.	72 <u>1</u>	Stretham, Thetford, That part of Cam-
Wood House.	,,,,	(See p. 456.)	75	bridgeshire which lies to the north of the Ouse
		Chittisham St. Cr. Old and New Bedford rivers, two artificial channels, cut in order to give a better out- fall to the waters of the Ouse, by avoiding its circuntous	10	is called the Isle of Ely, and has a separate juris- diction. It forms a part of the great Fea district.
i	1	SOULSS'	ł	ı

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.		From London	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Branch to Wisbeach, 9 miles. The great level of the Fens, through which this part of the line runs, is commonly called the Bedford Level, from the circumstance of the 4th Earl of Bedford having formed a company for its drainage in the time of Charles I. The attempt was renewed during the reign of Charles II., by whom a charter was granted (in 1664) to an incorporated company, under the control and management of which the draining of	SW cr. old riv. Nen. MARCH JUNCTION St. March is a small market- town, with some trade in coals timber, and corn. Pop. 3800. See also p. 459. Eastrea St. SW cr. Whittlesea Dyke.	82 871 95 983 1021 2001	merous artificial cuts by

CLXIII. HULL TO BRIDLINGTON AND SCARBOROUGH, BY RAILWAY, 531 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM HULL.	From Scarbor.	1	You Hull	ON LEFT FROM HULL
Newland. Hull Bank, 11 mile.	491	From Hull to	4	Leave Hull and Selby
Cottingham Parks. Beverley Parks. Woodmansey.	293	Cottingham St.	•	Cottingham Castle. Risby Hall, 9} miles.
Hornsea, 194 miles	45}	BEVERLEY (p. 432).	81	Molescroft. Leckonfield. Scorbrough.
the coast, on the west side of which is a lake called Hornsea Mere, nearly440 acres in extent.	40 <u>1</u>	Lockington St.	13	Dalton Hall, Lord Ho-
Watton Abbey.	87 <u>‡</u>	Hutton Cranswick St.	161	warron; near it,
Skerne.		cr. small feeder of River Hull.		Kilnwick Hall. Neswick Hall, 3 miles. Sunderlandwick Hall.
4 miles north of Drif- field are some tumuli	84	GREAT DRIFFIELD (p. 420).	19}	Sledmere Castle, Sir
called the Danes' Graves.		The line runs along the base of the York Wolds, on the high grounds of which are numerous remains of an-		Tatton Sykes, Bart., 7
·		tiquity, both of Roman and Saxon times.		D. 10 7 7 0 0
Foston. Great Kelk.	32	Nafferton St.	211	Pockthorpe Hall, S m. Lowthorpe Hall. Ruston Parva.
	29 į	Lowthorpe St.	281	Harpham.

ON RIGHT FROM HULL.	Prom Scarbor.	•	From Hull.	ON LEFT FROM HULL.
Fraisthorpe.	28	Burton Agnes St.	25]	Burton Agnes Hall, Sin H. Boynton, Bart.
	25	Carnaby St.	281	Thornholm. Haisthorpe.
The Sea. Sewerby House.	221	BRIDLINGTON (pp. 420)	30 1	Bessingby. Boynton Hall, Sir G Strickland, Bart. 81 m.
Marton Hall, R. Creyke, Esq.	20 <u>1</u>		33 <u>1</u>	
Flamborough, 9 miles (see pp. 420 and 427). Across the peninsula which terminates in Flamboro' Head is an	19	Bempton St. The line here runs parallel	8 4]	Lord Macdonald
ancient work called the Danes' Dyke. Buckton.	16 <u>1</u>	to the coast, at a distance of about a mile. Specton St.	871	
Reighton. Filey Bay.	13	Hunmanby St.	411	Burton Fleming, 8 m. Muston.
,,	91	filey 8t	44}	Muscon.
	71	Gristhorps St.	461	Flotmanby, 1 mile.
Lebberston.	5}	Cayton St.	48	Folkton, 11 mile.
	8	Seamer Junction St.	50 <u>1</u>	Junction of line from York and Malton.
Osgodby, 1½ mile. Oliver's Mount, with tumuli.	•	SCARBOROUGH (p. 428).	58]	Falsgrave, and in the distance, Hackness Hall Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.

CLXIV. YORK TO SCARBOROUGH, BY BAILWAY, 424 Miles.

				I, III MILON
ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Soarbor.		From Fork.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Line to Market- Weighton, by Pockling- ton, 28 miles. West and East Hunt-		From York		Clifton.
ington. Earswick. Towthorpe.	87 2	Haxby St.	5	
	851	Strensall St.	72	Lillings-Ambo.
Bossall, 1½ m., and beyond, Aldby Park, H.	82 1 80 1		10 12	Thornton-le-Clay. Foston.
Darley, Esq. Howsham Hall, (G. Cholmiey, Esq.) on the Derwent.		and follow course of river Derwent, along which the railway winds for some miles.		Crambe.
Westow. Kirkham Abbey.	27	Kirkham St.	152	Whitwall.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Scarbor.		From York.	ON LEFT PROM YORK.
Firby.	26 <u>1</u> 23 <u>1</u>	Castle Howard St. Hutton St.	16] 19	Castle Howard, 24 m., Earl of Carlisle (p. 416.) Hilderley, Sir G.
Welham House.	207	scr. river Derwent.		Strickland, Bart., and Easthorpe Hall. Mosley Bank.
Scagglethorpe, 1 mile.	21	NEW MALTON, (p. 416.)	212	Old Malton.
Scampston Hall.	16}	Rillington Junction St.	26 <u>1</u>	Line to Pickering and Whitby, 804 miles.
Knapton Hall	14}	Knapton St.	281	Yeddingham.
West and East Hesler-	124	Heslerton St.	80	ļ <u>-</u>
ton; beyond, the ele- vated tract of the York Wolds.	91	Sherburn St.	331	Valley of river Der-
Potter Brompton. Binnington; and be-				2 miles distant, Wyke- ham Abbey.
yond, Ganton Hall, Sir T. D. Legard, Bart. Willerby.	72	Ganton St.	85	
Staxton.	8	Seamer Junction St. Here the line from Hull	39‡	
		and Bridlington joins (see p. 458).		Hackness Hall, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart.,
İ	1	SCARBOROUGH, (p. 428).	427	5 miles.

CLXV. YORK TO PICKERING AND WHITBY, BY RAILWAY, 561 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Whitby.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM YORK.
Leave line to Scarbo- rough, 16½ miles. Scampston Hall.	80]	From York to Rillington Junction St. (as above). (X) cr. river Derwent.	26 <u>1</u>	
Thornton-le-Dale,2 m.	27}	Marishes Road St.	29 <u>}</u>	Kirkby Misterton, 13
About 5 miles distant are some remarkable ancient entrenchments, called Scamridge Dykes, probably either of Danish or Saxon origin. Kingthorpe. Lockton.		PICKERING (see p. 416.) The line hence runs through Newton Dale, one of the narrow valleys which ex- tend in a longitudinal direc- tion through the high region of the North York Moorlands.		mile. Newton.
Blackhow Topping, a lofty eminence, 24 miles. On the adjacent moorlands are numerous tumuli, and other ancient	18	Levisham St.	882	Near Cawthorn, 2 m. distant, are the remains of two Roman camps, and beyond, at Cropton, one of British origin. Goathland Moor.
works.	. 9}	Goathland St.	47	-1

ON RIGHT FROM YORK.	From Whitby.		From York.	ON LEFT FROM TORK.
	61	Grosmont St. The line hence follows the	DV4	Egton, 12 mile, a small market town, on the north side of the river Esk. Pop. 1128.
Sleights Moor.		course of the river Esk, which it crosses several times.		Aislaby Moor.
Ugglebarnby. Sneaton. Larpool Hall, E. Tur- ton, Esq.	3 1}	Sleights St. Ruswarp St. WHITBY (see p. 424).	53 <u>1</u> 55 <u>1</u> 56 <u>1</u>	Aislaby. Stakesby. Mulgrave Castle, Marquis of Normanby, 8 m.

CLXVI. LONDON TO WELLS, KING'S LYNN, AND HUNSTANTON (NORFOLK), THROUGH CAMBRIDGE AND ELY.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Gog Magog Hills, Lord Godolphin. Milton Hall.	72 68 1 67 61 1	From London to CAMBRIDGE (page 438.) Car. river Cam. Milton. Waterbeach. Stretham Bridge.	51 541 56 611	In the distance Madingley, Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart.
To Newmarket, 18½ m. Mildenhall, 16½ m. New Barns Hall.	60 1 56	Stretham. ELY (page 458.) Chettiaham.	62 1 67	To St. Ives by Earith, 17½ m.; Huntingdon by Chatteris, 27 m.; Wisbeach, 28½ miles.
Mea Daile Usir	54 53 51 50 47	Woodhouse. Littleport. Littleport Bridge. Signature Creek Bridge, and enter Norfolk.	69 70 72 78 76	Wood House.
Wood Hall.	45 1 45 48 1	Cr. riv. Brandon. Southery Ferry. Southery. Modney Bridge.	77 1 78 79 1	
Ryston Hall, E. R. Pratt, Esq., and 1½ mile to the right, Dereham	42 41 89 1	Hilgay. Scr. the river Stoke. Fordham. Denver.	81 82 88}	

456 LONDON TO WELLS (NORFOLK) THROUGH CAMBRIDGE, &c. -Continued.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOHD.
Crow Hall, To Swaffham, 141 m. Stow Hall, Sir T. Hare, Bart.	383 36	DOWNHAM MARKET. Stow Bardolph.	841 87	To Wisbeach, 18 m. Wallington Hall.
	841	South Runcton.	884	Watlington Hall.
	324	Tottenhill.	90 <u>1</u>	To Wisbeach, 12 m.
To Stoke Ferry, 9½ m. To Swaffham, 14½ m.	31 29 3	SETCHEY. SETCHEY. West Winch, Hardwick.	92 931 941	To Wisbeach, 12½ m. Holbeach, 18½ m.
To Norwich by Gay- ton and East Dereham, 401 miles.	271	KING'S LYNN (p. 457). Gaywood.	95	
Sandringham Hall, seat of the Prince of Wales, 2 m, from Wol-		Wotton Station.		
verton station. Amner Hall, H.Cold-ham, Esq., and beyond		Wolverton Station.		
Castle Rising, 21 m. Hillington Hall, Sir W. J. H. B. Ffolkes, Bart.		Dersingham Station.		The Wash.
Houghton, Marquis of Cholmondeley, a		Ingoldesthorpe.		
magnificent seat, built by Sir Robert Walpole.		Snettisham Station.		
Bagthorpe Hall, Barwick House, D. Hoste, Esq.		Heacham Station.		Hunstanton Cliff, 102
Docking Hall and Stanhoe Hall.				miles.
1		HUNSTANTON.	•	'

Wells is a small seaport town with a tolerable harbour, but difficult of access. Corn and malt are shipped, and coals, timber, deals, bark, oil-cake, tar, and wine are imported. Here is an oyater-fishery. Near it are Burnham Hall and Thorpe, the birth-place of Lord Nelson, whose father was rector of the parish. Here also is Holkham Hall, Earl of Leicester, a magnificent mansion, commenced in 1784 by Lord Lovel, afterwards Earl of Leicester of a former creation, from designs by Palladio and Inigo Jones, and finished in 1760. Both as regards its natural and artificial beauties it is one of the finest residences in England.

ELY stands on a considerable eminence in the Isle of Ely, a large tract of

high land encompassed with fens that were formerly covered with water. A monastery was founded here about 670. In 870, it was pillaged and destroyed by the Danes, and was not rebuilt till about a century later, when a charter was granted by Edgar, which was confirmed by Canute and Edward the Confessor, and subsequently by the Pope. The isle was gallantly defended against William the Conqueror; but, after repeated attacks, the inhabitants were obliged to surrender. In 1107, Ely was erected into a bishopric by Henry I. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. converted the conventual church into a cathedral. This building displays a singular mixture of various styles of architecture, and has an unfinished appearance, but, as a whole, it is a noble structure. The interior is exceedingly beautiful, and much has been done during the present century to restore and beautify the various chapels it contains. The stalls are fine specimens of wood carving. The whole length of the edifice is upwards of 520 feet. The Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly the Lady Chapel, is attached to the cathedral. It was commenced in the reign of Edward II., and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age. The Church of St Mary is also handsome. Here are also several meeting-houses, a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., a national school, charity school, &c. Ely has a considerable manufactory for earthenware and tobacco pipes, and there are several mills in the isle for the preparation of oil from flax, hemp, and cole seed. Pop. 7428.

The Bishop of Ely has considerable patronage at Cambridge.

LYNN or King's LYNN a place of great antiquity, is situated on the right bank of the Ouse, about eight or nine miles from the sea. It is divided into several parts by four small rivers, called fleets, and was formerly encompassed on the land side by a foss, defended by a wall and bastions. The harbour is difficult of entrance, but capable of receiving 300 sail of vessels. There is a large quantity of wine imported from Portugal and Spain, and of hemp, wood, and flax, and other articles from the Baltic. Customs' revenue, 1861, £16,174. The marketplace is very extensive and handsome, and the quays for landing wine are convenient. The principal church, St Margaret's, is one of the largest parochial churches in England, and is especially rich in monumental brasses. It was erected in 1160, and repaired and enlarged in 1741. There are several other churches or chapels, various meeting-houses, a guild-hall, custom-house, theatre, hospital, a free grammar-school, St Ann's Fort, the promenade called the Mall. the ruins of the Grey Friars' Church, a mechanics' institute, &c. There is communication by railway between Lynn and all the principal towns of the empire. Two M.P.

CASTLE RISING, five miles north-west of Lynn, and two miles from the Wash on the Rising river, is a place of great antiquity. Some have supposed that Alfred the Great built a castle here. At any rate, a castle enclosing a fragment of a more ancient building, erected here by William de Albini, existed before 1176. Of this fortress there are considerable remains. Here Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was kept in confinement by her son Edward III. from 1880 till her

death in 1368. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a highly ornamented font. There is a national school and an hospital, with a chapel, built by the Earl of Northampton in 1613. Disfranchised by Reform Bill. Pop. 377.

SANDRINGHAM HALL, the seat of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, is two miles east of Wolverton Station, immediately to the north of Castle Rising. The estate is described as one of great beauty, affording a rich variety of scenery, and abounding with game. H. R. H. acquired the property in 1862, and its cost is said to have been £150,000.

FLITCHAM was formerly called Felixham and St. Mary de Fontibus, from the numerous springs in the vicinity. Four miles distant is Houghton Hall (Marquis of Cholmondeley), a stately fabric erected by Sir Robert Walpole.

CLXVII. LONDON TO LYNN THROUGH ROYSTON, CAMBRIDGE, ST. IVES, CHATTERIS, MARCH, AND WISBEACH, 107; Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Ely, 16 m.	564	From Shoreditch Ch. to Cambridge, (p. 488.)	50 <u>1</u>	Madingley, Sir St. V. Cotten, Bart. St Neots, 17 m. Sr Ives, a small town, pleasantly situated on the Ouse, over which is a cu-
merly annexed to the monastery of Ely, and contained a palace be-	-	Lolworth.	ı	rious and ancient stone bridge, & a modern arch- ed causeway. This town
longing to that see, the site of which is now oc- capied by other build-	•	Fen Stanton. Huntingdonshire.	603	fire in 1689. It carries on a considerable trade in malt
ings. The church is a spacious and noble edi-		ST. IVES.		and coal, and its market is noted for the sale of
fice, containing several ancient brasses and mo- numents. The chancel	902	Somersham.	68]	cattle, sheep, pigs, poul- try, &c. The church, a light, neatstructure, with
is supposed to be of the time of Henry III. CHATTERIS has a	884	Chatteris Ferry.	78 <u>1</u>	a handsome tower, con- tains numerous sepul-
church, a national school, and the remains of a chapel at Hunney Farm. Wheesch derives its name from its situation on the		scr. the river Nen, and enter the Isle of Ely, Camb.		chral monuments. Here are several meeting- houses, and some remains of an ancient priory. Slepe Hall, at St Ives.
banks of the river Ouse or Wis, which flows through it. It is about eight miles from	812	Chatteris.	75 <u>1</u>	was the residence of Oli- ver Cromwell when he rented Wood Farm in the
the German Ocean. The old	80	Carter's Bridge.	77	vicinity. Pop. 8321.

About 7 miles distant is RAMMEY, with an elegant church. Pop. 2354. In the vicinity is Ramsey Mere, a beautiful lake abounding with pike, perch, and cels. Near the town is Ramsey Abbey, the beautiful seat of E. Fellowes, Esq. Eight miles from Ramsey is Whittlesey. Pop. 4496. Whittlesey Mere produces excellent fish, and is much frequented by pleasure-parties.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Secretary of State to Crown, while from the designs of Indian will, from the designs of Indian will, from the designs of the survey of the design of the des	271 261 281 181 121	Drain. Doddington, the richest living in England (£7800 per annum). Wimblington. MABCH. Cr. the river Nen, (To Peterborough by Whittlesey, 164 miles.) Guyhern Ferry. WISBEACH. Cr. the river Nen, and enter Norfolk.	793 81 883 943	MARCH, a village in the parish of Doddington, has a spacious and elegant church. Sir H. Pevton, Bart. has a seat at Doddington. Pop. 3600 (see also p. 452). Walvous with the neighbouring villages of Walton and Walcokent derives an adjacent to an old Romas wall, for securing the country against the foundation.
wool, hemp, and fax: Whebasch is railway station, and there is a canal from it to the river Nea at Octival, and thence to the Ouse at and thence to the Ouse at life!, 977. King John lost all his baggage and treasure in attempting to cross the Wash. Leverington church, 3 m. distant, contains a curious font, and some paiss- ed glass.	112 92 72 61	Walsoken. Walton Highway. Walpole Highway.	95 <u>1</u> 97 <u>1</u> 99 <u>1</u> 101	pole 5t Peter possesses one of the most beautiful parish churches in England, erveted about 1623. At a place called Cross Esys, in Walpole St Andrew parish, an embanisment, more than 1½ m. long, has been thrown across the Wash, and the river is
	42	Tun Green. SC cr. the Eau Brink Cut. LYNN, (p. 457).	107	carried to the sea by a canal, crossed by a drawbridge. A direct communication has thus been opened between Norbolk and Lincolnshire, and the distance between this part of the country and the north of England lessened by 90 miles.

CLXVIII. LONDON TO LYNN BY EPPING, NEWMARKET, AND BRANDON, 1021 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Lakenhoath Hall.	88	From Whitechapel Church to Barton Mills, (pp. 462-468.) Cr. the river Lark.	691	1 mile distant is Mil- denhall on the Lark, which is here navigable for barges. The church has a richly carved roof, and a steeple 109 feet
Brandon, a small well built town on the Little	27	Wangford.	75}	high. North Court Lodge.
Ouse, had once a great manufactory for gun flints. It gives the	24	BRANDON	781	Brandon Park (H. Bliss, Esq.)

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
title of Duke of Brandon to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. In the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. Pop. 1861, 2023. 2 miles distant, San- ton Downham, Earl Ca-		SEC cr. the Little Ouse river, and enter Norfolk.		To Swaffham, 143 m.
dogan. Weeting Hall. In the distance, Wretham Park,	224	Weeting All Saints.	79]	8 miles distant, Hock- wold Hall. Faltwell Lodge.
W. Birch, Esq. 8 miles distant, Didd-	18}	Methwold.	84	_
lington Hall, Lord Ber- ners. 8 miles distant, Ox- burgh Hall, Sir H. R. P.	14	cr. the river Stoke. STOKE FERRY.	88 <u>1</u>	
Bedingfield, Bart., a venerable seat, exhibiting specimen of ancient demostic architecture. Stradaett Hall, W. Bagge, Esq., and, 8 miles distant, Barton Bendish Hall, Sir H. Berney, Bart.	121 9	Wereham. Stradsett.	90 98 <u>1</u>	1 mile distant, Dersham Abbey. To Downham Market, 32 miles.
4 miles distant, Mar- ham Hall.	7 <u>}</u>	Shouldham Thorpe. Junction of the road.	94 1 971	2 miles distant, Wall- ington Hall, and near it Stow Hall, Sir T. Hare,
		AND cr. the riv. Setchey.		Bart.
	82	SETCHEY. LYNN (see p. 457).	98 <u>1</u> 102 <u>1</u>	1 mile distant, Wat- lington Hall.

CLXIX. LONDON TO WELLS BY NEWMARKET, BRANDON, SWAFFHAM, AND FAKENHAM, 1184 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	40 <u>1</u>	So cr. the Little Ouse	78 <u>1</u>	To Lynn, 24 miles.
Lyndford Hall, Sir J Sutton, Bart., and West	85) 84)	river. Mundford, <i>Norfolk</i> . Ickborough.	88 84	21 miles distant Didd- lington Hall, Lord Ber- ners.
Tofts Hall, and Bucken- ham House. Hilborough Hall, and, 2 miles distant, Picken-	814	Hilborough.	871	Cley Hall.
ham Hall. 4 miles distant, Necton Hall, W. Mason, Esq.	251	SWAFFHAM (p. 461).	98	
Dunham Lodge.	221	Castle Acre, Guide Post.	954	To Castle Acre. 12 m.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Wells.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Lexham Hall.	21}	Newton.	971	Narford Hall, A. Foun- taine, Esq. Near the
	161	Weasanham, St Peter's.	102	above is Narburgh Hall, and, at West Acre, the remains of the Abbey,
				and beyond West Acre, High House, A. Hamond,
	18	Rainham Hall.	105	Esq.
	117	Toft Trees.	1068	Rainham Ha. (Marquis of Townshend,) erected
				in 1686, contains among
FAKENHAM is situated	94	FAKENHAM.	108	other paintings the fam-
near the river Wensom, on a pleasant declivity.	61	East Barsham.	1114	ous one of Belisarius, by
It has a handsome	_		_	Salvator Rosa.
church, and one of the	5	Houghton-in-the-Hole.	1194	To Lynn, 21 miles.
largest corn-markets in	· -		-	1
the county. To Foulsham, 81 m.;	1	i	l	
to Holt. 12 miles.		[1	· ·
To Norwich, 27 miles.	5	NEW OR LITTLE WAL-	1181	1
Walsingham Abbey,		SINGHAM.	_	To Docking, 11 miles;
H. Lee Warner, Esq.	١.		i	Rumbam Thorne 61 m .
	8	Wighton.	115	thence to Burnham
	2	Warham Hall.		Westgate, 1} miles.
	Z		116	
	1	Lime Kiln.	1171	Holkham House, Earl
	I	WELLS (see p. 456).	1181	of Leicester (see p. 456.)

SWAFFHAM is situated on an eminence, and consists of four principal streets. It is a railway station, and noted for its butter-market. The church, which is the finest parish church in the neighbourhood, is large and cruciform, and consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel, and two transept chapels. It contains several monuments, a roof of finely carved oak, and a library. Here are also several meeting-houses, assembly rooms, theatre, house of correction, &c. Races are held annually on an extensive heath to the south of the town, and coursingmatches are also frequent on the same ground. Pop. 2974.

Castle Acre is supposed to have been a Roman station, as several coins and a tesselated pavement have been dug up here. A castle was erected at this place by William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, to whom the lordship had been granted by his father-in-law, William the Conqueror. Some fragments of the building still remain, and the principal street of the present village passes through one of the main entrances of the castle. There are also considerable remains of a priory of Cluniac monks, founded by Earl Warren, near the castle. The parish church is ancient.

New or Little Walsingham is situated near the river Stiffkey. A monastery for Black Canons was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror; and pilgrimages, by foreigners of all nations, were made to the chapel or shrine of an idol called "Our Lady of Walsingham," belonging to this foundation.

Several kings and queens of England (among them Henry VIII., in the commencement of his reign), paid their devotions here. Erasmus, who visited it, has described the riches of the chapel. There are some fine remains of the convent, the principal part of which are included in the pleasure-grounds of Walsingham Abbey, the seat of H. Lee Warner, Esq. New Walsingham has a spacious church, containing an ancient font, richly sculptured. The bridewell was formerly a lazar-house for lepers. Pop. 1069.

CLXX. LONDON TO NORWICH BY EPPING, NEWMARKET, THETFORD, AND WYMONDHAM, 1081 Miles.

	•			
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
7 m. from Stratford is Chigwell, where there is a free school, in which W. Penn was educated.	1071	From Whitechapel Church to Mile-End.	1	
The vicinity aboundswith	106	Bow.	2	
noble mansions. Chip- ping Ongar, 10½ miles farther, has an ancient church, partly built with		cr. river Lea, and enter Essex.		
Roman bricks.	105	Stratford.	81	
To Romford, 81 miles.	103	Leytonstone.	8) 5) 6)	
Stratford House, Wan- stead Grove.	101	Snaresbrook.	61	
Woodford contains nu-	101	Woodford.	74	Walthamstow House.
merous country residen- ces of the London citi- zens. In the churchyard			•	Higham House.
is a yew tree of extraor- dinary size, and an ele- gant monument erected in memory of the de- scendants of Sir Ed- mundbury Godfrey, who	993	Woodford Wells.	9	Woodford Wells were formerlymuch celebrated for their medicinal pro- perties, but have now fallen into disuse.
formerly lived here.	98}	The Bald-faced Stag.	10	
Cromwell and Milton are said to have resided in	97	Loughton.	111	Gilwell House.
this village. Loughton Hall, a fine old mansion with beautiful grounds. To Chipping Ongar, 72 miles. 1 m. distant Coppersale Hall, and 3 miles	91 1	J	162	Copped Hall, one of the finest seats in the county (late H. J. Con-
distant Hill Hall, Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart. Hubert Hall. Durrington House.	874 854 852 852	Potter's Street. Bromley. Harlow, noted for its fair called Harlow Bush Fair, held on the 9th of September. Sawbridgeworth, Herts.	21 23 281	yers, Esq.) Warleys. A new road has lately been made to Epping to the left of the old one. To Ware, 9½ m, theace to Hertford, 2 mies. Mark Hall, Parndon House, and beyond, Gilston Park and Hunsdon House.
Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden.			-	
Walbury Hall.	81	Spelbrook.	271	Thoriey Hall.

ON BIGHT FROM LOND.	From Morwich.		From London	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
		■ cross river Stort.	!-	of a mile distant is
Twyford House. To Dunmow, 81 miles.	78]	Hockerill.	80	Bishop's Stortford, a populous and extensive town on the Stort. It
In the distance Easton Park, (Viscount May- nard).	752	Stanstead Mountfit- chet, Essex.	82 1	carries on a considerable trade by means of canal and railway. The church contains several monu-
Orford House.	781 721	Ugley. Quendon.	35 36	ments. On the east side of the town are the ruins of the castle. Pop. 4678.
1 mile distant, Debden Hall, Shortgrove, and Audley End, the noble seat of Lord Braybrooks.	70	Newport. Has a fine church.	881	
SAFFRON WALDON, 22 miles distant, has one of the most beautiful parish	66}	Littlebury.	42}	
churches in England. Here are alms houses, founded by Edward VI.,	6 4 }	Little Chesterford.	432	
a free school, meeting- houses, &c. Audley End is a portion of the mag-		∰2 cross river Cam.		To Cambridge, 101 m.
nificent structure erected about 1610, on the site	63 1	Great Chesterford. Was an ancient Roman Sta-	443	Babraham Hall, R. J. Adeane, Esq., and 2 m. dist. Gog Magog Hills.
of the ancient abbey. Pop. 5474. To Linton, 44 miles. Abington Park, T. Mortlock, Esq.	59]	Bourn Bridge, Cam- bridgeshire.	49]	triple entrenchment, with two ditches, supposed to
Abington Hall, Abing- ton Lodge, Hildersham Hall, and Hildersham Rookery.	<i>5</i> 8	Worsted Lodge. Junction of the Roman road.	50 <u>}</u>	be of British origin. 2 miles distant Ful- bourn House. Here Ely Cathedral is seen at a distance of 18 m.
Valley House, and, 4 miles to the right of it, West Wratting Park, Sir C. Watson, Bart.	5 4]	Green Man.	5 4]	in a direct line. 2 m. Wilbraham Tample, E. Hicks, Esq., and be- yond, Bottisham Hall, S.
2 miles distant Dul- ingham House. 2 miles distant Stetch-	491	DRUITIO DIMOT	59	Just before the 56th
worth Park, R. J. Eaton, Esq.	203	DEVIL'S DITCH. (p. 464.)	os	milestone you have a view of Cambridge. 4 miles distant Swaff- ham House, J. P. Allix, Esq.
2 m. distant Cheveley	472	NEWMARKET, (p. 464.)	60 2	To Cambridge, 18 m. 2 miles distant Ex- ning Lodge. 4 miles
Park, Duke of Rutland. To Bury St. Edmunds, 22 miles. At a distance Dalham Hall, Sir B. Affick, Bart.		Enter Suffolk.		distant Fordham Abbey. 11 mile beyond Newmar- ket, and, 2 miles distant, Chippenham Park, sur- rounded by fine grounds.
	42)	The Red Lodge.	661	
ond, Cavenham Hall,	892	Barton Mills.	09.	To Mildenhall, 1 m., and Barton Hall, Lt. Gen. Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. K.C.B.

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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	OF EMPT FROM LOND.
Elvedon Hall, Earl of Albemarie.	321	Elvedon.	761	
		sver. cr. the Little Ouse		
Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton, beyond which is Schadewell Lodge, Sir	28]	THETFORD (p. 465.)	80	King's House. In the distance, San- ton Downham Hall, Earl
R. J. Buxton, Bart. Rusehford Lodge, Rid- dlesworth Hall, and Kil- verstone Hall,		(T) Bury St Edmunds, 123 m.; to East Harling, 93 m.)		Cudogan.
14 mile distant West Harling Hall.	21}	Larling Heath.	87 <u>1</u>	77-13- W-11 TY
2 miles distant Eccles Hall, and farther to the right, Quidenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle. Hargham Hall, Sir T.	201	Larlingford.	881	Partridge, Esq. Shropham Hall, H. Hemsworth, Esq.
B. Beevor, Bart.				Attleborough Hall, Sir W. B Smijth, Bart.
	14}	Attleborough.	94	To Watton, 10 miles; to Hingham, 5½ miles. Burfield Hall; Cavick Honse.
Stanfield Hall (late J. Jermy, Esq., the victim of Rush), and near it,	8]	WYMONDHAM (p. 465.)	100	2 m. distant Kimber- ley Hall, Lord Wode- house, containing a fine
Ketteringham Hall, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.	5	Hethersett.	103}	portrait of Vandyke by himself, and surrounded by beautiful grounds.
Intwood Hall, J. S. Muskett, Esq.	21	Cringleford.	106	3 F 14
Cringleford Hall, Kes- wick Hall, H. Gurney, Esq., and Keswick Ho.,		scross river Yare.		
R. H. Gurney, Esq.	3	Eaton.	106 <u>1</u>	Earlham Hall, J. J. Gurney, Esq., and Eaton Hall.
		NORWICH (p. 465.)	1081	

EPPING is situated in a district formerly very woody, and preserved by our ancient monarchs for the enjoyment of the sports of the field. It was then called Waltham Forest, and extended almost to the capital. In the same neighbourhood also was Hainault Forest, lately disafforested, where a fair was held for many centuries, under a remarkable tree, well known by the name of Fairlop Oak, which existed till recently, and was of prodigious size. A stag was annually turned out in the forest for the amusement of the public on Easter Monday. The town of Epping is singularly irregular in its appearance. It preserves the fame it has long enjoyed for its cream, butter, sausages, and pork. About a mile from Epping in the forest, is Queen Elizabeth's hunting lodge.

DEVIL'S DITCH is an ancient Roman entrenchment, which runs in a straight line for several miles across Newmarket heath.

NEWMARKET, situated partly in Cambridge and partly in Suffolk, derives its celebrity from horse-racing, for which it is the most famous place in the kingdom. The races are held seven times a-year. The first, called the Craven neeting, commences on Easter Monday, then follow two spring meetings, one in July, and three in October. Most of the houses in Newmarket are of modern construction, and many of them are very handsome. Charles II. built a seat here, afterwards burnt, but which frequently became the residence of royalty subsequent to his time. The town possesses two churches and several meeting-houses. Pop. 4069.

At Swaffham St Cyriac, five miles from Newmarket, is a curiously constructed church, the lower part of which is square, the second storey has eight sides, and the upper storey sixteen.

THETFORD was formerly a town of considerable size and importance, having had a Cluniac priory, a nunnery, a Dominican friary, and several smaller religious houses, all of which are now destroyed. Of the twenty churches which it once possessed, only three now remain,—St Peter's, commonly called the "black church," because built chiefly of flint—St Cuthbert's on the Norfolk side, and St Mary's on the Suffolk side of the river. Here are also several dissenting chapels and meeting-houses. Considerable remains of the Cluniac priory and of the nunnery still exist, and some relics of the other ancient religious structures. There is an ancient grammar-school; and, near the town, a chalybeate spring, with a handsome pump-room, reading-room, and baths, erected in 1819. Thetford was the occasional residence of Henry I., Henry II., Elizabeth, and James I. Tom Paine was a native of this place. It carries on a small trade in corn and coals. Pop. 4208.

WYMONDHAM or WYNDHAM is a town of considerable extent, and has been much improved of late years. A priory of black monks was established here before 1107 by William de Albini, chief butler to Henry I. The only part of the conventual buildings now remaining is a portion of the church, which is at present used as the parish church.

Norwich, the capital of Norfolk, is situated on the Wensum, and Eastern Counties Railway. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a flourishing town in the time of Edward the Confessor. The most interesting buildings in Norwich are the castle and the cathedral. The former is supposed to have been rebuilt by Roger Bigod, in the reign of William the conqueror, and comprehended an area of not less than twenty-three acres. The keep maintains its ancient form externally, but the inner part has been much altered, in order to adapt it to the purpose of a gaol, to which it has been long applied. The entrance tower, known as Bigod's tower, has lately been restored. The foundation of the cathedral was laid in 1094 by Herbert Losinga, the Bishop, in whose time the see was removed from Thetford to Norwich. The work was carried on by succeeding

bishops, and the spire was not erected till 1361. The architecture is chiefly Norman. The spire is 815 feet high, and the interior, 411 feet by 191 feet, is adorned with a fine font and numerous interesting monuments. On the north side of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, a large irregular edifice, built by different prelates. It, as well as the cathedral, suffered much from the mistaken zeal of the Puritans. Losigna laid the foundations of a Benedictine priory at the same time as those of the cathedral, but only a few traces of the former remain. Norwich contains thirty-six churches and numerous meeting-houses. Some of the churches are valuable specimens of ancient architecture. The most conspicuous is that of St Peter's, Mancroft, a large and handsome edifice, in which is a tablet to the memory of Sir Thomas Browne, the author of the "Religio Medici." The other objects most worthy of notice are, St Julian's Church, exhibiting some fine specimens of Saxon architecture; St Lawrence, with a square tower 112 feet high; St Andrew's Hall, formerly the nave of the church belonging to the Black Friars, now the common hall of the city, adorned with paintings and other ornaments, and used for the musical festivals held here: Expingham's gate, an elegant specimen of ancient architecture, facing the west end of the cathedral; the free and numerous other schools, the shire hall in the castle ditch, the new city gaol, the infirmary, numerous banks, theatres, barracks, a public library, the museum of natural history and antiquities, &c. The charitable institutions and charities, such as hospitals and alms-houses, are very numerous.

The most important trade of the town consists of the manufacture of silk, worsted, and cotton into shawls, crapes, bombazines, damasks, camlets, and imitations of the Irish and French stuffs. There is also a considerable manufacture of shoes.

Dr Caius, one of the founders of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Dr Samuel Clarke, Harmer the biblical critic, Beloe the translator, and Archbishop Parker, were natives of Norwich. Two M.P. Pop. 74,891.

About 4 miles from Norwich is Costessy Hall, the fine seat of Jerningham, Lord Stafford. The house is partly ancient, partly modern. Contiguous to the house is a handsome Gothic chapel.

Twelve miles from Norwich is WORSTEAD, formerly the seat of a considerable manufacture, introduced by the Flemings, of woollen twists and stuffs, called from it "worsted goods;" but this manufacture was, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., removed to Norwich. The church is a fine building, with a besutiful tower, and contains a font of peculiar richness, and a curious wooden screen.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
·	111 ‡ 89 ‡	From Whitechapel Ch. to CHELMSFORD. (pp. 470, 471.)	29	·
Boreham House, Sir J. Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.	801	Broomfield.	81 }	Dunmow, 84 miles from Little Waltham, is pleasantly
Waltham Lodge.	78]	Little Waltham.	831	church is old, and in the course of the town is a cross erected in 1878, and repaired
Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh.		s cr. river Chelmer.		in 1761. 2 miles to the east at Little Dunnow, was a priory of Augustine canons founded in 1184. The site of the buildings is now partly
	75 <u>}</u>	Blackwater, St. Anne's.	36 <u>1</u>	the buildings is now partly occupied by the manor-house The well-known tenure of the "fitch of bacon" is that by which the manor of Little Dunmow is held. In the vicinity is Easton Lo. (Vis-
Braintree is a large straggling town, contain- ing a spacious church,	78 1	Young's End.	88	ooms Maynerd) which suffered severely from fire a few years ago. To Dunmow, 8½ miles.
standing on an eminence, several meeting - houses and charitable institu- tions. The silk manu-	711	BRAINTREE. To Colchester through Coggeshall, 15½ m.; to Witham, 7 miles; Maldon, 18½ miles.	401	To Dunmow, 81 miles.
facture employs many of the inhabitants Pop. 4305.	70 <u>1</u>	Bocking Street.	41}	
Stisted Hall. Halstend has a good		Secross river Black- water.		About 2 miles from Halstead is Gosfield Hall
grammar school and several churches and chapels, banks, &c. The principal manufacture is fine velvet. Pop. 1851,	681	High Garret.	43	a seat of the late E. G. Barnard, Esq., present- ing an interesting speci- men of the old baronial hall. Here is a gallery
5658. To Colchester, 18} m.	65 <u>}</u>	HALSTEAD.	461	called Queen Elizabeth's
Colne Park. Twinstead, Sir G. W. Denys, Bart.	621	Parmer's Street.	40]	place. There is also a curious sculptured stone
Twinstead Hall, (Earl of Pomfret).	5 9]	Bulmer Tye.	52 1	Bosworth Field. Its
Ryes Lodge. Sudbury was one of the				park is extensive, and contains many fine old trees.
årst places at which Ed- ward III. settled the Fle- mings, whom he invited over to instruct his sub- jects in the woollen ma- nufacture. Here are some remains of a priory of the order of St Au- gustine. Archbishop	57 }	enter Stour, and enter Suffolk. SUDBURY was once a place of much greater importance than at present. It has three handsome churches and a small silk manufactory. The Stour is navigable to this		To Castle Hedingham, 5½ miles. Auberries. 1 mile distant, Bran- don Hall. Boriey.
Simon of Sudbury, Gains- borough the painter, and Dr. Enfield, were horn at Sudbury.		town. Sudbury returned one M.P. till 1844, when it was disfranchised. Pop. 6879.	I	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
To Levenham, 7 miles.				
Acton Place.	55 <u>1</u>	Rodbridge.	561	Liston Hall.
Melford Hall, Sir Wm. Parker, Bt. The church of Long Melford is hand- some, containing several brusses and monuments,	58 <u>}</u>	Long Melford. Wolsey was a native of this place.	58]	Melford Place. Kentwell Hall. Chadacre Hall.
and a font with some curious carving on the	49 1	Alpheton.	63	
top of it. Bradfield Hall, an an-	451	Bradfield.	66	
cient edifice, once the re- sidence of Arthur Young, the writer on Agricul-	•			
ture. Rushbrooke Park (R. F. B. Rushbrooke, Esq.) a fine specimen of the	43]	Welnetham.	68}	Hawstead House, and at Bury, Hardwick House, Yadv Cullum.
Elizabethan style. To Ixworth, 61 miles. St Edmund's Hill.	403	BURY ST EDMUNDS, (p. 469.)	71	To Newmarket, 14 m. Ickworth Park, Mar- quis of Bristol, (see p. 469) and Great Saxham Hall, W. Milla, Req.
	88 <u>‡</u>	Fornham, St Martin.	78	Fornham St Genevi- eve, Duke of Norfolk;
Ampton Hall, Lord Calthorpe, and Livermere	861	Ingham.	75 <u>}</u>	and Hengrave Hall, Sir T. R. Gage, Bart. Cuiford Hall, R. Ben- yon de Beauvoir, Esq.
Hall.	321 801	Rymer House. Barnham.	79 1 81	O mellon distant 191ma
Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton. In the park is an elegant banquetting-	903	sand enter Norfolk.		8 miles distant, Elve- don Hall (Earl of Albe- marle.)
house, built by Kent.	281	THETFORD, (p. 465.)	8 81	To the distance Co-
Kilverstone Hall, J. Wright, Esq. 8 miles dist., Schade- well Lodge, Sir Robt. J.	,	Table one in 400.)	ont	In the distance, San- ton Downham Hall (Earl Cadogan.)
Buxton, Bart. Ketteringham Hall, Sir	81	Wymondham.	108}	Kimberley Hall (Lord
J. P. Boileau, Bart.	•	NORWICH, (see p. 465.)	1112	Wodehouse), 2 m. Costessey Park (Lord Stafford), 4 m.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
St Edmund's Hill, and beyond it Rougham Old Hall, P. Bennet, Esq., and Rougham New Hall. Buay St EDMUNDS is	112] 41]	From Whitechapel Church to BURY ST EDMUNDS.	71	About a mile from the entrance to Bury is Ick-worth Park (Marquis of Bristol), a splendid building, erected by the celebrated Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and
an ancient town on the East Union Railway and the Larke, which, with the Ouse, is navigable to Lynn. Its splendid Abbey of St Edmund was the second in the	38 <u>}</u>	Barton.	782	containing a fine collec- tion of modern sculp- ture. The park is i1 miles in circumference. Barton Hail, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.
kingdom, but is now only a magnificent pile of ruins. The principal buildings are the town hall, originally a church; St Mary's church, an an-	3 4 [8 miles distant, Langham Hall, Sir H. C. Blake, Bart, and near it Stowlangtoft	77}	8 m.N.W. is Hengrave Hall (Sir T. R. Gage, Bart.), a noble specimen of ancient architecture. Troston Hall, the seat of R. E. Loft, Esq.
clent structure, adorned with an elegant roof and a beautiful porch, and containing the tomb of Mary Queen of France, and afterwards Duchess	814 264	Hall, H. Wilson, Esq. Stanton. BOTESDALE derivesits name from a chapel here dedicated to St Botolph. It has a free school founded	801 85)	Redgrave Hall, G. Wilson, Esq. once the seat of Chief Justice Holt. Thevillage church,
of Suffolk, daughter of Henry VII.; St James's church is early English. The church gate, as it is called, is considered a noble specimen of Saxon architecture; the abbey wate, distinguished by a beautiful arch and nu-	21	by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper to Queen Elisabeth. Stuston. Half a mile farther join the road to Scole Ian from Ips- wich, (p. 475.)	91‡	which is situated in the park, contains some in- teresting monuments. To Palgrave, 2 miles; thence to Diss, 1 mile. Diss on the Waveney is a neat and prosperous town, the inhabitants of which are for the most
merous sculptural embellishments; a theatre, Assembly Rooms, Mechanics' Institute, new jail, &c. Here are also a botanical garden, a free grammar school, and several meeting houses and charitable institutions. Sir Nicholas Ba-	1 9]	SC cr. the Waveney, and enter Norfolk.	92‡	part employed in the manufacture of hose and hempen cloth. The windows of the church are arranged in a peculiar manner, being disposed in pairs, five on each side of the nave, and a plain plaster between
con, Bishop Gardiner, BishopBlomfield of Lon- don, and many other eminent men, were pa-	191	Scole Inn or Osmon- diston.	98	every pair. Pop. 1861, 3164 (see also p. 478.) Scole Inn was built about 190 years ago, by a Mr Peck, a merchant
tives of this town. 2 M.P. Pop. 18,818.	101	Stratton, St Mary.	101#	of Norwich. It was profusely decorated with carved work, and for-
	91	Stratton, St Michael.	1022	merly possessed a curi- ous sign representing
		≦% cr. the river Yare.		the arms of the chief towns and families of the county (see also p. 478.)
		NORWICH, (p. 465.)	119}	Costessey Park (Lord Stafford), 4 m.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwick.	•	From London.	ON LEFT VEON LOND.
Stepney.	110 1084	From Whitechapel Ch. to Mile Knd. Bow.	1 21	
Upton House. To Barking, by West and East Ham, 34 miles. Plashet.	107 <u>1</u>	and enter Resex. Stratford.	81	To Low Leyton, 2 m, thence to Walthamstow, 3 miles.
A lastices	10 4	Ilford Bridge.	61	Inford Place, Cranbrook House, and Valentines, containing some fine
		Secr. the riv. Roothing.		carving by Gibbons, and in the hot-house a very remarkable vine.
	102 100	Chadwell. The Whalebone.	9 10	The whalebone is said to have belonged to a whale taken in the same
Romford is a populous town and railway station, with a good road trade, and is noted for its corn and cattle markets, and	991	ROMFORD. (See p. 487.)	112	year in which Oliver Cromwell died. To Epping Forest, Marshalla, and Gidea Hall.
its ale. A new church has supplanted the old one (erected in 1407), and contains several ancient monuments, which were removed thither. Pop. 4361. To Oray's Thurrock,				
19) miles. Hare Hall, an elegant	981	Hare Street.	102	Dagnam Park, Sir R. D. Neave, Bart.
mansion. Warley PL, and War-	1004		161	Rocketts, How Hatch
ley Lodge.			-	and Weald Hall, C. T Tower, Esq.
Thorndon Hall, (Lord Petre,) a magnificent mansion, erected under the direction of Payne. The chapel is adorned with a fine painting of the Nativity. To Tillney Fort 161 m.		BRENTWOOD. Here is a free school and a new church, and in the High Street are the remains of a town-hall and prison. Pop. 2811.		Brentwood is a railway station, and carries on a considerable road trade.
To Tilbury Fort, 164 m. To Billericay, 44 miles;		Shenfield.	19	Shenfield Place.
3 m. dist. Hutton Hall.	90	Mountnessing Street.	21	Fitswalter Park
Ingatestone Hall, for- merly the mansion of the	-		_	Thoby Priory.
i'etre family	88	Ingatestone.	28	The Hyde, J. Disney Esq. Mill Green House
To Maldon, 121 miles.	86	Margaretting Street.	25	Coptfold Hall. Writtle Lodge, and is
	841	Stisted.	261	the distance, Skreens, 7 W. Bramston, Esq.
J	881	Widford.	27	Highlands

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Prom Norwich		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, and a railway station on the Chelmer. It has a new and spacious church, several meeting-houses, two gaols, a shire hall and corn exchange, assise court, and assembly-rooms, a house of correction, a free gramman-subool,	821	Moulsham, and Moulsham Hall, Sir H. B. P. St John Mild- may, Bart.	281	MALDON, 8 miles from Chelmsford, isan ancient populous town, and a raflway station. It has several churches, chu- pels, banks, &c., is a bonding port, and carrier on a considerable trade
Creat Baddow, 4 m.,		⊈ cr. the riv. Chelmer.		in coals, iron, deals, &c. Two M.P. Pop. 6261. See also p. 488.
bury, the church of which standson a Danish camp, and contains the tombs of three cross- legged knights, curiously caved. Danbury Palace, Bi-	82	CHELMSFORD.	29	24 m. distant Broom- field. To Chipping Ongar, 104 miles; Epping, 174; Dunmow, 184; Braintree, 114 miles.
shop of Rochester. Springfield Lyons. Borcham House, Sir	80‡ 77‡	Springfield. Boreham Street.	30 1 33 1	Springfield Place.
J. T. Tyrell, Bart. Crix. Hatfield Priory.	76	Hatfield Peverell.	85	3 m. distant, Terling Place, Lord Bayleigh. To Braintree, 7 miles.
In the vicinity of Witham, are the remains of a camp. To Maldon, 51 miles.	78 <u>1</u>	WITHAM, a place of great antiquity, near the confluence of the Brain and Blackwater. The church contains several inte- resting monuments.	872	The Grove—Witham Place—Witham Lodge— Faulkbourn Hall, J. Bullock, Esq.
1 m. distant Braxted Park, C. Du Cane, Esq.,	714	Riven Hall End.	891	14 mile distant, Riven Hall Place
a handsome mansion, finely situated in an ex-	70	Kelvedon.	41	Felix Hall, T. S. Wes- tern, Esq.
tensive park. The in- terior is elegantly fitted up. At Coggeshall are some vestiges of an abbey built by King Stephen.		(To Coggeshall, 3 miles.)		Colchester is supposed to have been the Roman colony of Camelodunum. Here are the remains of a castle formerly of great
out of mag output		cr. the river Black- water.		strength, and of the town wall, the ruins of St John's Abbey, and St Botolph's priory, an an-
Layer Marney Tower, Quintin Dick, Esq.	69	Gore Pits.	42	cient chapel, an arched vault used as a prison,
Copford Hall. Birch Hall, C. G.	68 <u>‡</u>	Stanway.	472	the most hall, a nest theatre. numerous
Round, Esq. Stanway Hall.	62	Lexden.	49	churches and chapels, schools &c. Some of the
9 miles distant is West Mersea, a small bathing place.		COLCHESTER, situated on the south bank of the river Colne. The town		churches are interesting on account of their ar- chitectural ornaments,
Donyland Hall, and Berechurch Hall, late Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart		is famous for its oysters 2 M.P. Pop. 1861, 23,809. Colchester is connected with		and the monuments they contain. 10 miles from Colchester, on the right,
Wivenhoe Park, J. G Rehow, Esq.	1	all parts of the kingdom by	•	is St Osyth, where are the remains of an Au-

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.	·	Prom London	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	60	The Obelisk.	51	gustine Priory, founded in the twelfth century. The quadrangle is almost entire, and is entered by a beautiful gateway. The church of St Osyth con-
Dedham, and beyond, Lawford Hall; in the distance Mistley Park, near Manningtree.	028	ser cr. the river Stour, and enter Suffolk.	581	beyond, Boxted, G. Poley, Esq.
Whented Labor W	51 2	Stratford St Mary.	₽9 }	8 miles distant, Ten- dring Hall, Sir R. C. Rowley, Bart., and Hork
Wherstead Lodge, W. Scrope, Esq., and five miles distant, Wolverstone Hall, J. Berners, Esq. delightfully situated on the west bank of the	481 451	Cross Green. Copdock.		sley Park. Hintlesham Hall, J. H. L. Anstruther, Esq., & 3 miles distant Bramford Hall.
Orwell. The park is ex- tensive and well stocked with deer. Christchurch Park, W. C. Fonnereau, Esq., and House. 4 miles distant, Nacton Broke Hall, Sir G. N.	42] 42	Hadleigh Guide Post. Or, the river Orwell. IPSWICH, (p. 477.)	68 <u>1</u> 69	To Bramford, 3 miles, thence to Great Blackenham 3 miles, thence to Needham Market, 3½ m., thence to Stow Market, 3½ miles. The Chauntry, Sir Fitaroy Kelly.
Broke, Bart, built by Lord Chief Baron Broke in 1526, and Orwell Park, G. Tomline, Esq.		To Saxmundham, 201 m.		
1 m. dist. Shrubland Hall, Sir W. Fowle Mid- dleton, Bart.	881	Claydon.	72 <u>}</u>	To Needham Market, 5 miles, thence to Stow Market, 8} miles.
Crowfield Hall, now a farm house.	854	Coddenham Bridge.	75]	
4 miles distant is Hel- mingham Hall, a seat of the Earl of Dysart, a quadrangular structure erected about the time of Henry VIII. It is completely surrounded by a most, and is ap- proached by two draw- bridges. It contains some fine paintings, a good library, and a large collection of ancient ar- mour.	81 <u>}</u>	Little Stonham. 31 miles from Stonham is Debenham, the church of which contains several an- cient monuments, and 4 m. beyond is Worlingworth Hall, now a farm house.	79 <u>1</u>	The park attached to Helmingham Hall, contains some of the finest caks in this part of the kingdom, many of them of greatage. The church, which adjoins the park, coutains many splendid memorials of the Tollemache family.
At the fourth mile- stone from Brockford,—	271 261 25	Brockford Street. Thwaite. Stoke Ash	831 841 86	Thornham Hall, Lord Henniker.
to Eye 2 miles.	241	Old Black Bull.	861	

^{*} The father of the present baronet was the gallant Sir Philip B. Vere Broke, who obtained a baronetcy in consideration of the victory he achieved in 1813, as Captain of the Sham-non over the United States Frigate, the Chesapeake.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Yaxley Hall.	23	Yaxley.	88	To the left is the town
Brome Hall, and be- yond, Oakley Park, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.		(12 mile farther; to Eye, 13 mile.)		of Eyr. The church is spacious and handsome. Eye formerly possessed a castle, and to the east
	19}	and enter Norfolk.	913	
Scole Inn was formerly noted for a singularly carved sign, representing the arms of the chief towns and families in the		Scole Inn, or Osmondis- tone.	912	To Diss, 21 miles. Diss (see also p. 469) is a neat flourishing town on the Waveney. The inhabi-
county, and for a large ircular bed of immense size. (See also p. 469.)	16 8	Diekleburgh.	94}	tants are principally em- ployed in the manufac- ture of hempen cloth, hose, and stays. The
(, , ,	144	Tivetshall Green.	963	
	10]	Stratton, St Mary.	100}	dows. Here are also Presbyterian and Quak- ers' meeting-houses, and a charity school. Pop.
1 mile distant Boyland	9]	Stratton, St Michael.	1013	8164. 72 m. from Diss is New BUCKENHAM, where are
Hall, F. W. Irby, Esq.	81	Bird-in-Hand.	1023	the ruins of an ancient castle, and a spacious
Shottesham Park.	63	Newton Flotman.	10 1]	church, containing a rich- ly carved screen, and some
Dunston Hall.	21	Harford Bridge.	1082	interesting monuments. Mangreen Hall. To New Buckenham, 181 miles.
		NORWICH, (p. 465.)	111	To Wymondham, 81 m.

CUXXIV. LONDON TO CROMER BY NEWMARKET, BRANDON, WALTON, AND EAST DEREHAM, 1283 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Gromer.	From Whitechapel Church to BRANDON, (p. 459.)	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
1) mile from Watton is Merton Hall (Lord	464	and enter Norfolk. Lyndford Lodges.	82 1	
Walsingham), a fine antiquated mansion in the Gothic style, standing in an extensive park, diver-	48 1	West Tofts Hall. Stanford.	88 <u>1</u> 85	Lyndford Hall, Sir J. Sutton, Bart. At Stanford Bucken- ham House, Lord Petre
sified with rich planta- tions. 1 mile from Shipdham	401	Clermont Lodge.	88	WATTON, a small town, noted for its butter. The
is Letton Hall, B. Gur- idon, Esq.	38 33	WATTON. Shipdham.		church has a round tower, and is supposed to be of the time of Henry I.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Cromer.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOKE
East Dereham is a town of considerable antiquity. Here was anciently a nunnery, franded in the 6th century. The church is a large crock-form building of considerable antiquity, containing a rich fout of the 18th century, a	321 281	Market Street. EAST DEREHAM.	, -	near the old manor house. In the vicinity is Wayland Wood, where according to tradition two infants were mur dered by their uncle which gave rise to the
carious old chest, in which are deposited the records of the clurch, and a marble monument to the post Cow-	241	Swanton Morley.	104	ballad of the Children of the Wood. Pop. 1265. 2 miles from Eas Dereham, Bylaugh Hall
per, who was buried here a. n. 1800. Pop, 8079 Near Swanton Morley,	21}	Bawdeswell. (To Foulsham, 3 miles.)	1071	E. Lombe, Esq., built by the Court of Chancery. Near Swanton Morley
Elsing Hall. At Rawdeswell, Bawdeswell Hall. FOULSHAM was nearly destroyed by fire in 1770. The church is a	17}	REEPHAM. It was formerly remarkable for three churches in one churchyard.	ալ	is Billingford Hall, W Poarce, Esq.
handsome building of flint and stone. Pop. 1048. 5 m. north of Foulsham is Melton Con- stable, Lord Hastings.	•	Sall Hall, Sall Hall, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. 2 m. distant, Heydon Hall, W. E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq.		
At Cawston, Haver- land Hall, E. Fellowes,	143	Cawston.	114	İ
land Hall, E. Fellowes, Esq. Attamas, on the Bure, has a church said to have been spected by John of Gauss, containing numerous brasses.		(To Holt, 104 miles.) AYLSHAM,*	118}	About I mile beyond Ay sham is Blickling Hall, con taining a good library, as surrounded by fine ground
a curious font, and a painted glass window. Here are also several chapels, banks, free school, &c. Pop. 2868.	81	Ingworth Mill.	120	Bilckling was at one time the property of Skr T. Boleyne Rarl of Wiltshire and O. monde, the father of Ans Boleyne, who was marrie here to Heary VIII. Beyond Rickling is Wo
As Hanworth Green, Gun- ton Hall, Lord Suffield. Caosan is situated on one of the highest cliffs on the Norfolk coast, and carries on some trade in coals, timber,	5}	Hanworth Green. At Hanworth Green is Hanworth Park.	188}	terton Park, the seat of th Earl of Orford. Felbrigg Park, W. F Wyndham Rec. and near
tiles, oil-cake, and other goods. There is a lighthouse on the cliff, and a life-boat. The church is an ancient building of great beauty. Cromer is much frequented	81	Powder Hill.	125	the church, a handsome ed fice, containing monument of the Felbrigg and Windhar families. Felbrigg is an az cient mantion, occupying or of the finest situations it Norfolk, and surrounded b
In the bathing season. There was anciently a town or vil- lage on this part of the coast called Shipden, which was desiroyed by the sea about the beginning of the 18th century. The sea still con-		CROMER.	1282	extensive and venerable woods. It contains a large

About 112 miles from Aylaham is Holle, the birth-place of Sir Thomas Greaham, where there is a free school founded by that celebrated merchant. Pop. 1685. 42 miles farther is Cley, a small sea port, into which (it has been erroneously asserted) the Earl of Carrick, after wards James I. of Scotland, was driven by a storm in 1405. He was in reality captured off Flamborough Head, and carried to London. (See Tytler's History, vol. ii. p. 451.) 5 m. from Holt is Melton Constable, the seat of Lord Hastings.

CLEAV. LONDON TO CROMER, BY NORWICH AND NORTH WALSHAM. 475 $131\frac{\pi}{2}$ Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Cromer.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Sprowston Hall and Rackheath Hall, Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart., and Beeston St. Andrew Hall. At Crostwick, Wroxham Hall.	28½ 21 18½	From Whitechapel Ch. to NORWICH, (p. 465). Sprowaton. Crostwick. For the Stone Beck. Horstead.	108 <u>1</u> 110 <u>1</u> 118 <u>1</u>	Catton Hall. Horsham Hall. Spixworth Park, J Longe, Esq. Near Horstead, Horstead Hall. Stratton, Strawless Hall, R. Marsham, Esq.
Coltishall Hall, Rev. R. Ward.	16	Coltishall.	1151	At Scottowe Common, Scottowe Hall, Sir H. T.
	134	Scottowe Common.	118	E. Durrant, Bart.
Westwick Hall, and, 1‡ mile distant, Worstead	121	Westwick Hall Park.	1191	a gentle eminence above the river Ant. The town was almost entirely burnt in 1808.
Hall, and, 2 m. farther on the right, Honing	9	NORTH WALSHAM.	1225	A market error arested in
Hall, E. G. Cubitt, Esq. 8 miles from North	63	Antingham.	125}	church is spacious; and there are several chapels, banks,
Walsham, Witton Park, Lord Wodehouse.	4	Thorpe Market.	1272	a free school, a theatre, &c. A canal affords communica- tion with Yarmouth.
		Cromer (see p. 474).	181	At Antingham, Gunton Hall, Lord Suffield.

CLXXVI. LONDON TO YARMOUTH THROUGH CHELMSFORD, IPSWICH, SCOLE INN, BUNGAY, AND BECCLES, 1981 Miles.

Hoxne Hall, and beyond Broome Hall, Sir R. C. Kerrison, Bart. Flixton Hall, Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. Breas to a railway station, and is situated on the Waven, and the street of the state	331 821 801 29 271 261 261	From Whitechapel Ch. to Scole Int., Norfolk (p. 469.) Billingford Common. Thorpe Abbotts. Brockdish Street. Needham. HARLESTON. Redenhall. Wortwell. Earsham. BUNGAY, (Suffolk.) To Norwick, 14 miles; to (Loddon, 04 miles.) Mettingham. Ruins of Mettingham Castle. Shipmeadow.	101 1051 1061 1081	W. W. Dalling, Bart, 2 m. from Bungay, Ditchingham Park, J. J. Bedingfield, Esq.; Hedenham Park, Broome Hall. 11 m. Ellingham Hall
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prings. By means of the direct and the Warness he term carries on some rade in core, malt, four rade in core, malt, four rade in core, malt, four rade in core, malt, four rade in core, malt, four rade in core, and has lime ilian, mainta-houses, de Ju. from Beccles Worlingham Hall, Ear of Goaford, and N. Covi Iail. At Gillingham, Al saints, Gillingham Hall Near St Olave's Bridge ret the ruins of Herring cet Abbey and Herring cet Abbey and Herring lett Hall, J. Leathes Seq. At Fritton, Fritton Hall, Sir. Sf. Peto, Esq. See p. 479.	161 141 181 181 71 61 11	Barsham. BECCLES. Cr. river Waveney. Gillingham All Saints. (Norfolk.) Toft Monks. Haddiscoe. St Olave's Bridge. St Cr. river Waveney. Fritton, (Suffolk.) South Town. Yarmouth Bridge. Cr. the river Yare. YARMOUTH, (p. 479.)	1101 1111 1111 1111 1111 1120 1201 1201	Beccles in a well bedit sown on the Waveney. It has an elegant Gothie church, the porch of which is a good specimen of later English. In the south part of the town is the rains of another church. Here are also a handsome town hall, several also a handsome town hall, several and grammar school, of a common of about 1698 seres belongs to the town. Pop. ess. At Gillingham, All Saints, Geldeston Hall, J. Kerrich, Esq.
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CLXXVII. LONDON TO YARMOUTH, THROUGH IPSWICH, WOODBRIDGE, SAXMUNDHAM, AND LOWESTOFT, 124 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London.	on left from lond.
Kesgrave Lodge, R. Newton Shawe, Esq.	55 51}	From Whitechapel Ch. to Ipswich, (p. 477.) Keegrave.	69 724	2 m. Playford Hall.
Martlesham Place. Biver Deben. Ufford Place, Captain C. Brook.	49 47‡	Martlesham Street. WOODBRIDGE, (p. 478.)	75 76 2	Beacon Hill House, Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart. Seckford Almshouses. The Priory, and 3 m. distant, Grundisbrugh
To Orford, 11 m., and 1 m. thence, Sudbourne	45 1	Melton.	78]	Hall, Sir J. Blois, Bart. Bredfield Hall.
Hall (Marquis of Hert- ford); Melton Lodge. Loudham Hall E. Whitbread, Esq., and near it the remains of	441 481	Ufford Street. Pettistree.	791 801	Thorpe Hall, C. Baldry, Esq.
Campsey Abbey. 2 m. Rendlesham Hall, Lord Bendlesham. 2 m. Campsey Ash High	42 <u>}</u>	Wickham Market.	813	Glevering Hall, A. Arcdeckne, Esq. Easton Park, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
House, John Shepherd, Esq. Little Glemham Hall, Hon. Mrs. North.	891 87	(To Hatcheston, 21 m.; thence to Framlingham, 31 miles.) Glemham. Stratford, St Andrew. To cross river Alde.	841 861	Great Glemham Hall, J. Moseley, Esq.; Marles- ford Hall, and 2 miles. distant, Parham Hall, S. F. Corrance, Esq., and Parham Lodge.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		Fron.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
71 m. ALDBOROUGH, a fashionable watering- place, and the birthplace	871	Farnham.	861	Benhall Lodge, Rev. E. Holland, and Benhall House.
of the poet Crabbe. Hurts Hall, W. Long, Esq.	3 4]	8AXMUNDHAM.*	893	1
Lang.	881	Kelsale.	902	
To Darsham Hall, 1	30 <u>‡</u>	Yoxford.	982	
m.; to Darsham, 2 m.; thence to Dunwich, 4 m.	25 1	Blythburgh.	96}	Blois, Bart.; Thorington Hall, Col. H. Bence Bence, 2 m.; and 2 m. farther, Heveningham
		cross river Blythe.	•	Hall (Lord Huntingfield)
	25	Bulchamp.	99	Henham Park, Earl
To Southwold, 81 m.,	214	Wangford.	102}	of Stradbroke.
Benacre Hall, Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart.	18	Wrentham.	106	
·	161	Benacre Turnpike.	1071	
	144	Kessingland.	10 0 }	1 m. distant Henstead House, Rev. T. Sheriffe.
	114	Pakefield. Kirkley.	112 1 1123	2 m. Cariton Colville.
	•	1	1122	Lake Lothing.
Gunton Old Hall, and Gunton New Hall.	10	LOWESTOFT, (p. 478.)	114	1 m. Flixton High Ho.
Battery Hill.	21	Hopton. Gorleston.	118 <u>1</u> 1214	2½ miles Blundeston Hall; and farther to the left, Somerleyton Hall,
	7	2 m. Burgh Castle, a fine ruin.		left, Somerleyton Hail, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.; and Hobland Hall.
Across the river, Nel-	1	South Town.	1223	Tronsing 11sti
son's monument.	ŧ	Yarmouth Bridge.	123‡	
*		enter Norfolk.		
North Sea.		YARMOUTH, (p. 479.)	124	Breyden Water.

IPSWICH, the capital of Suffolk, and a place of great antiquity, stands on the side of a gentle elevation rising from the river Orwell, the banks of which present very pleasing prospects. Ipswich formerly contained nineteen parish churches, and still retains twelve, besides three in the Liberty, and several places of worship for Dissenters. In St. Peter's is an ancient font, and in St. Lawrence's a painting by Sir Robert Ker Porter. Ipswich has town and shire halls, an extensive county jail, a commodious market-place, corn-exchange, banks, barracks, baths, theatre, assembly-rooms, public library, free schools, mechanics' institute, custom-house, &c. A college was established here by Cardinal Wolsey, who was said to have been born in a house, still standing, in St. Nicholas parish; but the

^{* 104} miles from Saxmundham is Halesworth on the Blythe, by means of which, and of a canal to Southwold, it carries on a considerable trade. A great quantity of hemp is grown in the vicinity, and many of the inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn. Pop. 2382.

institution fell with the founder. Ipswich was formerly, though no longer, celebrated for its woollen manufactures. It chiefly depends at present on the manufacture of agricultural implements and on ship-building, and the exportation of ship-timber, corn, malt, &c.; but it has a considerable import trade for wines, spirits, timber, ship stores, and other commodities. Customs Rev., 1850, £29,126 is. 2d. Vessels sail every tide from Ipswich to Harwich and back again—an excursion rendered peculiarly delightful by the beauty of the scenery. Ipswich is connected by railway with all parts of the kingdom. About a mile from the town is the race-course, and a beautiful promenade, called Christ Church Park, is open to the public. Two M.P. Pop. 37,950.

WOODBRIDGE stands on the river Deben, and is a place of great antiquity. It has a spacious market place, in the centre of which is the old shire hall. St. Mary's, the old church, contains several monuments, is spacious, and is supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward III. It has a square buttressed tower 180 feet high. Here are also meeting-houses, richly endowed almshouses, a customhouse, a small theatre, and barracks, dock-yards, &c. Woodbridge is a place of considerable trade, exporting corn, malt, and flour, and importing coal, timber, and general merchandize. Pop. 4513.

About nine or ten miles from Woodbridge is Framlingham, a town of great antiquity, on the Alde. The church is large, with a tower 90 feet high, in which is a peal of eight bells. The roof of the nave is of curiously carved oak. The church contains several monuments of the Howard family; among others, that of the accomplished poet, Earl of Surrey, beheaded by Henry VIII. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, which, with the manor, were bequeathed by Sir Robert Hitcham to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. It was to this castle that Queen Mary repaired when Lady Jane Grey was placed upon the throne. Pop. of parish, 2252.

ORFORD, twelve miles from Woodbridge, has an ancient castle, of which only the keep now remains. The church contains an ancient font and several monuments. One mile distant is Sudbourne Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Hertford, Orford gives the title of Earl to the Walpole family. Pop. 948.

SOUTHWOLD, almost surrounded by the Blythe, is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the sea, and much frequented in the bathing season. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1659. Pop. 1861, 2032. In Southwold Bay or Sole Bay, the famous naval engagement took place in 1672, between the Dutch under De Ruyter, and the English under the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

Lowestoff, a place of great antiquity, stands on a cliff facing the sea, viewed from which it is a remarkably picturesque object. The parish church, about half a mile west of the town, is large, handsome, and contains several ancient monuments. In the churchyard is the tomb of Potter, the translator of Æschylus, Sophocies, &c. There are also meeting-houses, a town-hall, two light-houses, a theatre, lumatic asylum, &c. &c. One of the principal branches of industry are the fisheries and fishcuring, for the Lendon and Norwich markets. There are rope and twins

manufactories. Lowestoft has lately been much frequented as a bathing place, for which its sands are well adapted. The town is greatly indebted to Sir S·M. Peto, Bart., of Somerleyton Hall, who purchased the harbour in 1844, and originated a company for the improvement of the port and town, the deepening of Lake Lothing, &c. He carried also the branch railway from Reedham to Lowestoft, thus placing the latter in a very advantageous commercial position. Pop. 10,663.

GREAT YARMOUTH, a considerable seaport town and a place of great antiquity. The old town is situated on the eastern bank of the Yare, and is connected with the new town, called Little Yarmouth, by means of a bridge. The old town had walls, and consists of four parallel steests, and of about 150 narrow cross laues, called rows. The best dwelling-houses are situated along the quay, which is considered the finest in the kingdom, having in the centre a noble promenade, planted on each side with trees. The principal buildings are the old church. erected in 1123, and recently restored, several chapels, banks, a town-hall, theatre, assembly-room, bathing-house, &c. There are several charitable institutions, the principal of which is the Seamen's Hospital, and extensive barracks, containing a large armoury. There is an extensive manufactory for crapes and other silk goods. Ship-building, and the various trades connected with it, are carried on to some extent. The rivers Yare, Waveney, and Bure, which unite in Breydon Water, contiguous to the town, secure to Yarmouth an extensive inland trade. The exportation of grain and malt is considerable; but the principal business of this port consists of the herring and mackerel fisheries. An extensive timber trade with the Baltic is also carried on, and Yarmouth Roads have long been the principal rendezvous for the collier trade. Customs Revenue, 1850, £38,372:11:11. It is one of the termini of the Eastern Counties Railway, and thus holds communication with all important parts of the kingdom. Pop. 1861, 84,810. Near Yarmouth is a beautiful fluted column, 140 feet high, in memory of Lord Nelson.

SOUTHEND (Essex) is situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the Thames opposite to Sheerness. It has of late years risen into some importance as a bathing-place. Here is an assembly-room, a theatre, library, meeting-house, baths, bathing machines, &c. Near this place a stone marks the termination of the jurisdiction of the corporation of London over the Thames. Steam vessels sail thither regularly during summer.

On the Naze, a projecting piece of land, on the east coast of Resex, 18 miles rom Colchester, is the village of Walton, of late in some reputs as a bathing place.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Harwich		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	20]	From Whitechapel Ch. to COLCHESTER.	51	
Ardleigh Park; and to Great Bromley Hall and Bromley Lodge, 4 miles.	15 1	(See p. 471.) Ardleigh.	554	•
Manningtree was an- ciently called Sciddin- chon. It is a railway	181	Wignell Street.	58 <u>1</u>	
station, and carries on a considerable trade in malt. corn. coals, deals.	11}	MANNINGTREE.	60	Harwes, a railway station, situated on a tongue of land opposite the mouth of the Stour and the Orwell, has a
iron, and fish. Mistley Hall.	10 1	Mistley Thorn.	60 <u>‡</u>	spacious harbour, capable of containing more than 100 sail of the line. It was a place of
Wix Abbey.	81	Bradfield.	63	importance during the war, as almost the only means of communication with the north of Europe. The chief
Ramsey Hall.	84	Ramsey Street.	672	furnished with storehouses.
	81	Ramsey.	681	
	2	Dover Court.	693	1
		HARWICH.	71}	4 miles across the Orwell, Felixstowe, Str. S. Fludyer, Bart.

CLXXIX. LONDON TO SOUTHEND, THROUGH BARKING, RAINHAM, STAN-FORD LE HOPE, AND HADLEIGH, 892 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From' South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
The West India Docks, erected at the expense of £1,200,000.	88 33 <u>1</u>	From Whitechapel Ch. to Limehouse. C. er. the river Lea, and enter Essex. East Ham.	1 1	Bankus was formerly colobrated for its memory, and to have been the first convent for women in Essland. The church contains several brasess and other monuments. Barking and the neighbrurhood supply
Retween Barking and Rathnam, Belvidere, the seai of Sir C. E. Eardiey, Bart. is seen across the Thames. Seen across the Thames alove defence of the Thames alove Seen the Thames and the great number of eanon, and strongly garrisoned during war. Near this place Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army when the country was threat- ead by the Spanish Armada.	328 271 26 251 238 211 19 181	BARKING. Rainham. Winnington. Junction of the Road. (To Purfleet, 17 miles.) Avely. Stifford. Baker Street. Division of the Road. (To Tilbury Fort, 4 miles.)	7 121 181 141 16 181 201 211	London with vast quantities of vegetables. I m. dist. is Rastbury House, a curious antique building, traditionally associated with the run-powder plot, as the plan-where the omapirators bed their meetings. Fep. of Rast Burdeet are large generation of the complete and traditional property of the company of

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At Hadleigh are the remains of a castle site ated on the brow of a steep hill, commanding a fine view of the Thames. The church is an ancient building. Near Hadleigh is Hadleigh Hall, now a school.	111 91 5 8	Vange. Pitsea. Hadleigh. Leigh. SOUTHEND (p. 479.)	281 80 841 861 891	Thundersley.

CLXXX. LONDON TO SOUTHEND THROUGH ROMFORD, BRENTWOOD, BILLERICAY, AND RAYLEIGH, 414 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From South'd.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
BILLERICAY is situated on an eminence commanding fine views of the Thames and the coast of Kent. Here is a church said to have been founded in the time of Edward III. The tower may be of that age, but the body of the chapel is comparatively modern. Pop. 1390.	28 1 22 1	From Whitechapel Ch. to BRENTWOOD (p. 470.) Shenfield. BILLERICAY. Rayleigh. Hadleigh Common. SOUTHEND (p. 479.)	834	Rayleigh was formerly a town of some importance. It has an old church, and some traces of an old castle. 5 m. distant is Rochford, near which is Rochford Hall, where Anne Boleyne was born in 1507.

CLXXXI. LONDON TO BEDFORD, BY RAILWAY, 68 Miles.

			_				
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.			
	63	From London by North Western Railway,					
	16 <u>1</u>	Bletchley Junction St. (p. 202.)	463	London and North Wes-			
	15	Fenny Stratford St.	48	tern Railway.			
Little Brickbill, and		Fenny Stratford stands on the line of the Roman Watling Street, and is probably the site of the ancient Magiovintum. Dr Willis, the antiquarian died here in					
beyond, Great Brickhill, P. D. Duncombe, Esq.		1760, and was buried in the chapel. Pop. 1188.		Bow Brickhill.			
		er. river Ouzel. Enter Bedfordshire.		Wavendon Hall, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart.			
Woburn Abbey, Duke	12	Woburn Sands St.	51	Husborn Crawley.			
Segenhoe Park.	91	Ridgmount St.	53	Holcot, 2 miles, and Holcot House.			
2 1							

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bedford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Ampthill and Ampthill Park (Lord Wensley-	7 <u>1</u> 6	Lidlington St. Ampthill (Marston) St.	55 <u>1</u> 57	
dale), 3½ m. (see p. 426). Houghton Conquest; and 1½ m. beyond, Hawnes Park (Marquis of Bath.)				Wootton. Kempston, and Kempston Hall.
Wilshamstead. Elstow.	63	BEDFORD (p. 364.)	68	BION TIME

CLXXXII. PETERBOROUGH TO STAMFORD, MELTON-MOWBRAY, AND LEICESTER, BY RAILWAY, 68 Miles.

on right from Peterb.	From Leicest.		From Peterb.	ON LEFT FROM PETERS.
Paston. Werrington. Glinton, 1½ miles. Etton.	58 50 461	From PETERBOROUGH (see p. 420), to Walton St. Helpstone St.	8 6]	Thorpe Hall. Milton Park, Earl Fitz-william. Marholm. Bainton.
Stamford is situated on the line of the Roman Ermine Street. Two miles to the north-west, at the village of Great Casterton, Roman anti- quities have been found. Tinwell.		Uffington St. Along banks of river Welland. STAMFORD St. (see p. 388.) SSQ or. river Welland, and enter Rutlandshire.	10	Walcot Hall, 14 m. Ufington House (Earl of Lindsey. Burghley House, Marquis of Exeter (see p. 588).
Normanton Ps., 2 m., Lord Aveland; 3 m. far- ther, Exton Hall (Earl of Gainsborough). Lyndon. Egleton.	861 341 801	Ketton St. Luffenham St. Manton and Uppingham St.	16] 18] 22]	Uppingham, 81 miles
1 mile distant Burley Park, Mr. Finch. Melton-Mowbray and	26 1	Through Vale of Catmoss.	26}	(see p. 365). Barleythorpe. Lengham.
Oakham canal. Teigh. Edmondthorpe Hall,	23 1 21 <u>1</u>	Ashwell St. Whissending St.	314 35	

_			
From Leicest.		From Peterb.	ON LEFT FROM PETERS.
184	Saxby St.	841	Stapleford Hall, Earl of Harborough.
	Along valley of river Wreak, which the line crosses several times.		Burton Lazars; be- yond, Little Dalby Hall, 8 miles.
15	MELTON-MOWBRAY St.	88	
12 1 11 1	Kirby St.	40 2 41 2	Frisby.
91	Brookesby St.	485	Rotherby. Brookesby Hall.
8	Rearsby St.	45	
44	Syston Junction St.	48 <u>}</u>	Quentborough, 1 mile. Barkby Hall, W. Po-
	Join Midland Railway.		chin, Esq., 1 mile.
	LEICESTER (p. 854).	58	Humberstone.
	15 121 111 91 8	184 Along valley of river Wreak, which the line crosses several times. 15 MELTON-MOWBRAY St. (see p. 982). (kee p. 982). (see	18½ Saxby St. Along valley of river Wreak, which the line crosses several times. 15 MELTON-MOWBRAY St. (see p. 962). 12½ Kirby St. 11½ Brookesby St. 8 Rearsby St. 48½ Rearsby St. 45 41½ Syston Junction St. Join Midland Railway.

CLXXXIIL LONDON TO WARE AND HERTFORD, BY RAILWAY, 26 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Hertford		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		From Bishopsgate St.		
Leave main line of Northern and Eastern Railway. The Rye House, the	7	Broxbourne Junction St. (as in p. 450).	19	Hoddesdon, a small market town, 17 miles from London, and 4 miles
scene of the pretended conspiracy of 1683, is in the present day the fre-		cr. New River. and follow its course.		to the south-east of Hert- ford. Pop. 1851, 1854. (See p. 381). Halleybury College, 2
quent resort of the Lon- don angler, who finds good sport in the Lea and the New River, both in	51	Rye House St.	202	miles, belonging to the East India Company. Amwell, a pretty vil- lage (see p. 887). A votive
its immediate vicinity. Fasency Park.	4	St. Margaret's St.	22	urn, surrounded by a thicket of evergreens, was erected here in 1800, to
The Priory and Poles. Ware Park.	12	WARE St. (see p. 887).	241	the memory of Sir Hugh Myddleton, by whose patriotic exertions the
Hertford, the county town of Herts, is situated on the south bank of the river Lea. A castle was erected here in the tenth century, of which a few remains still exist. But the present castle was		HERTFORD.	26	waters of New River were originally conveyed to the metropolis. Balls Park, Marquis of Townshend; Bricken- donbury, and beyond, Panshanger (Earl Cow- per).

built in the time of Charles I., and is now a school. At the east end of the town is an astablishment belonging to Christ's Hospital (popularly known as the Blue Coat School), london, and used as a preparatory school for younger children, who are received here prior to their admission to the metropolitan establishment. It is a large building, capable of accommodating 600 children. Hertford is a pleasant, busy, and respectable town. Its principal trade is in mealing and maiting. One M.P. Pop. 6769.

CLXXXIV. LONDON TO HUNTINGDON, BY RAILWAY, 77 Miles.

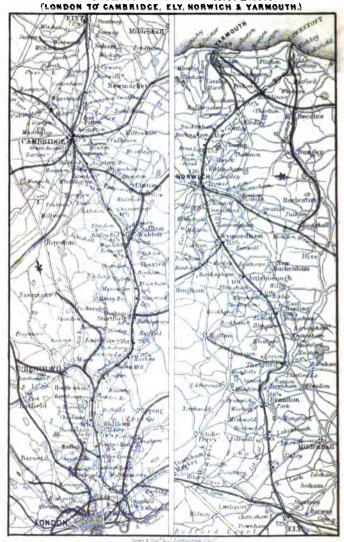
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Huntin.	From London by Nor- thern and Eastern Rail-	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave main line to Ely and Norwich.	19}	way to	57}	
Impington Park.	145		62]	Girton 2 miles be-
Cottenham, 21 miles. Rampton, 11 mile.	121 10 71	Oakington St. Long Stanton St. Swavesey St.	64) 67 69)	yond, Madingley Park, Sir St. V. Cotton, Bart. Long Stanton Hall.
		Enter Huntingdonshire.		
Branch to March and Wisbeach, 29‡ miles. Houghton. Witton.	5	ST. IVES JUNCTION ST. (See p. 458.)	714	Hemingford Grey. Remingford Abbots.
Hartford.		Follow course of river Ouse, which the line crosses twice, to		Godmanchester, the
		HUNTINGDON (see p. 387).	77	site of the ancient Duro- lipons, a Roman station.

CLXXXV. LONDON TO MARCH AND WISBEACH, BY RAILWAY, 100 Miles.

Needingworth. Bluntisham. Colne. Numerous drains, or droses, crossing the Fens. Line from Ely joins (see p. 452).	281 281 281 281 9	(as above). No cr. riv. Ouse. Somersham St. (see p. 458.) Proceed through the district of the Fens. Enter Cambridgeshire. Chatteris St. Wimblington and Doddington St. Cr. Old riv. Nen. MARCH JUNCTION ST. (p. 452.) Continue through the	71 77 83 864 91	Leave line to Huntingdon 53 miles. Woodhurst. 6 miles distant is Ramsey (p. 458), and Ramsey Abbey, E. Fellows, Esq. Doddington, 13 mile (the richest living in England), Sir H. Peyton. Bart. Line to Peterborough, 15 miles.
		Continue through the Fens, to WISBEACH (p. 458).	100	

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CREAT EASTERN RAILWAY



Published by A.&C.Black, Edinburgh

	<u> </u>			
ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From Lynn.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Line to Norwich and Yarmouth.	261	From London to ELY ST. (p. 451). The line hence runs throughout along the valley of the Ouse, the course of which it nearly follows.	1	Line to March and Peterborough. New Barns. Wood House.
Southery.	21	Littleport St. Enter Norfolk.	78	
Hilgay.	15] 14	Hilgay Fen St. Ouse Bridge St.	88) 85	
Wood Hall. Fordham. Ryston Hall, E. R.	12}	Denver St.	86]	
Pratt, Esq.; 1½ miles beyond, Dereham Abbey. Crow Hall.	11	DOWNHAM MARKET.	88	Downham Market is situated on the side of a hill on the east bank of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Near the church there were for-
Wimbotsham. Stow Hall, Sir Thos. Hare, Bart.	8]	Stow St.	901	merly some monastic buildings, particularly a priory of Benedictine
Wallington Hall, South Runcton.	7 <u>‡</u>	Holme St.	91‡	monks. Downham is celebrated for its butter market. Pop. 2458. Branch to Wisbeach.
Watlington Hall.	6	Watlington St.	98	10 miles. Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalene.
West Winch; beyond, N. Runcton, D. Gurney, Esq.		SC cr. Nar or Setchey River.	•	Wiggenhall St. Peter's. Wiggenhall St. Mary's Wiggenhall St. Ger- man's, 1 mile.
		LYNN (see p. 457).	99	

CLXXXVII. LONDON TO NORWICH AND YARMOUTH, THROUGH CAMBRIDGE, BY RAILWAY, 146 Miles.

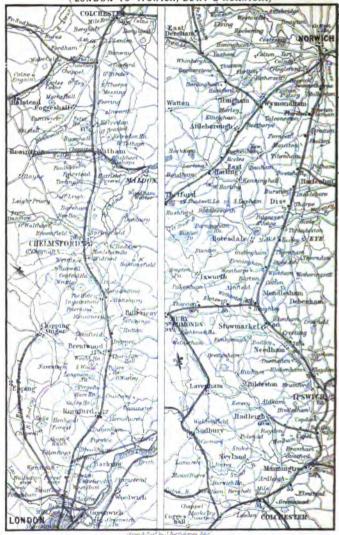
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Yarn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	78 1	From London to ELY ST. (p. 451.) Cr. river Ouse, near the junction of river Lark.	72 <u>‡</u>	Lines to Peterborough and Lynn.
To Mildenhal', 8 miles (see p. 459).	66 <u>‡</u>	Mildenhall Road St. Enter Suffolk, near the junction of the three	79 <u>}</u>	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Yarm.		From London	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
Lakenheath, 9 miles. Mildenhall, 7 miles. Brandon Hall. Brandon Park, H. Blipp, Esq. N. Court Lodge.	61}	counties of Norfolk, Suf- folk, and Cambridge. Along valley of Little Ouse to Lakenheath St. Leave the Fen country, and enter a wooded and picturesque district. SSI cr. river Ouse, and enter Norfolk.	84]	Hockwold; beyond, Feltwell St Nicholas, and Feltwell St. Mary. Weeting All Saints.
Santon Downham, and Downham Hall (Earl Ca- dogan.)	571	BRANDON St. (see p. 459.) Along north bank of Lit- tle Ouse river to		
3 miles distant, Elve- don Hall (Earl of Albe- marle); and, 31 miles, Euston Hall, Duke of Grafton, standing in a	50 1	THETFORD (p. 485.) Over Croxton and Roundham Heaths.	952	83 miles distant, Wre- tham Hall, W. Birch, Esq.
magnificent park. Suare Hill. Kilverstone Hall. Schadwell Lodge, 2 m. Bridgeham; and be- yond, W. Harling Hall.	1	Harling Pood St	1061	Illington; beyond, Hockham Magna Hall, H. Partridge, Esq. Larling.
East Harling, 1 mile distant, is a small and decayed market town Population, 1062.	227			Snetterion.
Eccles Hall; and, 1 m beyond, Quiddenham Hall, Earl of Albemarle Wilby Hall. Old Buckenham, 2 m. and beyond, New Buck enham, a small marke		Eccles Road St.	106	Hargham Hall, Sir T. B. Beever, Bart. Attleborough is a small and unimportant market town, 14 miles south-west of Norwich. Pop. 1959.
town. Population (o the two), 1971. Besthorpe. Stanfield Hall, the sea of the late J. Jermy, Esq	36 80	ATTLEBOROUGH St. WYMONDHAM JUNC- TION ST. (see p. 465).	110	Morley St Petera, and Morley Botolph. Line from Lynn and Dereham joins here. Kimberley Hall, 2 m.
has been rendered me morable in the annals of crime, by the untimely fate of its late occupan- and his son, whose mur-	f			Lord Wodehouse. Hethersett Hall. New Hall. Cringleford Hall.
der (in 1848), under cir cumstances of grea atrocity, is still freah i public recollection. Ketteringham Hall, 8i J. P. Boileau, Bart. Intwood Hall.	t			Eaton Hall; and be- yond, Earlham Hall, J. J. Gurney, Esq., and Coiney Hall. 4 miles distant, Cos- tessey Hall, Lord Staf- ford.
Keswick. Junction of Easter Union Railway.				

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GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY

(LONDON TO IPSWICH, BURY & NORWICH.)



ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	Yarn.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
_	21	Trowse St.	125	
To Bungay, 14 miles (see p. 475).	20	NORWICH (see p. 465.)	126	Thorpe,
Whitlingham. Postwick. Surlingham.				Plumstead; and near, Plumstead House and Plumstead Hall.
River Yare.	14	Follow north bank of river Yare. Brundall St.	182	Witton.
To Carleton, and be-	12	Buckenham St.	184	Brundall House. Strumpshaw Hall.
yond, Langley Park, Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. Branch to Lowestoft,	8	Reedham Junction St.	188	Hassingham. Cantley. Limpenhoe.
throughSomerleyton and Mutford, 11½ m. (see p. 479). Marshes of the Yare		Pass along north side of Breydon Water, a lake of		Wickhampton.
and Waveney.		considerable size, to		Berney Arms.
Breydon Water.		YARMOUTH (see p. 479).	146	

CLXXXVIII. LONDON TO NORWICH, THROUGH IPSWICH, HAUGHLEY, AND DISS, BY RAILWAY, 1184 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.	From Bishopsgate St., London, to	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Line to North Wool- wich, 5 m. Weatham.	1192	Stratford St. (p. 450).	82	Leave line to Cambridge and Ely.
W Costiants	108}	Forest Gate St.	5	Epping Forrest.
Little Ilford. Barking, 11 miles (see	106}	cr. river Roding. Ilford St.	7	Wanstead. Valentines. Hainault Forest, lately disafforested, 1 m.
р. 480).	1011	ROMFORD St. (see p. 470).	12	Gidea Hall.
Hornchurch, 1½ m. Thurndon Hall, Lord Petre (see p. 470). Hutton, and Hutton	951	SV2 cr. small river Ingerbourne. BRENTWOOD 8t. (see p. 470).	172	Hare Hall. Dagnam Park, Sir R. S. Neave, Bart. S. Weald; and beyond,
Hall. Mountnessing. Ingatestone Hall. Buttebury.	90 <u>}</u>	Ingatestone St.	281	Fitzwalter. The Hyde. Margaretting.

ON RIGHT FROM 1 OND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
		or. river Wid, a		Coptfold Hall, and Highlands.
Moulsham Hall, Sir H. B. P. St John Mildmay, Bart. Springfield Lyons. Boreham House, Sir	8 1]	feeder of the Chelmer. CHELMSFORD St. (see p. 471.) Viaduct across river Chelmer.	29 <u>‡</u>	Widford, at or near which was probably a Roman station, the Ca- saromagus of the Iti- nerary.
John T. Tyrell, Bart. Crix. Hatfieldbury. Hattfield Priory. Hatfield Peverell, 1 m. Maildon, 5‡ m. distant by railway, is situated on the south side of the river Blackwater, which below the town expands	75 <u>1</u>	Witham Junction St. Here the Maldon and Baintree line crosses. 1 mile beyond Witham, on	3 8]	Springfield Place. New Hall, 1 mile. Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh, 2 m. Witham Place; and beyond, Faulkbourn Hall. Braintree, 64 miles by reilway.
into a wide estuary. It has several churches, and an old town-hall, and imports coal, iron, corn, &c. It returns one M.P. Pop. 1861, 6261. (See also p. 471.)	712	the right, at the distance of one mile, is Braxted Park, C. du Cane, Esq. Kelvedon St.	412	tern, Esq.
Inworth. East Thorpe. Copford Place; and beyond, Copford Hall. Stanway. Lexden House, and Lexden Park, J. Mills.	012	Marks Tey Junction St.	46 <u>}</u>	tant, a small market- town, on the river Black- water. Pop. 3164. Little Tey. Branch to Sudbury, 11 ² miles (see p. 467.) Fordham, 2 miles. West Bergholt, 1 ² m.
Esq. Town of Colchester, 1 mile (see p. 471.)	621	COLCHESTER St. (See p. 471.)	512	
Ardleigh Park, 11 m. Great Bromley, 21 m.	58	Ardleigh St.	551	Ardleigh Hall; 1½ m. distant, Hill House. Dedham Grove, 1½ m.
Iawford Hall. Mistley Hall. Brantham. To Harwich, 11½ m.	54]	MANNINGTREE St. (See p. 480.	59	East Bergholt Hall, Sir R. Hughes, Bart. West Lodge.
Estuary of river Stour. Tattingstone Place, T S. Western, Esq.	·	enter Suffolk.		
Tattingstone Hall, now a farm-house. Wherstead Lodge, W Scrope, Esq. Freston, 1½ mile; be yond, Wolverstone Hall and Chelmondiston, and on the opposite bank o Orwell, Orwell Park, G	51	Bentley Junction St.	621	Branch to Hadleige, 7½ m., a small market- town on the river Bret, formerly of more import- ance than at present. Pop. 2779.
Tomline, Esq.; and Nac tonbroke Hall, Sir G. N Broke, Bart.				Copdock.

	_			
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Stoke Park.		cr. river Gipping.		
To Woodbridge, 8 m. (see p. 478). Christ Church Park,	451	IPSWICH St. (p. 477). Through short tunnel,	68	Chauntry, Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Sproughton.
W. C. Fonnereau, Esq. Whitton. Claydon Hill.	427	and along course of river Gipping. Brandford St. Follow river Gipping, which below the town of Ips- wich bears the name of the Orwell, and at its mouth joins the Stour of Harwich.	702	Bramford Hall; 3 m distant, Hintlesham Hall J. H. L. Anstruther, Esq Somersham. Little Blakenham.
	401	Claydon St.	78	l
Barham. Shrubland Park, Sir W. F. Fowle Middleton, Bt. Bosmere Hall;—3 m. beyond, Crowfield Hall; and 3 miles further Hel- mingham Hall, Earl of	86 1	NEEDHAM MARKET St. Needham Market is a small market-town on the Gipping. Pop. 1369.	76 ‡	Great Blakenham. Bayleham. Darmsden. Barking Hall, Earl of Ashburnham; 2 miles distant, Battisford Hall.
Dysart. Creeting. Debenham, 8½ m. distant from Needham Market, is a small market	881	STOW MARKET St. Stow Market is a well built town near the Gipping, which	80]	Badley. Combs. Finborough Hall.
town on the river Deben. Fee church is old. Pop. 1667. One mile north of Debenham is AspallHall, C. Cherallier, Esq.; and 6 miles to the north-east, Worlingworth Hall, now a farm house.		has been rendered navigable from Ipswich to this place. The manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hempen cloth, is carried on here, and it has a good market for bar- ley. There are some hop plantations in the neighbour- hood. Pop. 8581.		Tott Hill. Harleston, 3 miles.
Old Newton. Gipping Chapel. Cotton.	81	Haughley Junction St.	82 <u>}</u>	Line to Bury St Ed- monds, 12 miles. Bacton.
Wickham Skeith. Thornham Hall, Lord	271	Finningham St.	86	Gislingham.
Henniker. 2 m. distant is Yaxley Hall; and 1 m. further.	22]	Mellis (Eye) St.	91	Burgate; 2 miles be- yond, Botesdale, a small
the small town of Eye, which returns 1 M.P. (see p. 473); beyond, Broome Hall, Sir E. C. Karrison, Bart. Thrandeston.		snd enter Waveney,		and decayed market town. Pop. 859. See p. 469). Near Bottesdale is Redgrave Hall, G. St V. Wilson, Esq. Wortham.
Palgrave. Scole Inn or Osmon- diston.	19	DISS St. (see pp. 469 & 478).	94]	Roydon.
Frenze. Gissing. Tivetshall.	164	Burston St.	97	Winfarthing. Tibbenham; and 83 m. distant, New Bucken- ham (see p. 473.)

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Norwich.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	18}	Tivetshall St.	100	
Moulton. Wacton. Tharston Hall. Long Stration: and	10	Forncett St.	1081	Aslacton. Forncett. Hapton.
beyond, Boyland Hall, F. W. Irby, Esq. Tasburg, probably the	71	Flordon St.	106	Flordon. Newton Flotman.
site of Ad Taum, a Ro- man station.	41	Swainsthorpe St.	109}	8wainsthorpe.
Shottesham Park. Dunston Hall. Caistor St Edmunds.				Mangreen Hall. Keswick.
Bixley Hall, 12 miles; and beyond, Kirby Hall.		SQ cr. river Yare. NORWICH (see p. 465.)	1181	Costessey Park, Lord Stafford.

CLXXXIX. NORWICH TO EAST DEREHAM, SWAFFHAM, AND LYNN, BY RAILWAY, 482 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM NORW.	Pron Lynn.		From Norwich.	ON LEFT FROM HORW.
Crownthorpe. Kimberley Hall, Lord	48 1 881	From Norwich to Wymondham St. (pp. 486-7.)	10	Leave railway to Thet- ford, &c. Wickiewood.
Wodehouse. Coston. Runhall.	821	Hardingham St.	16	Hardingham Hall, 13 mile. Thuxton.
Thuxton Hall.	28 }	Yaxham St.	20	Garveston Hall. Letton Hall, B. Gru- den, Eeg.
Branch to Fakenham, 12½ miles (see p. 461); 4½ miles distant, on this branch, is Elmham Hall and Park, Lord Sondes. Quebec Castle, near	26 1	EAST DEREHAM St. (see p. 474.)	22	Whinbergh.
E. Dereham, and in the distance, Bylaugh Hall, E. Lombe, Esq.	22 ‡	Wendling St.	26	
Beeston. Great Dunham.	19‡	Fransham St.	29	
8 m. distant is Castle Acre, at which was for- merly a strong fortress, said to have covered 18	18]	Little Dunham St.	801	Dunksm Lodge.
At Narborough, Ro- man remains have been found.	14 <u>‡</u>	SWAFFHAM 8t. Swaffham, a market-town, standing en high ground, and considered very salubri- ous. It has a large ancient church having some curious	84 1	Wolverton Piace. Necton Hall, 2 miles. Cockley Cley, 4 m. and near it, Cley Hall E. A. Applethwait, Esq. To Brandon, by road, 18 miles.

ON RIGHT PROM NORW.	From Lynn.		From Norwich.	ON LEFT FROM HORW.
		monuments and a carved roof. Races are annually held on the adjacent heath. Pop. 2974. (See also p. 461).		Beechamwell, 3 miles.
Narburgh Hall, A. Fountaine, Esq; beyond,	8}	Narburgh St.	40}	
Narford Hall. Gayton Hall. 2 miles.	7	© cr. river Nar. Bilney St.	412	Pentney. Bilney Lodge, 1 mile.
Gayton Han, 2 miles.	5	East Winch St.	48 1	Winch Hall.
Mintlyn.	8	Middleton St.	451	Middleton, 1 mile- N. Runcton, 2 miles,
,		LYNN 8t. (p. 457).	481	D. Gurney, Esq.; and beyond, West Winch.

CXC. NORWICH TO ELY, PETERBOROUGH, AND LEICESTER, BY RAILWAY, 187 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM NORW.	From Leicest,		Prom Norwich.	ON LEFT FROM NORW.
	187	From NORWICH by Brandon and Thetford, to		
Line to Downham and Lynn.	881	ELY (as in pp. 485, 486, and 487.)	58 1	Line to Cambridge and London.
	58	Thence, by March, to PETERBOROUGH. (as in pp. 451-2).	84	Line to Blisworth, on London and North Western Railway.
		From Peterborough to LEICESTER (pp. 482-3).	187	

CXCI. LONDON TO NEWMARKET, BY RAILWAY, 69 Miles.

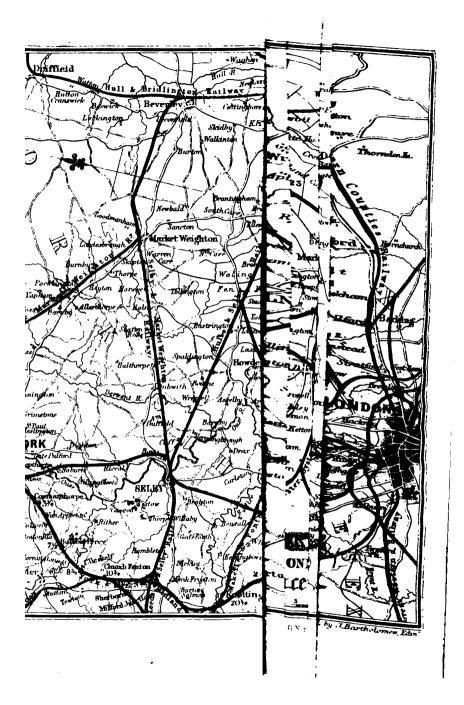
ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Newm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Gog Magog Hills,	11 <u>}</u>	From Bishopsgate St. London, to Cambridge St. (see p. 451). Cherry Hinton St.	57 <u>}</u>	Leave line of Northern
Lord Godolphin.	9}		59 <u>}</u>	and Eastern Railway.

OR RIGHT PROM LOND.	Prom Newm.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
At West Wratting, 42 miles distant, Wratting Park, Sir C. Watson, Bart,	7]	Fulbourn St.	613	Great Wilbraham, and
	5]	Six Mile Bottom St.	683	Wilbraham Temple, E. Hicks, Esq. Bottisham Hall, 3½ m. Upper Hare Park. Lower Hare Park.
Dullingham Hall. Stetchworth House. Cheveley Park, 2 m., Duke of Rutland.	81	Dullingham St.	65]	,
		NEWMARKET (see p. 464.)	69	The Race Course.

CXCIL LONDON TO BURY ST EDMUNDS, BY RAILWAY, 941 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Bury.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Leave line to Norwich, by Diss, 80 miles.	12	From London, by Eastern Counties Rail- way, to Haughley Junction St. (p. 489.)	821	Haughley, and ruins of Haughley Castle. Plashwood.
Wetherden Hall.				Haughley Park. Wetherden.
Ashfield Lodge, 23 m., Lord Thurlow. Langham Hall, 3 m., Sir H. C. Blake, Bart. Norton.	8 <u>}</u>	Elmswell St.	86	Hanghley Place. Woolpit; and 2½ m. beyond, Drinkstone Park. Tostock Hall. Tostock Place. Beyton.
Pakenham, 11 miles; and Nether Hall, W. C. Basset, Esq. Pakenham Lodge. Barton Mere House. Pakenham New House. Little Haugh House. Great Barton; and be- youd, Barton Hall, Lieu- tenant-General Sir E. H. Bunbury, Bart.	4	Thurston St.	90 <u>}</u>	Rougham Hall, P. Bennet, Jun., Esq. Rushbrooke Park, 2 miles, R. F. B. Rush- brooke. St Edmunds Hill.
		BURY ST EDMUNDS (p. 469.)	94 j	Ickworth Park, Marquis of Bristol.

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CKOTIL LUNDON TO YORK, BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, of 493 GRANTHAM AND NEWARK, 191 Miles.

ON RIGHT PROM LOND.	From York.	No. Tools	From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Hackney.	191	From London Terminus at King's Cross.		
To Enfield, Tottenham, and Edmonton.	187	Hornsey St.	4	Highgate. South Lodge, in the
	18 12	Colney Hatch and Southgate St.	6}	aeighbourhood, was the seat of Earl Chatham, when only a member of
Trent Park	181 ۇ	BARNET ST. (See pp. 196 and 870).	91	the House of Commons. Barnet, and beyond, Wrotham Park, Earl of Strafford.
	178}	Potters Bar and South Mims St. (See p. 196).	12	The tower of the church at South Mims is a pictu- resque object, being en- tirely mantled with ivy.
Hatfield House (Marquis of Salisbury), see pp. 196, 370, and 372;	1711	HATFIELD St. per St Albans and Luton.	172	
and beyond, Bedwell Park, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart. Tewin House (Viscount Uxbridge).	, ,	Welwyn St. (See pp. 860 and 970).	2 2	Park, Lord Dacre. Knebsworth Park, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart.
Panshanger Park. The property of Earl Cowper, who permits free access	162	Stevenage St. (See p. 870).	281	44 Ab
to the parks and grounds, and also to his picture-	159	HITCHIN St. (see p. 360).	82	At the village of Hex- ton, 4½ miles west of Hit- chin, a battle was fought
gallery.	154	Arlsey and Shefford Road St.	87	in 914 between the Danes and Saxons, in which the latter were victorious;
Sutton Park, Sir J M. Burgoyne, Bart.	151	BIGGLESWADE St. (See p. 370).	41	and a little to the east of the village there is an ancient entrenchment.
Sandy was an impor- tant Roman station.	147	Sandy St.	44	called Ravensburg Castle, which occupies seven acres. There are also
St Neots. Pop. 1851,	1891	St Neots St.		numerous barrows in the
2951.	1861	Offord St.	7	tains the bones of those
	132	HUNTINGDON St. (See p. 887).	59	Brompton Park.
Whittlesey Mere.	1912	Holme St.	69]	Orton Hall, Márquis of Huntly.
Branch to Boston, Lin- coln, and Retford.	114	PETERBOROUGH St. (See pp. 417, 420, &c.)	76]	Milton Park, Earl Fitzwilliam.
	1061	Tallington St.	8 41	
	1021	Essendine St.	88 <u>1</u>	
Grimsthorpe Park, Lord Willoughby d' Eresby	99 94	THERE Dy Main Die	92 97	Easton Hall, Sir M. J. Cholmley, Bart.

494 LONDON TO TORK, BY GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, &c. - Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From York		From London.	ON LEFT PROM LOND.
	89	Great Pouton St. (See p. 883.)	102	
Belton House, Earl of Brownlow.	85	GRANTHAM St. (See pp. 888, 888.)	105}	Branch to Nottingham. In the distance, Bel- voir Castle, Duke of Rat-
Maraton Moor	791	Baigham and Marston St.	1114	land.
	75ž	Claypole St.	115	
Branch to Lincoln.	71	NEWARK St. (See pp. 383 and 388.)	120	Branch to Nottingham. Kelham Hall, J. Man-
	6 41	Carlton St. (See p. 383.)	126 <u>}</u>	ners Sutton, Esq. Ossington Hall, Rt. Hou. J. E. Denison.
	59 <u>1</u>	TUXFORD St. (See p. 388.)	1812	
The Boston and Lin- coln branch rejoins main tine here.	52 <u>}</u>	RETFORD St. (See pp. 888 and 388.)	1381	
		Manchester and Lincoln- shire line crosses here.		
	49	Sutton St.	143	
Near Ranskill are the	464	Ranskill St.	144}	Seriby Hall, Viscount
remains of a priory of Gilbertine monks.	45	Scrooby St.	146	Galway.
Bawtry Hall, R. M. Milnes, Esq.	43	BAWTRY St. (See p. 884.)	148	
	39]	Rossington St.	1511	
Cantley Hall, J. W. Childers, Esq.	347	DONCASTER St. (See pp. 884, 889.)	156}	Cusworth Park.
	32 1	Arksey and Stockbridge St.	158}	
Askerne is noted for its	281	Askerne St.	1691	
mineral waters, and has risen, m the course of a	264	Norton St.	1643	
few years, from a stragg- ling village to a well built	241	Womersley St.	1661	
town. Line to Goole.	20	Knottingley Junction St.	-	
	144	Milford Junction St.	1761	i
		Leeds and Selby line crosses		
	12	Sherborne St.	1781	
	•	(and thence to		
		York, as on p. 438).	191	

ON RIGHT FROM LOND-	From York.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	18 4 }	From King's Cross St. London, to Peterborough St. (as on preceding page.)		
	108]	Thence to Boston St. (as on p. 448.)	107	
To Thornton le Fen.	98]	Langrick St.	112	
	92 <u>1</u>	Dogdyke St.	1181	
	91 <u>}</u>	TATTERSHALL St. (See p. 430, note).	119	man station, and traces of encampments are still visible at a short distance, where several coins and
At Kirkstead is a very curious chapel, with a groined roof, and in the	87 1	KIRKSTEAD St.	1994	relics have been found.
interior a rude figure in stone, representing a knight templar, with the form of a cross on his	86	Stixwould St. St. for Woodhall Spa and Heracastia	12 4	
bassinet.	84	Southrey St.	126}	
Tupholme Hall, and beyond Gautby Hall.	81]	BARDNEY St. for Wragby.	129	
The church of St. John is a handsome Gothic structure, surmounted by	75	Washingborough St.	135 <u>1</u>	Washingborough Hall.
a lofty tower at the west end.	721	Lincoln St. (See pp. 421-22).	188 1	
Line to Gainsborough	661	Saxilby Junction St.	144]	Kettlethorpe Hall.
Babworth Hall, H. J. B. Simpson, Esq.	52 <u>1</u>	Retford St. (See p. 388). and thence to York, (as on preceding page).	158 210 <u>}</u>	Grove Park, and beyond Headon Park.

OR RIGHT FROM BRIST.	From Glouces.		From Bristol.	ON LEFT FROM BRIST.
		Bristol St. of Bristol and Gloucester Rail-		Stoke House, Duke of Beaufort.
Chipping, Sodbury, and beyond Dodington Park, (C. W. Codrington, Esq.).	811 27	way. Mangotsfield Station. Yate Station.	6 10}	Hill House.
and Badminton, (Duke of Beaufort).	22) 20)	Wickwar Station. Charfield Station.	15 17	Cromball Park, Earl of Ducie. Tortworth Lodge, Earl of Ducie.
In the distance, Kings- cote Park, T. H. Kings-	15}	Berkeley Road Station.	22}	Berkeley Castle, Admiral Sir M. Berkeley.
cote, Esq. Spring Park, Earl of	104	Frocester Station.	261	
Ducie. Standish Park.	9	Stonehouse Station.	28]	Hardwick Court and Quedgley House.
		Gloucester. (See p. 156).	87}	Quangiey House.

CXCVL LONDON TO GLOUCESTER, CHEPSTOW, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA (SOUTH WALES), BY RAILWAY, 216 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Swansea.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	216	London to	١.	
'	102	Gloucester. (as on p. 114).	114	
	961	Oakle Station.	1191	
	91]	Newnham Station.	124	
	851	Gatcombe Station.	130]	
	82}	Lydney Station.	133}	
	7 4]	Chepstow Station. (See p. 144).	141]	
	69]	Portskewet Station.	146}	
	65	Magor Station.	151	
				Lianwern, Rev. Sir C.J. Salusbury, Bart.
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ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Swansea.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Branch Lines to Mer- thyr Tydvil, Aberdare, &c. Llandaff. (See p. 139.)	521 451 431 411	Marshfield Station. Cardiff Station. (See p. 128). Ely and Llandaff St. St. Fagans Station.	1684 1704 1724 1474	In the distance Weuvoe Castle, R. F. Jenner,
Llantrissant,	84 <u>‡</u> 29‡	Llantrissant Station. Pencoed Station	1811	Esq.
Bridgend.	25‡	Bridgend Station.	186 <u>1</u> 190 <u>1</u>	Ewenny and Ewenny Abbey.
Margam Park, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.	20	Pyle Station.	196	
	18] 10]	Port-Talbot Station.	2021	
Gnoll Castie, H. J. Grant, Esq.	8	Neath Station. (See p. 180-1).	205 <u>4</u> 208	
	42	Llansamlet Station.	211}	
		Swansea Station. (See p. 181).	216	

CXCVII. LONDON TO BANBURY, THROUGH BUCKINGHAM, BY RAILWAY, $78 \,$ Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Banbury.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.	
Branch to Bedford (via Woburn and Ampthill.)	312	London to Bletchley Junction St. (See p. 202).	462		
Little Horwood Rec- tory, Philip Dauncey, Esq.	23‡	Swanbourne Station. Winslow Station.	54]	Swanbourne House, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.	
Addington House, for- merly General Poulett, late Lord Nugent.			0.2	Branch to Oxford.	
Stowe, Duke of Buck- ingham and Chandos. (See pp. 176, 192). Shaistone House, Tho- mas Fitzgerald, Eso.	17	Buckingham Station. (Buckingham, see pp. 176, 192).	61	Evenley Hall, Hon. P. S. Fierrepoint.	
2 K					

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Banbury.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
Biddlesdon Park, late George Morgan, Esq. Thenford House. Marston House.	9‡	Brackley Station. Farthingoe Station.	681	Stean Park, Earl Spencer. Farthingoe House.
		Banbury Station. (See pp. 176, 192). A line of rail runs from this place to Oxford, through Doddington and Wood- stock, (part of the Great Western Railway).	78	

CXCVIII. LONDON TO OXFORD, THROUGH WINSLOW, BICESTER, AND ISLIP, 78 Miles.

ON RIGHT FROM LOND.	From Oxford.		From London.	ON LEFT FROM LOND.
	78	London to		
	24	Winslow Junction St. (See p. 191).	54	
	20	Claydon Station.	58	Claydon House, Sir Harry Verney, Bart. Doddershall House, Grenville Pigott, Esq. Wootton House, Mar- quis of Chandos.
	14	Launton Station.	64	
Bicester House.	112	Bicester Station.	66 <u>1</u>	
Middleton Park, Earl of Jersey. Bucknell House (and Kennel), T. T. Drake, Esq. Kirtlington Park, Sir G. Dashwood, Bart.	5	Islip Station.	78	
Bistchington House, Viscount Valentia. Bisnheim, Duke of Marlborough. (See p. 172, 189).		Oxford Station. (See pp. 162, 168, 186, 187, 189).	78	

THE

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY

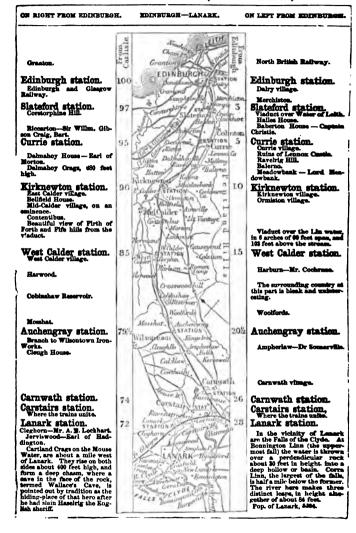
AND

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

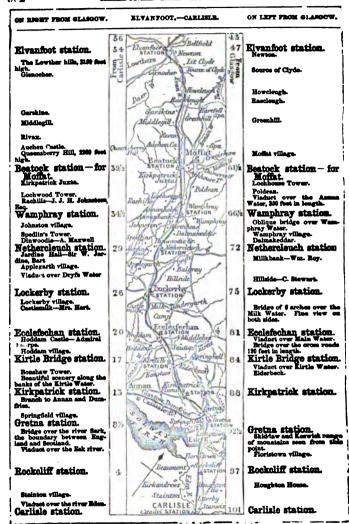
THE TRUNK LINES FROM THE BORDERS OF ENGLAND

INTO SCOTLAND.

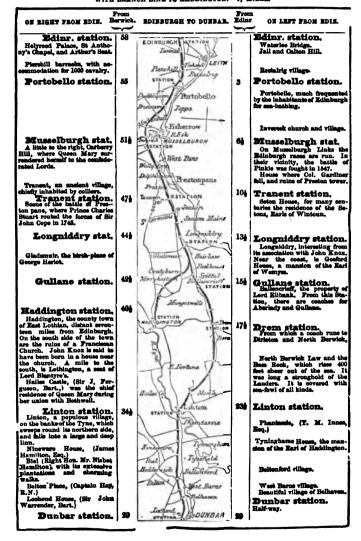
The two great lines of communication between England and Scot land consist of the Caledonian Railway (from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh), on the west,—and the North British Railway (between Berwick and Edinburgh), on the east side of the island. The general direction of the former of these is given in page 256. On account, however, of the importance of these trunk lines between the two countries, it is believed that a sketch of them will form an acceptable addition to the present work, and they are accordingly given in detail in the following pages—Edinburgh and Glasgow being the starting-points of the former line, and Edinburgh the starting-point of the latter,—the journeys are exhibited from these cities southward to the English border.

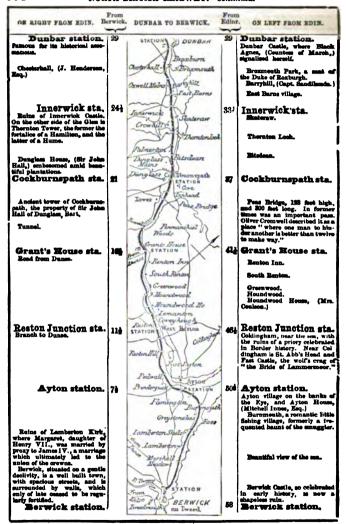


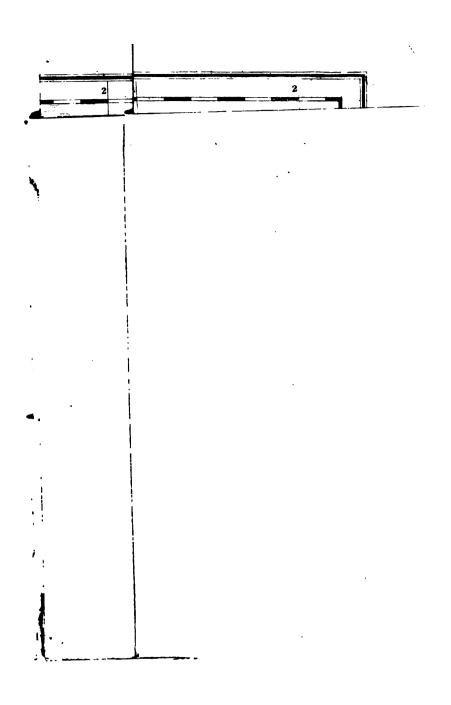




NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY. EDINEURGH.—DUNBAR.—BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—65 Miles. WITH BRANCH LINE TO HADDINGTON.—17 MILES.







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The Hotels are placed in Italics after the Names of the Towns.

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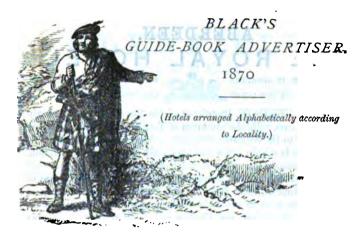
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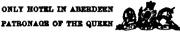
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IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, VICTORIA STREET,

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EVERY endeavour is made to render this Hotel equal to its long-existing repute.

Spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Families received at Moderate Contract Charges by the Week.

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SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.
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(FIRST-CLASS).

THE Nobility and Gentry and Tourists, visiting the ancient city of Chester, will find at the above Hotel every comfort and attention, combined with moderate charges. In addition to the numerous suites of Private Apartments, there is a large and elegant Coffee-room for Ladies and Gentlemen, also Gentlemen's Coffee-room, Commercial, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms, all of which are light and airy. A Night Porter in attendance. First-class Horses and Carriages in connection with the Hotel at the shortest notice.

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CALLANDER. THE M'GREGOR HOTEL,

PATRONISED BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

TOURISTS and Families visiting the above long-established and First-Class Hotel (so long conducted by the late Mr. M'Gregor), will have every comfort and attention, and the Charges very moderate in comparison to other Hotels in the Highlands.

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N.B.—Parties beware of being misled from this Hotel by porters and others on the various routes to Callander.

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TYPHICH affords every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, is Fire-proof, and connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters in attendance on arrival of Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Bailway Station.

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13

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* The IMPERIAL Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

Extract from Sir Cusack Roney's "Month in Ireland."

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(Opposite the General Post Office),

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

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Charges extremely Moderate.

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"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

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To Travellers and Tourists to or from the West and North Coasts of Scotland.

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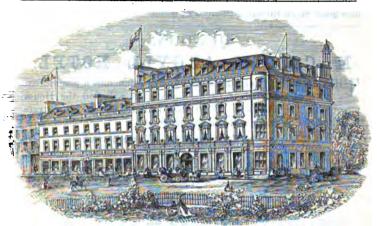


HOTEL,

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For Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen.

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REFORM STREET, DUNDEE.

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Tariff on the most liberal terms.

Families will find in this Hotel every comfort, convenience, and attention, with moderate Charges.

Tariff sent free on application.

DUBLIN.

WYNN'S HOTEL,

35 AND 36 LOWER ABBEY STREET.

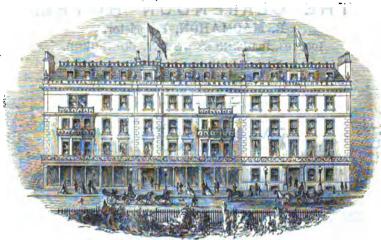
Opposite the Irish Times Office, and within a few doors of Sackville Street.

THE best Hotel in Dublin for Cleanliness, Comfort, and Economy. [Vide Public Opinion.

The most central, being within a few minutes' walk of all the principal places in the City.

- J. WILSON (Successor to Mrs. Pascoe), PROPRIETOR.
 (Late Steward of the Sackville Street Club.)
- ** Night Porter always in attendance awaiting arrival of the Trains and Steamers.

Opposite the Scott Monument, and commanding the best views of the Gardens, Castle, and Arthur's Seat.



THE ROYAL HOTEL

(Late GIBB'S),

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, DONALD MACGREGOR.

THE above has been entirely remodelled during 1866-67, with numerous Suites of Apartments overlooking Princes Street, one of the finest streets in Europe, and is within 100 yards of the Railway Station.

Large Coffee-Room and Drawing-Room for Families and Gentlemen.

EDINBURGH. THE CLARENDON HOTEL, 1 R. MACMAHON, Proprietor,

103, 104, 105 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

At this First-class FAMILY HOTEL will be found

Handsome Suites of Rooms looking into the Gardens.

Also, a HANDSOME SELECT COFFEE-ROOM,

with all the quiet and comfort of a home.

Charges strictly Moderate.

ALMA HOTEL

112, 113, AND 114 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

ADDISON, Proprietor of the above well-known and comfortable Hotel, in returning thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and, at the same time, soliciting a continuance of their patronage, begs to inform them that he has just opened a new addition to this Hotel, which he has fitted up in a very superior style. The accommodation consists of large and small apartments handsomely furnished, single Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms, all of which are light and airy. Large handsome Dining-Room, Smoking and Bath Rooms. The Establishment is arranged so as to combine quiet, comfort, and convenience throughout the whole.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

WATERLOO HOTEL. EDINBURGH.

One minute's walk from the General Post Office.

THE attention of Tourists and others visiting Edinburgh is called to the superior accommodation afforded at this Old-established, First-class Hotel. There are, in addition to the numerous Bed-Rooms, a commodious Coffee-Room for Gentlemen, and Suites of Apartments with every adaptation for the comfort and convenience of Families. Excellent accommodation for Commercial Gentlemen.

Waterloo Place.

ALSO,

KENNEDY'S HOTEL, 8 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,

Adjoining the New General Post Office.

THIS Commodious Old-established Hotel is admirably adapted for Families, Tourists, etc., and situated close to the Railway Termini.

WM. KENNEDY,

1. KENNEDY *Proprietor*.

Ladies' Coffee-Room at both Hotels.

THE DOUGLAS HOTEL,

EDINBURGH.

THOMAS SLANEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS superior HOTEL has been long patronised by the first Families of Europe, and contains every comfort which a matured experience could suggest.

The Great Saloon is considered the finest room in any Hotel in the kingdom, and is available to those desirous of avoiding the expense of Private Apartments.

Option of Public Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Table d'Hôte Daily. Dinners à la Carte.

THE CUISINE AND WINES ARE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Charges as moderate as those of Minor Establishments.

DEJAY'S HOTEL, EDINBURGH.

99, 100, 101 PRINCES STREET.

THIS first-class Family Hotel is situated in the most pleasant and central part of the Metropolis, overlooking Princes Street Gardens, and directly opposite the Castle. Private Suites of Apartments, also a handsome Select Coffee-Robm, Bath-Robms, and Smoking-Room. The Culinary Department is under the personal superintendence of Mr. Dejay, whose theorough practical experience as a chef de catalog is well known, and will be a sufficient guarantee for efficiency. Au parle Français.

Charges strictly Moderate.

FISHING TACKLE.

Gentlemen visiting Edinburgh will find a first-class Assortment of Salmon and Trout Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, &c.
Suited for the Scottish Lakes and Rivers, at

PHIN'S FISHING-TACKLE WAREHOUSE,

All of Best Material and Workmanship, and at Moderate Prices.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

Observe-80 PRINCES STREET, next the Life Association new building.



EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

Immediately adjoining the Terminus of the Great Northern Trains.

THIS commodious and well-appointed Hotel is beautifully situated, over-looking Princes Street Gardens, and commanding some of the finest views in the city.

A large and elegantly-furnished Saloon—admitted to be the finest in Scotland—set apart for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Families, wishing to avoid the expense of Sitting-Rooms.

The views from the immense windows of this Saloon are, without exception, the finest in Edinburgh.

Private Suites of Apartments, Bath-Rooms, Coffee and Smoking Rooms and every accommodation for Gentlemen.

PIANOS IN ALL, THE PARLOURS AND SALOONS.

Charges, including Attendance, strictly Moderate.

P.S.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this Hotel his head-quarters when in Scotland, where every information may be obtained of his Tourist arrangements.

ON PARLE FRANÇAIS. MAN SPRICHT DEUTSON.

PRIZE MEDALS,



"Mr. Marshall's productions are not surpassed in interest and beauty by those of Castellani himself."—Correspondent of the Scottman on the International Exhibition.

Patronised by the Royal Family.

SOUTTER'S BAZAAR, EDINBURGH,

102 PRINCES STREET.

THE most extensive Establishment in the Kingdom for Scottish Souvenirs in Clan-tartan and Scotch Wood-work; and other useful and Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., in the greatest variety at the most moderate Prices.

JAMES SOUTTER & SON.

GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS,

67 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

DURING the Tourist Season Mr. CLARK will have for EXHIBITION and SALE a large Collection of *Photographs of Edinburgh*, the *Trossachs*, Melrose, and other picturesque scenes in Scotland.

Extract from Report on the last Exhibition of the Photographic Society of Scotland:—"The Committee beg to call the attention of the Society to the very perfect and artistically selected views in Scotland by Mr. W. D. Clark. These views are of the highest excellence. . . . They would, therefore, recommend that an extra medal be given to Mr. Clark for his series of views in Scotland; and they are the more induced to recommend this step, as it has the approval of the President of the Society, Sir David Brewster."

STRANGERS IN THE SCOTCH METROPOLIS
Should not fall to visit the

GREAT EMPORIUM

Soudenirs The celebrated Clan-Torton Woodwork in a great variety of expuisitely finished articles, from 6d. to 28s. Real Pebble Jewellery (including Broock of Lorn), set in Silver, from 1s. 4d to 42s. Stereoscopic Views of Scotland.

Soubenirs Nos. 13, 15, 17, HANOVER ST., EDINBURGH.

Sombenies Form a Great and Extensive Retablishment for Hosizet, Gloves, Risbons, Lace, Trimmings, Smallwares, Berlin Wools, and Fancy Work, Jewellery, Dressing Cases, Travelling Bacs, Perfusery, Optical Goods, &c.

Southerits Principles of Business—Fixed Prices and large returns rather than large percentages.

KNOX, SAMUEL, & DICKSON.

TO_TOURISTS.

P. WESTREN. MACGILL'S GALLERY OF ART,

103 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Manufacturer of Scotch Jewellery.

Scotch Pearls, Cairngorms, and Pebbles; Highland Dress Ornaments.

Photographic Views of Scotch Scenery.

Clan Tartan Goods.

Pic-Nic Cases, Flasks, Sportsmen's Knives, Field & Opera Glasses, Telescopes.

. 108 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.
(Opposite the Time-gun—the Castle.)

TO TOURISTS.

Tourists and Strangers in Glasgow will find a large variety of Stereoscopic and Album

VIEWS OF SCOTTISH SCENERY, GUIDE-BOOKS, MAPS, AND CLAN-TARTAN WORK, AT

JAMES REID'S, Bookseller and Stationer,

144 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

Fourth Shop West of Buchanan Street.

DUMBARTONSHIRE. ON PEATON ESTATE.

TO be Feued, Extensive SHORE GROUNDS, etc., extending for about a mile and a half on the LOCH LONG side of ROSENEATH. While in some parts of the Estate Small Feus, as of an acre or two, may be obtained, other parts are well adapted for Feus of large extent, and the Proprietor is prepared to arrange for with and Feu these to parties at such annual rates as may be agreed upon with him, modified according to the extent of Ground proposed to be taken, and its nearness to or greater distance from the Shore.

Apply to John D. Campbell, Esq. of Peaton, Roseneath, Dumbartonshire.

CROW HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

THIS House is situated in the very centre of the City. For Tourists and Families it is unsurpassed for Comfort and Moderate Charges.

D. DEWAR, Proprietor.



MACLEAN'S HOTEL, 198 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

TOR Families and Gentlemen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Blythswood Square, and within five minutes of the termini of the various Railways and Steamboat Wharves.

JAMES MACLEAN, Proprietor.

CARRICK'S ROYAL HOTEL,

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL),

GEORGE SQUARE.

(Opposite the General Post Office.)

To meet the wants of Parties requiring to make a short stay in the City, Mr. CARRICK has added to his Establishment a Public Department, designed for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Glasgow. The Luncheon and Dinner Service will be of a superior character, and the rates of Charge-moderate.

JAMES CARRICK, Proprietor.

GRANTOWN.

ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL.

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

THERE is First-class accommodation at this Hotel, beautiful drives, river and meantain scenery. Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, will find this a most convenient and comfortable resting-place—with delightful pracing air—on their journey north or south.

Superior Horses and Carriages for hiring. The Hotel Bus attends the Trains.

N.B.—Please address letters "To the Proprietor."

THE CLARENCE HOTEL, 25 GEORGE SQUARE

GLASGOW.

JOHN MACGREGOR, Proprietor.

FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES AND TOURISTS.

THE

IMPSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. NEW

The most suitable for all Domestic purposes—Price £6.

Every information given to inquirers. Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlets, with valuable and useful Testimonials, and enclosing samples of work, sent free on application.

LONDON, 116 CREAPSIDE. DINBURGH, 18 COCKBURN ST.

GLASGOW, 11 BOTHWELL CIRCUS, PARIS, 97 BOULEVARD SERAPTOROS.

GLENCOE.

INVERORAN

THE Proprietor has much pleasure in informing Tourists and Gentlemen that those I staying at the Inn are allowed (*Prec of Charge*) to Fish in the River Orchy, one of the best in the West of Scotland for Salmon Fishing. Conches pass the above Hotel daily from the Head of Loch-Lomond and also from Fort-William.

Post Horses and Carriages always on hand.

D. CAMERON, Proprietor.

GLENORCHY.

DALMALLY HOTEL

THE Subscriber begs to intimate that he has taken the above Hotel, which he is I resolved to fit up and furnish in the most approved style for the accommodation of the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists; and he hopes that, by strict attention and careful personal superintendence, with the experience he has acquired during many years at Bannavie, the management of the Hotel will be found such as to insure a continuance of the support so long accepted to Mr. Jarratt,

Salmon Fishing in the River Orchy, and Loch Awe Fishing. Boats and Guides provided for Visitors.

provided for Visitors.

Posting in all its departments.

A Medical Gentleman resident in the district.

Osaches daily in Summer to and from Inversey, Oban, Fort-William, Loch-Lomond, and all the other places of interest in the neighbourhood. DUNCAN FRASER,

GRASMERE.

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL

ON THE MARGIN OF THE LAKE,

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR

VARIED AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

OR AS A

CENTRAL STATION FOR MAKING

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ALL THE PRINCIPAL

LAKES AND MOUNTAINS,

Which may be seen upon looking at the Maps in any Lake Guide Book.

THE PRINCE OF WALES and Suite made it their Headquarters in 1857, and made their daily Excursions from there. Visitors to the Lakes should make for Grasmere as soon as

Visitors to the Lakes should make for Grasmere as soon as possible.

POST HORSES AND CARRIAGES. MOUNTAIN PONIES AND GUIDES.

Coaches to and from all parts of the Lake District; and Omnibuses meet the Windermere Steamboats at Ambleside.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

Parties Boarded during the Spring and Autumn Months.
EDWARD BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

GALLOWAY.

LOCHENBRECK HOTEL AND SPA BY CASTLE DOUGLAS.

FAMILIES visiting this Establishment will find comfortable Accommodation and moderate Charges. The Spa is famous for its Medicinal Properties, and the situation secures quietness and purity of air; also, Good Trout Fishing. Nearest Station, New Galloway. Inquiries answered by return of Post. JOHN CUMMING, Manager.

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL

VISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary Residence at this Hotel, being situated within three minutes walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert-

Chetermani spings, and the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for visitors in Spring and Autumn. Commercial Gentlemen will find this hotel conveniently situated. Terms per day:—Board and Lodgings, in public room, each, 6s.; ditto; ditto in private rooms, each, 6s. 6d., private sitting room, each, 3s.; attendance, each, 1s. N.B.—Beds charged extra if for less than three nights.

Horses' Hay 10s. 6d. per week. Boots and Ostler extra.

Horses' Hay 10s. 6d. per week. Boots and Ostler extra, BILLIARD ROOM.

Excellent Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses. Carriages for Hire.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Greenock to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands, by the Royal Route—Ardrishaig, Oban, to Staffa and Iona.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

The Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. A magnificent Coffee-room and a spacious Billiard-room. All charges strictly moderate. Omnibuses to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

PIER HOTEL, HULL.

(Opposite the VICTORIA PIER, and adjoining the MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, and LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY STATION.)

THIS Hotel commands a splendid view of the River Humber and the Shipping entering the Port.

Good accommodation, and on most Reasonable Terms.

GEORGE BEAUMONT, Proprietor.

HARROGATE.

PROSPECT HOTEL,

W. BARTRAM, Proprietor.

THIS First-class Family Hotel, to which important and extensive Additions have just been made,—comprising elegant Sitting-rooms, with Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms en suite,—is situated in the centre and most commanding part of Harrogate—within Two minutes' walk of, and the nearest Hotel to, the Railway Station—in close proximity to the far-famed Mineral Wells, Baths, and Concert Rooms, and in a situation commanding most extensive and picturesque views of the surrounding country.

The suites of Apartments are spacious, lofty, and replete

with every family comfort.

The elegant Dining and Drawing Rooms have been remodelled, and the latter enlarged and re-decorated, adapting them to the requirements of the increased establishment.

An excellent Coffee-Room for parties not residing in the Hotel.

The BILLIARD-ROOMS (Private and Public) are lofty and well-ventilated.

The READING-ROOM well supplied with London and Provincial Papers, Reviews, and Magazines. The Press Association's Telegrams received during the day.

Hot, Cold, and Medicated Baths.

The Stables, which have been recently built, comprising lofty and well-ventilated Loose Boxes, Stalls, and Coach-houses with every modern improvement, will be found most convenient for Gentleman during the Hunting Season, being well situated for the Meets of the York and Ainsty, and Bramham Moor Fox-Hounds, and within easy distance, by rail, of the Bedale Hunt.

CABS AND OMNIBUSES TO AND FROM EVERY TRAIN.

Cards of Terms forwarded by Post on application.

Established upwards of 70 Years-

EDWARD PACKE, FRANCES, & CO., NURSERYMEN, ROSE-GROWERS, AND SEED MERCHANTS. HERTFORD, HERTS.

ESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES can be had of ROSES. FOREST, FRUIT, and EVERGREEN TREES; also of SEEDS, free upon application.

Experienced Gardeners Recommended,

N.B.—They specially invite an Inspection of the Public to their Roses this Season, which are unusually fine.

THE UNION HOTEL, INVERNESS. ESTABLISHED 1836.

ALEXANDER MACKAY, in again returning thanks to his numerous patrons, begs to inform them that they will as usual find his Establishment replete with every comfort and luxury the Sportsman, Tourist, or Traveller can desire, combined with Modérate Charges.

From THE Times of 19th September 1868:—"In short, throughout Scotland, with two or three exceptions—notably, the Union Hotel at Inverness, a first-rate house, with very moderate charges."

A first-class Man Cook and experienced Waiters.

The Boots attends all the trains, and with Hotel 'Bus at Steamers...

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

Inverness and the North, via Aberdeen.

PASSENGERS are booked between LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and other Through Booking Stations in England and Scotland, and Inverness and the North, via Aberdsen, at the same Through Fares as ria Dunkeld.

Ask for Tickets via Aberdeen, and see Luggage labelled by that Route.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

INVERNESS.

(Two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.)

THIS well-known first-class family Hotel, patronised yearly by the best families of Europe, has recently undergone extensive alterations, additions, and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing-Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel has the best view of the Ness and surrounding scenery in Inverness.

Cold, Hot, and Shower Baths.

TABLE D'HÔTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,

Proprietor.

GREAT WHITE HORSE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

IPSWICH.

"It was at the door of this Tavern that the London coach stopped at the same time every evening, and it was from this same London coach that Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, and Mr. Peter Magnus dismounted."—Pickwick Papers.

Post Horses. Funeral Carriages.

EMMA GUIVER, Proprietress.

BONCHURCH FAMILY HOTEL,

BONCHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

ONE mile from the Ventnor Railway Station, and commanding one of the Finest Views of the Sea and Undercliff.

H. RIBBANDS, Proprietor.

N.B.—Private Billiard-Room.

Saddle Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROYAL EAGLE HOTEL, RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT,

GEO. HALLETT, PROPRIETOR,

Late of the Celebrated Firm of SPIERS and POND, Refreshment Contractors, London.

THIS Hotel is situated opposite the Pier. The Sitting Rooms and Bed-Rooms are all facing the Sea, and for Cleanliness and Comfort cannot be surpassed, and the Charges will be found strictly Moderate.

GOOD COFFEE ROOM, EXCELLENT BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

Families Boarded by the Week or Month by Special
Arrangement.

This Hotel is conducted under the Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor, and from his long connection with the best

LONDON HOTELS AND CLUBS,

He feels confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who may honour him with their Patronage.

Attendance charged in the Bill.

KILLARNEY RAILWAY HOTEL.

P. CURRY.

LATE TRAVELLERS' CLUB, LONDON, AND KILDARE STREET CLUB, DUBLIN.

The Continental Languages spoken by the Manager.

THIS well-known Establishment, admitted to be one of the finest in Europe, possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of Tourists. It contains one hundred Bed-rooms, a magnificent Coffee-room, a Drawing-room for ladies and families, and several elegant and handsomely furnished Sitting-rooms, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, Baths, etc. etc.

The Charges will be found moderate.

The Boating and Carriage Accommodation is specially attended to by the Manager, who personally arranges the formation of Boating Parties, etc., with a view to economy.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train, for the removal of luggage, etc.

Table d'Hôte at half-past Six o'clock.

All Attendance charged.

A Room is established for the convenience of Commercial Gentlemen.

Parties taken as Boarders at Three Guineas per week from 1st November to the 1st of June.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, on his recent Visit to Ireland; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with Gas made on the premises; and is the Largest Hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee-room, a Public Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the Lake, have been recently added.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

Care, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides, at fixed moderate Charges.

Drivers, Boatmen, and Guides are paid by the Proprietor,
and are not allowed to solicit Gratuities.

THE HOTEL OMNIBUS AND PORTERS ATTEND THE TRAINS.

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, Proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the town, send upon the platform, as Touters for their Hotel, the Porters, Car-drivers, Boatmen, and Guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station-door.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRISH SCENERY.

J. HUDSON,

PHOTOGRAPHER, AND WHOLESALE PHOTOGRAPHIC PUBLISHER.

MAIN STREET, KILLARNEY.

A VERY Large Assortment of CABINET, STEREOSCOPIC, and ALBUM PHOTOGRAPHS of IRISH SCENERY.

Shippers and the Trade supplied.

ALBION HOTEL, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

Within two minutes' walk of the Railway Stations, Banks, and Post-Office.

THE ALBION has been greatly enlarged and thoroughly renovated, and Commercial Gentlemen will find the accommodation replete with every comfort, combined with moderate Charges.

A large number of Show-Rooms have been added for their special convenience.

A Night Porter in attendance.

JOHN M'LELLAN, Proprietor.

P.S.—A Restaurant attached to the Hotel.

Dinners from 12 to 4 o'clock p.m.

RIDER & MALLET'S ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT,

ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

Dry, Hair, Inodorous, and Ship-Sheathing Felts, General Colliery, and Contractors' Stores.

2 BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.

By Royal Appointment to Her Majesty,

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S

(DAWES'S PATENT)

ENGLISH MELODY ORGANS

ARE THE ONLY EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, OR THE DRAWING-ROOM.

To be seen and bought from the principal Music Saloons in the Kingdom, or Lists forwarded on application to

> ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN, 12 & 13 Park Row, Leeds.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, LIMERICK.

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the

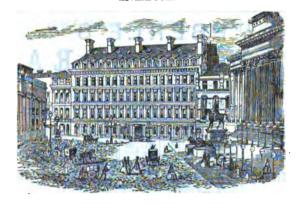
NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND TOURISTS,

And affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having firstrate SHOW ROOMS, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, &c. &c. &c.; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N. B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.



WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIME STREET,

LIVERPOOL.

RE-DECORATED AND UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

THIS magnificent building is one of the finest and most elaborately furnished Hotels in the United Kingdom, covering an area of 1200 Square Yards, and contains 200 noble and spacious Rooms, fitted up with every luxury and requisite that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief Coffee-room is 60 feet square, and will accommodate 300 Visitors.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site in the very heart of the town, opposite the London and North-Western Railway Station, St. George's Hall, the Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within a very easy distance of the Tithebarn Street (Exchange) Station, the Theatres, the George's, and New Great Landing Stages of the River Mersey.

Omnibuses to different parts of the Town and Suburbs pass the Hotel.

EBERLE'S ALEXANDRA

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS. FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SPOKEN.



FIRST-CLASS
RESTAURANT
ATTACHED TO
THE
ESTABLISHMENT.

AND

ROYAL HOTELS,

NEWLY FURNISHED AND RE-DECORATED.



LIVERPOOL NEAR THE EXCHANGE AND SHIPPING.

GEORGE HOTEL, THE LIMERICK.

THE Proprietor begs respectfully to announce to Commercial Gentlemen. I Tourists, and others visiting Limerick, that they will find, for Situation, Comfort, and Accommodation, combined with Moderate

Charges, this Hotel second to none in Ireland.

This elegant establishment has been recently enlarged and fitted up with all the modern improvements; alterations having been made with a view to the additional Comfort of Visitors, who will find it a FIRST-CLASS Hotel, well managed and conducted; a good Commercial Room, Stock and Show Rooms, Smoking Rooms, Billiard Room, and splendid Suites of Apartments. A well-appointed Omnibus attends the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers, also a Bus for the Night Mail.

P. LYNCH, Proprietor.

"The Royal Fishery Commissioners have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good arrangements of 'The George.'"

"They have had, at several different times, opportunities of experiencing there great attention, comfort, and good treatment, not surpassed by any Hotel in Ireland that they have visited, and they will be glad to recommend it to any friends visiting Limerick."

> FRED. EDEN, Royal Fishery Commissioners WALLACE HOUSTON. for Ireland. RICHARD J. LANE.

LOCH KATRINE.

STRONACLACHER HOTEL.

A LEXANDER FERGUSON begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others, for their liberal support for the last sixteen years (since the above Hotel was opened). It is beautifully situated at the head of Loch Katrine, and commands the most extensive view of the Lake. The Hotel is comfortably fitted up, and Tourists may depend on receiving every comfort and attention, combined with moderate charges. Parties staying here, will find it very central for visiting the following places of interest -Trossachs, Helen's Isle, Clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, Loch Chon, Ben Lomond, &c.; the distance to the Trossachs being ten miles, to Loch Lomond five miles, and to Aberfoyle twelve miles. There is excellent Trout fishing to be had in Loch Katrine from May to the end of September, and Fishing Boats with experienced Boatmen are always kept in readiness. During the season, Coaches run to and from Inversnaid in connection with all the Steamers on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

May 1870.

^{***} Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire.

PERTHSHIRE



BALQUHIDDER

LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THIS HOTEL—quiet, and beautifully situated at the foot of the wild Glen Ogle, "the Kyber Pass," the far-famed parish of Balquhidder—offers first-class accommodation to Families, Tourists, and Travellers.

The Views from the Hotel command the magnificent scenery of Loch Earn, the surrounding hills, and the upper part of Strathearn.

The Railway from Callander is expected to be opened on June 1, and will open up a wide district. The Drives to Rob Roy's Grave, in the old churchyard of Balquhidder, and Loch Voil, and Loch Doine, with a fine Drive round Loch Earn, and the scenery of the "Legend of Montrose:" or to St. Fillans, 8 miles; Comrie, 14; Crieff, 20. The drive through the wild pass of Glen Ogle, on the road to Killin; or to Luib in Glendochart, on the road to Crianlarich and Loch Lomond; or to Oban or Fort-William, by Tyndrum. Parties coming by Train, for posting or driving north or north-west to either of the latter places, should stay all night at Loch Earn Head, to start early next day.

The Proprietor begs to thank his friends for the patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to assure them no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. There is a Daily Mail-Boats for fishing on the Loch are kept, *free* of charge, for parties staying at the Hotel.

An Omnibus will run to the Station to meet every Train.

Letters for Carriages, for Drives, or Posting,

punctually attended to.

R. DAYTON.

TARBET HOTEL,

LOCHLOMOND.

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. M'PHERSON. Proprietor.

S the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inverary, and Oban, startfrom this Hotel, immediately on arrival of the 10.15 A.M. Steamer, in connection with the 6.15 A.M. Train from Edinburgh, and the 7.35 A.M. from Glasgow.

The Coaches from Oban and Inverary also arrive at this Hotel in time for the 5 P.M. Steamer down Loch Lomond for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the south. Tourists en route for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.-May 1870.

LOCHLOMOND.

[NVERSNAID HOTEL is situated in the most central and picturesque parts of the banks of Loch Lomond, and is the landing-place for tourists and others visiting the delightful scenery of Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Clachan of Aberfoyle, etc. Coaches and other conveyances are always in readiness for parties crossing to the Stronachlacher Hotel, for the Steamer plying on Loch Katrine from Coalbarns Pier to the Trossachs.

TYNDRUM HOTEL.

A. FLETCHER.

THE above Hotel is 12 miles from the Head of Loch Lomond, on the road to Glencos Wort-William Delivering Co. road to Glencoe, Fort-William, Dalmally, Oban, Inverary, Callander, Killin, and Kenmore. The Accommodation has lately been enlarged.

Trout-Fishing on Lochen Nabea, about a mile from the Hotel, where

Boats are kept; also fishing on the River Fillan.

Posting in all its Departments. Horses also to be had at Inveroran. and at King's House Inn, on the "Black Mount" road to Glencoe.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

Patronised by the Empress of the French.

THE above first-class Hetel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," within four miles of the Hill of Doneryne, from which the Finest View of Lochlomond can be obtained, and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Posting in all its branches. Boats, with steady Boatmen, for the Lake.

GEORGE M:DOUGALL Proprietar.

HEAD OF LOCHLOMOND.

INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THIS is the only landing-place on the Lake for the Coaches to Glencoe, Ballachulish, Fort-William, Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy; the nearest starting-point for the Dalmally and Oban Coaches—all of which start daily from the Hotel, where seats are secured, maps of routes, and all necessary information, supplied. Parties intending to proceed by either of the above routes would do well to be at Inveranan the previous evening, so as to secure seats. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel, which is newly furnished, are equal to what can be enjoyed at any Lake or other Hotel in the Highlands. The Hotel is situated in the midst of mountain scenery, which for grandeur and beauty cannot be surpassed. It has convenient and easy access to Loch Katrine and the Trossachs; and adjacent are the Falls of Falloch, Rob Roy's Birthplace and Cave—all so much admired by Tourists.

Posting in all its Branches.

A Bus waits the arrival of the Steamers during the Season.

Fishing on the Falloch; Boats for the Lake.

SEASON 1870.

POOLEWE INN

IS commodious and comfortable, situated at the north end of Lochmaree, and close to the sea, where excellent bathing may be had, and boats for Lochmaree. The Mail leaves the Inn every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning for Achnasheen, in connection with the afternoon Trains for Dingwall and Inverness, and arrives at the Inn on the evenings of the alternate days. Horses and Machines let for Hire.

MURDO MoIVER

ADELPHI HOTEL,

LLANDUDNO,

NORTH WALES.

TARIFF.

THIS newly furnished and commodious Hotel, recently enlarged, is most conveniently situated for Families and Gentlemen visiting this well-known and much-admired Watering Place. It commands an uninterrupted View of Sea and Mountain.

An Omnibus awaits the arrival of every Train. In order to secure Suites of Rooms, application should be made to the Proprietor prior to their being required.

H. HAYN, Proprietor.

LYNMOUTH, NORTH DEVON.

VISITORS to the Unrivalled Scenery of NORTH DEVON will find every accommodation, combined with comfort, at the LYNDALE HOTEL. It is situated in the centre of the various attractions of the neighbourhood, commanding views of the Bristol Channel and the Valleys of the East and West Lynn, and within five minutes' walk of the Sea.

Post Horses and Carriages.

Good Stabling.

Coaches Daily (Sundays excepted) to and from Barnstaple and Williton Stations.

A. L. JONES, Proprietor.

MALVERN.

DR. BAYNER'S

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

(Formerly Dr. Wilson's).

THIS complete establishment, beautifully placed on the slope of the Mavern Hills, has recently undergone entire renovation, and has accommodation for 70 inmates.

For Prospectus apply to T. RAYNER, M.D., Malvern.

THE TREVELYAN HOTELS,

CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER, AND BOAR LANE, LEEDS.

The two largest and most magnificent Temperance Hotels in the Kingdom.

JAMES COWAN, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HARGRAVES'

(Late Cambell & Co.)

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

44 SWAN STREET, and 2, 4, 6, 8, & 10 MASON STREET, MANCHESTER

HARGRAVES' SMOKING MIXTURE,

In 1 oz. and 2 oz. Packets.

A large and varied stock of choice British, Continental, and genuine Havana Cigars, at most moderate prices.

All Tobaccos (including Irish Roll) guaranteed free from adulteration of every kind.

YORK FAMILY HOTEL,

MARINE PARADE, MARGATE.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS,
CLEANLINESS, ATTENTION, COMFORT, EXCELLENCE
AND MODERATION OF CHARGES.

BILLIARDS, &c.

G. WHITEBREAD REEVE, Proprietor.

MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.

IVATTS AND JORDAN'S NEW BATH HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Family House is situated in the most open part of the Valley, surrounded by its own Grounds and Gardens, and commanding the finest views of the grand and picturesque Scenery for which Matlock Bath stands unrivalled.

A DRAWING ROOM FOR LADIES.

Coffee Room, detached Smoking and Billiard Rooms.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

A Large Natural Tepid Swimming and Hot Bath in the Hotel.

Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses. Posting in all its Branches.

An Omnibus to and from each Train.

BOOK FOR MATLOCK BATH, NOT MATLOCK BRIDGE.

OPPOSITE THE PIER.

JAMES STEVENS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

HOY HOTEL, MARGATE.

Omnibuses to meet every Train direct to the above Hotel.

Coaches and Flys to all parts of the Island.

Billiard Rooms.

Livery and Bait Stables, and Loose Boxes for Hunters, &c., attached to the Hotel.

THE WHITE HART HOTEL,

THIS old established Hotel, occupying one of the finest positions on the Parade, has recently been Re-furnished and Fitted up with all that will be conducive to the comforts of its Visitors.

Private Sitting Rooms Commanding an Extensive Sea View.

Gentlemen's Coffee Room.

Ladies' Coffee Room.

Billiard and Smoking Room.

Private Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.

Charges Moderate.

W. A. FAGG, Proprietor.

MR. SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. MATLOCK.

Near Matlock Bridge Station. Derbyshire.

AN UNRIVALLED WINTER RESIDENCE FOR INVALIDS. FOR MIDLAND AND NORTHERN COUNTIES.

MILD TREATMENT.

£10,000 have been expended, in addition to the previous large outlay, in completing this Establishment, and it is now unrivalled as a ternporary home for the invalid in summer, or in the coldest winter weather,

The extensive Saloons are all glazed in front, and command the beautiful scenery of the Matlock Valley; they are all con-nected with the Bed-Rooms and the extensive new Bath-Houses, so that the invalid need not set foot out of doors in cold or wet weather, and with ample space for air or exercise.

The whole extent of one side of the Saloons is glazed, and contain recesses with couches, and a table in the centre of with couches, and a table in the centre in each. Invalids can repose in comparative privacy, out of any draughts, and at the same time have the advantages of the public room. These recesses are a novel feature in the construction of rooms, and will no doubt be copied in large establishments, as they afford great privacy even amongst a large company. The extensive new Bath-Houses are warmed with steam, each 25 feet wide, 20 feet high, 100 feet long, and in a distinct building, and with

separate private bath-boxes for each indisejarate privated obtainous for each indi-vidual to have the treatment privately. Each box is supplied with hot and cold water, steam, and all necessary apparatus for the baths. Patients who can take but little out-door exercise have a covered promenade, 200 feet long, open on one side only to the south-west, also alcoves and smooth walks in the grounds, suited for bath-chairs. Tarms:—6s. per day; ror bath-chairs. Terms:—Os. per day; under 14 years of age, 3s. per day; including board, lodging, baths, and advice. No dectors' fees or servants' fees whatever. Infants treated under careful nurses at lodgings 15s. to 20s. per week, all charges included. Mrs. Smedley has the medical care of the ladies and young children, to whom ladies may write for information. Divine service in chapel in the house, also at the parish church near, and at several chapels at convenient distances. Visitors and their luggage conveyed to and from the railway station free. A carriage meets every train at Matlock Bridge Station, which is near. Some larger rooms, 10s. 6d. to 21s., extra.

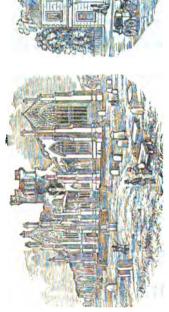
Prospectuses, with more particulars and routes, to be had by post.

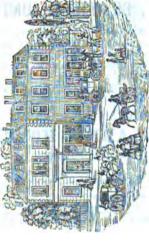
A new Wing has just been added, containing Seventy Sitting and Bed Rooms.

DRACTICAL HYDROPATRY: including | in cloth, Price Two Shillings and Six-Plans of Baths, Remarks on Diet and Habits of Life. By John Smedley, Lea Mills, near Derby. With 160 Anatomical Engravings and Physiological Explanations. Ninth Edition, Twentieth Thousand, Mrs. Smedley. Price One Shilling and 480 pages crown 8vo, handsomely bound | Sixpence.

LONDON: JOB CAULDWELL, 335 STRAND.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,





ABBEY-GATE, MELROSE.

THIS large and commodious Hotel is built on the Abbey grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed Ruins, and only two minutes walk from the Railway Station. Parties coming to the Hotel are cautioned against being imposed upon by Cab Drivers and others at the

Railway Station and elsewhere, as this is the only Hotel which commands a view of Melrose Abbey.

An extensive addition having been lately built to this Establishment, overlooking the Ruins, consisting of Suites of Sitting and Bedrooms, it is now the largest and most comfortable Hotel in Melrose, and the charges are moderate. There has also been added a large Public Coffee-Room; and a Ladies' Coffee-Room adjoining.

One-Horse Carriage to Abbotsford and Back, 6s. 6d. To Dryburgh and Back, 7s. 6d. An Omnibus attends all Trains. These Charges include Drivers and Tolls. Wines, Spirits, etc., of the choicest qualities.

SCHIBALD HAMILTON, Proprietor.

MELROSE ABBEY, DRYBURGH ABBEY, ABBOTSFORD, &c.

RAILWAY HOTEL, ST. BOSWELL'S JUNCTION.

THIS HOTEL is replete with every convenience, and from its Central Situation, is nearest and most convenient for Parties visiting the above far-famed places of interest. Carriages of every description at most modern charges. Good Fishing can also be had in several Streams in the immediate Neighbourhood.

H. ROGERS, Proprietor.

MOFFAT SPA, DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.

ROBERT NORRIS, PROPRIETOR.

TOURISTS and Visitors to this famous Watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel First-class Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route—passing "Craigieburn Wood," Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail—to St. Mary's Loch, each Tuesday and Saturday. Omnibuses ply to the Wells every morning. Carriages of all kinds; Job and Post Horses on hire. A First-class Billiard Room on the premises.

ROYAL HOTEL, NORTH BERWICK.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION
IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartments "En Suite."

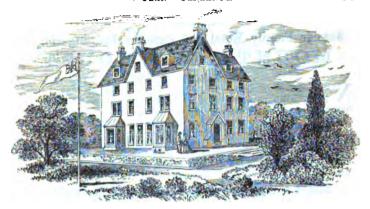
The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallan Castle, &c., are at short distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

A. M'GREGOR.

GAMPBELL'S GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

OBAN.



CRAIG-ARD HOTEL, OBAN,

R. MACLAURIN, Proprietor.

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with moderate charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for Summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. Table d'Hôte daily, on arrival of the swift Steamer from Glasgow.

N.B.—Apartments may be engaged by the week, or for a longer period, at a reduced scale.

OBAN.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

C. SMITH, Proprietrix.

French and German Languages spoken at the Hotel.

PENZANCE—SEASIDE

QUEEN'S HOTEL, on the ESPLANADE.

THE only Hotel at this delightful watering-place that commands an uninterrupted view of the Mount's Bay is the Queen's, making up 50 Beds, with a proportionate number of Sitting-Rooms, Coffee, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms, the whole of which overlook the sea. Hot and Cold Baths. Posting.

An Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train.

HENRY BLACKWELL, Proprietor.

PENZANCE.

Seaside Family Hotel and Superior Lodging-House. MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with Hot and Cold Baths, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall. All the Drawing-Rooms command an uninterrupted and unsurpassed View of St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent bay. Invalids will find in MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the Sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of Apartments for Families of Distinction,
Post Horses & Carriages.
CHARGES MODERATE.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Opposite the General Railway Station,

PERTH.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

RAMSGATE.

ROYAL ALBION HOTEL.

FACING the Harbour, and commanding fine Sea views. This old-established First-class Hotel will be found replete with every comfort for the accommodation of Families and Gentlemen, including an Elegant and Spacious Coffee-Room for Ladies.

TERMS MODERATE.

EDWARD TOMKINS, Proprietor.



FISHER'S HOTEL, PITLOCHRIE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

AND

POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in one Drive they can visit the Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View on Loch Tummel, the far-famed Pass of Killiecrankie, Glen Tilt, the Falls of Bruar, etc.

Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glenshee and Braemar, and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

Job and Post Horses, and Carriages of every kind, by the Day, Week, or Month.

Orders by Telegraph, for Rooms or Carriages, punctually attended to.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL

PLYMOUTH.

Patronised by the English and all the Continental Royal Families.

SPACIOUS COFFEE-ROOM

For LADIES and GENTLEMEN, and all Modern Requirements.

The best situation in Plymouth, and only Three minutes' walk from the Station.

POSTING,

And First-class Accommodation for Horses and Carriages.

An Omnibus attends on all the Trains, and Carriages if ordered.

THE GRANVILLE HOTEL,

ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, BY RAMSGATE.

(Designed by Welby Pugin.)

SITUATED within 400 yards of the South-Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Termini. Acknowledged by all to be the most economical, comfortable, and recherché family residential Hotel in the Kingdom.

The Hotel is placed entirely in its own grounds, and is built 90 feet above the sea. It has two aspects—one to the south, overlooking the Goodwins and the Downs, the other to the east, commanding a view of the North Sea. The building is erected in ten compartments, each section having its own staircase, and individually other attendant conveniences.

THE HALL

Attached to the building is the Granville Hall, where Balls and Theatrical Entertainments will be given during the season.

THE BATHS.

Sea-water is laid on to every floor in the Hotel, and private baths can be supplied in any of the rooms. On the groundfloor are situated private bath-rooms, to each of which are attached Salt Hot and Cold, ditto Fresh, ditto Mineral, Baths.

Also in July of this year will be opened the Turkish Bath, to which will be attached a Plunge and Swimming Sea-water Bath.

A Private Staircase is formed from the Hotel grounds to the shore, where first-class bathing-machines will be provided for the use of the Hotel visitors only. Also a Bathing-barge will be moored off shore for the use of Swimmers, from and to which a Gondola will be continually plying. Terms from Three to Four Guineas per week. For further particulars apply to the Manager,

The GRANVILLE HOTEL,

St. Lawrence-on-Sea,

By Ramsgate.

RHYL, NORTH WALES. THE BELVOIR HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Private
SittingRooms.
Billiard
Room.

Situated in the best part of the Parade, fronting the Sea, and immediately opposite the new Promenade Pier. Two minutes' walk from the Baths and Bathing-Grounds.

Ladies'
and
Gentlemen's
CoffeeRooms, etc.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

TERMS MODEBATE.

Tariff on application to

W. H. KINGDON, Proprietor.

RHYL, NORTH WALES. THE MOSTYN HOTEL,

HIGH STREET, RHYL.

IS an Old Established House for Commercial Gentlemen, Families, and Tourists. Within three minutes walk of Promenade and Railway Station.

Charges Moderate.

ROTHESAY— QUEEN'S



WEST BAY. HOTEL.

JAMES ATTWOOD.

(Lately the Residence of Thos. D. Douglas, Esq.)

THE beauty and magnificent situation of this Residence, now the "Queen's," with the Pleasure Grounds and Gardens attached, are well known; and the Premises having been lately altered and put into complete repair, and Furnished as a First-Class HOTEL, Tourists and Family Parties may depend on receiving superior accommodation.

Six Minutes' Walk from the Quay.

THE BANKS OF THE WYE.

"ROSS IS THE GATE OF THE WYE."

TOURISTS and FAMILIES travelling to and from SOUTH WALES will find very Superior Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, at

THE ROYAL HOTEL, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Adjoining the far-famed "Man of Ross Prospect," and commanding extensive views of the Wye and its enchanting Scenery.

It is within a convenient distance of GOODRICH COURT and CASTLE, SYMOND'S YAT, TINTERN ABBEY, WYNDOLIFFE, RAGLAND CASTLE, &c.

FAMILIES BOARDED FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PLEASURE-BOATS FOR EXCURSIONS ON THE WYE.
FLIES AND OMNIBUSES MEET EVERY TRAIN.

"The Scenery on the banks of the River Wye is universally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to that of any other river in England, and the town of Ross is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the most beautiful and romantic parts of the River."

THE ROSSLYN HOTEL.

JAMES M'GECHAN, PROPRIETOR.

TOURISTS visiting this Romantic and Historical Locality will find all the Accommodation and Comforts of a first-class Hotel.

Charges in every Department strictly Moderate, GOOD STABLING.

Bowling Green, Croquet Lawn, and Promenade, in connection with the Hotel.

No other Hotel in the Village.

SALISBURY.

THE

THREE SWANS FAMILY HOTEL.

A COMMODIOUS COFFEE-ROOM.

HENRY FIGET, Proprietor.

SCARBOROUGH.

BELL HOTEL,

BLAND'S CLIFF.

TERMS.

Board and Lodging in Public Room, including Attendance, 7s. per day. Private Sitting Rooms, with Sea Views, from 3s. per day. Beds charged extra if for less than four days.

THE above Hotel has undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is centrally situated, being within a few minutes' walk from the Saloon, the South Sands, and Public Baths; and, commanding extensive Sea Views from the Sitting and Bed Rooms, is admirably situated for the convenience of Visitors.

N.B.—The Proprietor wishes to call especial attention to the very economical Charges, considering the admirable situation of the Hotel.

WINTERINGHAM'S CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,

SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.

TERMS.

Board and Lodging, Public Room, 7s. per day. With Private Room, 1s. per day extra.

Attendance, 1s. per day.

Private Sitting Rooms.

Beds charged extra if for less than a week.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 P.M.

Wines and Spirits of the First Class only.

EDWARD WINTERINGHAM, PROPRIETOR.

· SANDOWN HOTEL. SANDOWN BAY.

FACING THE SEA.

WALTER MEW, PROPRIETOR.

FOR FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, AND TOURISTS,

Good Coffee-Room. Billiard Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Croquet Lawn.

Reduced Tariff of Charges during the Winter Months.

GOLDEN HOTEL. STIRLING. LION

CAMPBELL'S, LATE GIBB'S.

D. CAMPBELL begs to return his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received during the many years he has been Proprietor of this old-established Hotel, and respectfully intimates that many improvements have been effected in the house, rendering it complete in every department, as a residence for Families, Tourists, etc. A large Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Hotel is in the principal Street, near all the Public Offices and the Railway ation. A conveyance awaits the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

D. C.'s Posting and Carriage Establishment is complete, and parties writing for con-

veyances or apartments may depend on the order being carefully attended to. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

April 1870.

CAMPBELL, Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling.

TIGH-NA-BRUAICH HOTEL. KYLES OF BUTE.

JOHN PARKER PROPRIETOR.

TOURISTS and others visiting the Coast will find every comfort and attention at this Hotel, combined with moderate Charges.

Airy Parlours and Bed-Rooms.

Pleasure Boats for Hire.

ULLSWATER HOTEL

Is delightfully situated on the margin of the Lake, amidst a romantic and delightful combination of shady Trees, Rock, and Water, and the nearest point to ascend Helvellyn and Highstreet.

Parties Boarded by the Week.

R. BOURCASS.

CRAB AND LOBSTER HOTEL, VENTNOR.

MRS. CASS, Proprietress.

FOR FAMILIES, GENTLEMEN, AND TOURISTS.

Private Sitting Rooms.

Reduced Tariff of Charges during the Winter Months.

VICTORIA AND GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

ESPLANADE, WEYMOUTH.

EDWIN DUNN, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel commands a magnificent view of the Sea, and is close to the Steam Packet Station. Families and Commercial Gentlemen will find it replete with every comfort at moderate charges.

Ladies' Coffee Room.

Local Agent to the Great Western Railway Company.

THE CROWN FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

WEYMOUTH.

EDWIN DUNN, Proprietor.

THIS Old-Established Hotel having been Rebuilt and Furnished in the most Modern style, Families and Commercial Gentlemen will find it replete with every Comfort, including Ladies' Coffee-Room. Hot and Cold Baths at the shortest notice.

Omnibus meets every Train.

Local Agent to the Great Western Railway Company.

WEYMOUTH.

VOSS' PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL

AND BOARDING HOUSE.

THIS Hotel is pleasantly situated, directly facing the New Pleasure Gardens, and commanding a fine view of the Bay. Families boarded by the Day or Week. Private Sitting-Rooms for Ladies.

Terms for Boarding on Application,

WHITBY.

THE CROWN HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Superior Accommodation, with Moderate Charges.

Spacious Commercial and Stock Rooms; Public Room for Meetings, &c.; Coffee-Room; Refreshment Bar.

This Hotel is specially adapted to the wants of Visitors, having good Sea and Inland Scenery.

ELIZABETH THOMPSON, Proprietress.

NOTICE.—Mrs. T., who has been for the last twenty years Proprietress of the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, BAXTERGATE, near to the above, begs to thank her numerous Friends and Patrons for past favours, and to solicit their continued support in her new Establishment, where special attention will be paid to Comfort and Convenience.

Excellent Stabling.

A Porter attends the Trains.

Established 1835.

MESSRS. GREENBURY & WAKEFIELD.

JET ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS,

ST. HILDA'S HALL, BAXTERGATE,

WHITBY.

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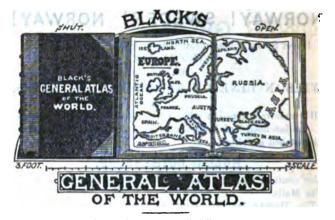
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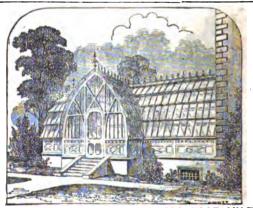
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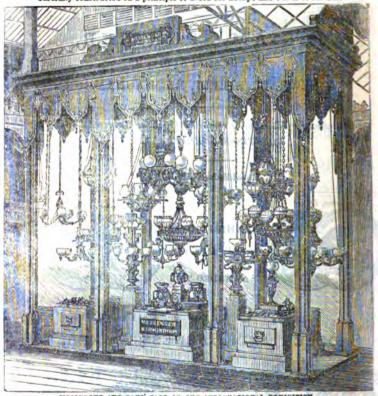
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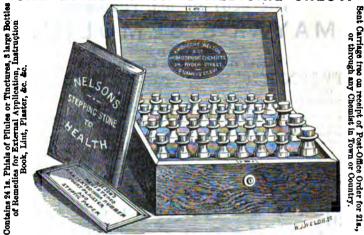
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Our Semolina is the staple food in France, Russia, Spain, Italy, &c., and will soon be that of England. It has obtained

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As a proof of our assertion we challenge a comparison, by analysis, between our

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The above has been pronounced by some of the first Florists of the day the most useful and anique Case for exhibiting Flowers at Horticultural Shows; also for the transmission and preservation of choice Flowers will keep for days, and may be sent any distance without fear of injury; the cases are so contrived that if they are placed on their side, or even usside down, the water in which the Flowers are placed does not split, or are the Flowers displaced. The Cases can be used for any ordinary packing purposes, and are secured by an ingesious screw and padlock fastening, or string and seal. No centionarie gardener should be without them. They can be made any size, and are economical in price—they cost from a guinea upwards, according to size and requirements. A remittance must accompany orders from unknown correspondents.

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THE Effervescent Properties of this light and elegant Preparation are retained in the highest degree, through its granular form, producing a continued sparkling effervescence and preserving the flavour as a palatable Saline Draught.

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W. M. RACKHAM, ST. PETER'S, NORWICH.

R. Bell's Treatise on the Liver, p. 121.—" I believe I shall not err in saying, that when Disorder of the Liver has taken place in what are called 'Bilious Complaints,' they lay the foundation of more than half the Consumption which occurs in this Country.

The LIVER is the largest and most complicated gland in the whole body! It is the most important organ, for this reason, that when its action is imperfect, all others suffer with it-Brain, Heart, Stomach, Lungs; all these may suffer separately and distinctly of themselves, but the LIVER never can without affecting all; thus the Mind, Circulation, Digestion, and Respiration,

partake of its contagion, more or less visibly or invisibly. Who can expect long to withstand when attacked by such an enemy at every vital point? Take what nutriment you will, the best the world can afford, and unless the secretions of the Liver be healthy, it cannot assimilate and produce fit sustenance for the general support and preservation of the body.

THE SYMPTOMS OF A DISORDERED LIVER

are manifold; the following are a few as a guide for sufferers: - Nervousness, wakefulness, watchings, restlessness, shortness of breath, sinking sensation in the stomach, irregular appetite and fulness after meals, headache, pain across the forehead and shoulders; perspiration, particularly at night, and from the chest, or upon the least exertion; occasional chills, coldness in the extremities, irritability of the bladder, urine pale, at another time thick and depositing sediment: inquietude of mind: sickness, especially in the morning: palpitation of the heart, coldness, and a condition susceptible of colds, costiveness, spasms, wind, dizziness, singing in the ears, flow of blood to the head, dimness of sight, languor, weariness of limbs, inaptitude and indisposition for bodily exertion; skin sometimes damp and clammy, at others dry and feverish; sleep unrefreshing, weakness, unhealthy appearance of the skin, and many others impossible to enumerate.

These Pills are especially adapted and almost immediately produce (by direct action) These I'lls are especially adapted and almost immediately produce (of awret action) a healthy effect upon the Liver; the above distressing symptoms at once gradually commence their disappearance. They will cure Cout, Rheumatism, Ague, Jaundice, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Gravel, Sourvy, Scrofula, if persevered in, and Consumption (if taken in time). For Female Disorders nothing can surpuse them! In Dropeics, Nervous Disorders, Blotches, and Stim Eruptions, they are unequalted! And for any discuss of the above class produced indirectly through the Liver, they will effect A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND PERMANENT CURE!

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as, by its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it is found to be the best known preventive against Yellow Fever, Cholera, &c.

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THE triumphs of this remarkable medicine in cases of Neuralgic pain are more and more astonishing. No person who suffers from Rheumatism and pains in the face, however hopeless the case may seem, should ever be abandoned in despair, until Boult's Dreps have been fairly tried.

Dreps have been fairly tried.

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TAVE been for many years extensively used in Norfolk and the adjoining counties.

In fact, with Norfolk Farmers the names of Proof Horse Medicining counties in their mouths as household words." Sold in Packets, 1s. each, with Directions.

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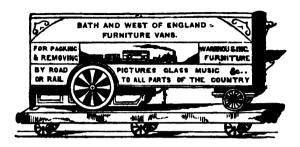
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